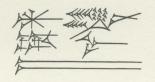
THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

EDITORIAL BOARD

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THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY VOLUME 1

A

PART II

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This volume of the Assyrian Dictionary is dedicated to the memory of

BENNO LANDSBERGER

April 21, 1890 — April 26, 1968

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Foreword

Sections of the basic manuscript of this volume were prepared by Robert D. Biggs, A. Kirk Grayson, Hans E. Hirsch, Erle V. Leichty, Michael B. Rowton, and David B. Weisberg. I would like to add that the names of Erle V. Leichty and A. Kirk Grayson were inadvertently omitted from the list of collaborators appearing in the Foreword to Volume 2 (B).

Thanks are again due to Professor W. G. Lambert, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England, for his reading of the manuscript and for his suggestions and corrections, to Miguel Civil for his careful reading of the Sumerian material cited, and to Mag. Mogens Trolle Larsen, University of Copenhagen, for help and advice in the presentation of the Old Assyrian evidence. Professor Hans E. Hirsch, University of Vienna, has again read the galley proofs and suggested a number of improvements.

For help with the checking of references, thanks are due to Johannes Renger and to Jerrold Cooper.

A. LEO OPPENHEIM

Chicago, Illinois January, 1968

The following compilation brings up to date the list of abbreviations given in volumes A Part 1, B, D, E, G, H, I/J, S, and Z and includes the titles previously cited according to the lists of abbreviations in Archiv für Orientforschung, W. von Soden, Grundriß der akkadischen Grammatik, and Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. Complete bibliographical references will be given in a later volume. The list also includes the titles of the lexical series as prepared for publication by B. Landsberger, or under his supervision, or in collaboration with him.

A	lexical series & A = nâqu	AJA	American Journal of Archaeology
A	tablets in the collections of the Oriental Institute, University of	AJSL	American Journal of Semitic Lan- guages and Literatures
AAA	Chicago	AKA	E. A. W. Budge and L. W. King,
AAA	Annals of Archaeology and Anthro- pology	Altmann, ed.,	The Annals of the Kings of Assyria Altmann, ed Biblical and Other
AASF	Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae	Biblical and Other Studie	Studies (= Philip W. Lown In-
AASOR	The Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research		ies, Brandeis University, Studies and Texts: Vol. 1)
AB	Assyriologische Bibliothek	AMI	Archäologische Mitteilungen aus
ABAW	Abhandlungen der Bayerischen		Iran
41 1777 11	Akademie der Wissenschaften	AMSUH	Abhandlungen aus dem mathema-
Abel-Winckler	L. Abel and H. Winckler, Keil- schrifttexte zum Gebrauch bei		tischen Seminar der Universität Hamburg
	Vorlesungen	AMT	R. C. Thompson, Assyrian Medical
ABL	R. F. Harper, Assyrian and Baby-		Texts
A.TD., III	lonian Letters	An	lexical series An = Anum
ABoT	Ankara Arkeoloji Müzesinde Boğazköy Tabletleri	Andrae Festungs-	W. Andrae, Die Festungswerke von Assur (= WVDOG 23)
$\mathbf{AbS}\text{-}\mathbf{T}$	field numbers of Pre-Sar. tablets	werke	777 A 1 TO'- Ot-1
ACh	excavated at Tell Abū Ṣalābīkh C. Virolleaud, L'Astrologie chaldé-	Andrae Stelenreihen	W. Andrae, Die Stelenreihen in Assur (= WVDOG 24)
	enne	Angim	epic Angim dimma, cited from
Acta Or.	Acta Orientalia	Ü	MS. of A. Falkenstein
Actes du 8 ^e	Actes du 8 ^e Congrès International	AnOr	Analecta Orientalia
Congrès	des Orientalistes, Section Sémi-	\mathbf{AnSt}	Anatolian Studies
International		Antagal	lexical series antagal = šaqû
ADD	C. H. W. Johns, Assyrian Deeds	AO	tablets in the collections of the
A CTZ	and Documents	A & A TTT	Musée du Louvre
AfK AfO	Archiv für Keilschriftforschung	AÖAW	Anzeiger der Österreichischen Aka-
AGM	Archiv für Orientforschung	AOD	demie der Wissenschaften
	Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin	AOB	Altorientalische Bibliothek
AHDO	Archives d'histoire du droit ori-	AOS	American Oriental Series
A TT	ental	AOTU	Altorientalische Texte und Unter-
AHw.	W. von Soden, Akkadisches Hand- wörterbuch	APAW	suchungen Abhandlungen der Preußischen
Ai.	lexical series ki.KI.KAL.bi.šè = ana		Akademie der Wissenschaften
	ittišu, pub. MSL 1	Arkeologya	Türk Tarih, Arkeologya ve Ethno-
AIPHOS	Annuaire de l'Institut de Philo-	Dergisi	grafya Dergisi
	logie et d'Histoire Orientales et Slaves (Brussels)	ARM	Archives royales de Mari (- TCL 22)
Aistleitner	J. Aistleitner, Wörterbuch der	ARMT	Archives royales de Mari (texts in
Wörterbuch	Ugaritischen Sprache		transliteration and translation)

	·	-	
Aro Glossar	J. Aro, Glossar zu den mittel-		form Tablets in the Kouyunjik
	babylonischen Briefen (= StOr 22)		Collection of the British Museum
Aro Gramm.	J. Aro, Studien zur mittelbaby-	Bezold Cat.	L. W. King, Catalogue of the
	lonischen Grammatik (= StOr 20)	Supp.	Cuneiform Tablets of the British
\mathbf{ArOr}	Archiv Orientální		Museum. Supplement
$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{U}$	J. Kohler and A. Ungnad, Assy-	Bezold Glossar	C. Bezold, Babylonisch-assyrisches
	rische Rechtsurkunden		Glossar
AS	Assyriological Studies (Chicago)	BHT	S. Smith, Babylonian Historical
ASAW	Abhandlungen der Sächsischen		Texts
	Akademie der Wissenschaften	\mathbf{BiAr}	The Biblical Archaeologist
ASGW	Abhandlungen der Sächsischen Ge-	Bib.	Biblica
	sellschaft der Wissenschaften	Biggs Šaziga	R. D. Biggs, Šà.zī.ga: Ancient
ASKT	P. Haupt, Akkadische und sume-		Mesopotamian Potency Incan-
	rische Keilschrifttexte		tations (= TCS 2)
ASSF	Acta Societatis Scientiarum Fen-	Bilgiç Appel-	E. Bilgiç, Die einheimischen Appel-
	nicae	lativa der	lativa der kappadokischen Texte
Assur	field numbers of tablets excavated	kapp. Texte	inorth der impportentiserier 10200
	at Assur	BIN	Babylonian Inscriptions in the Col-
A-tablet	lexical text	17111	lection of J. B. Nies
Augapfel	J. Augapfel, Babylonische Rechts-	${f BiOr}$	Bibliotheca Orientalis
rragapior	urkunden aus der Regierungszeit	BM	tablets in the collections of the
	Artaxerxes I. und Darius II.	17111	British Museum
Aynard Asb.	JM. Aynard, Le Prisme du Louvre	BMAH	
riynara riss.	AO 19.939	DMAII	Bulletin des Musées Royaux d'Art
BA	Beiträge zur Assyriologie	DMTCA	et d'Histoire
Bab.	Babyloniaca	BMFA BMMA	Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts
Bagh. Mitt.	•	DMMA	Bulletin of the Metropolitan Mu-
	Baghdader Mitteilungen . K. Balkan, Kassitenstudien (= AOS	DMO	seum of Art
Stud.		BMQ	The British Museum Quarterly
	37) K. Balkan, Letter of King Anum-	BMS	L. W. King, Babylonian Magic and
Daikan Letter		'n.	Sorcery
	Hirbi of Mama to King Warshama of Kanish	Bo.	field numbers of tablets excavated
Balkan		Dela Ol	at Boghazkeui
Observations	K. Balkan, Observations on the	Böhl Chres-	F. M. T. Böhl, Akkadian Chres-
Observations	Chronological Problems of the	tomathy	tomathy
Danton MDI	Kārum Kaniš	Böhl Leiden	F. M. T. Böhl, Mededeelingen uit
Barton MBI	G. A. Barton, Miscellaneous Baby-	Coll.	de Leidsche Verzameling van
Donton DICA	lonian Inscriptions	D : : 01 :	Spijkerschrift-Inscripties
Barton RISA	G. A. Barton, The Royal Inscrip-	Boissier Choix	A. Boissier, Choix de textes relatifs
DAGOD	tions of Sumer and Akkad		à la divination assyro-babylo-
BASOR	Bulletin of the American Schools		nienne
TD. 4.1	of Oriental Research	Boissier DA	A. Boissier, Documents assyriens
Bauer Asb.	T. Bauer, Das Inschriftenwerk As-		relatifs aux présages
ъ.	surbanipals	Böllenrücher	J. Böllenrücher, Gebete und Hym-
Baumgartner	Hebräische Wortforschung, Fest-	Nergal	nen an Nergal (= LSS 1/6)
\mathbf{AV}	schrift zum 80. Geburtstag von	BOR	Babylonian and Oriental Record
	Walter Baumgartner (= VT	Borger	R. Borger, Einleitung in die assyri-
	Supp. XVI)	Einleitung	schen Königsinschriften
BBK	Berliner Beiträge zur Keilschrift-	Borger Esarh.	R. Borger, Die Inschriften Asar-
W1 W1 W1	forschung		haddons, Königs von Assyrien
$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{R}$	H. Zimmern, Beiträge zur Kenntnis		(= AfO Beiheft 9)
	der babylonischen Religion	${f Boson}$	G. Boson, Tavolette cuneiformi
${f BBSt}.$	L. W. King, Babylonian Boundary	Tavolette	sumere
	Stones	\mathbf{BoSt}	Boghazköi-Studien
***	Babylonian Expedition of the Uni-	\mathbf{BoTU}	Die Boghazköi-Texte in Umschrift
\mathbf{BE}	versity of Pennsylvania, Series A:		(= WVDOG 41-42)
BE	Cuneiform Texts	Boudou Liste	R. P. Boudou, Liste de noms géo-
Belleten	Türk Tarih Kurumu, Belleten		graphiques (= Or. 36–38)
Belleten Bergmann	Türk Tarih Kurumu, Belleten E. Bergmann, Lugale (in MS.)	Boyer Contri-	graphiques (= Or. 36–38) G. Boyer, Contribution à l'histoire
Belleten Bergmann Lugale	E. Bergmann, Lugale (in MS.)	Boyer Contri- bution	
Belleten Bergmann			G. Boyer, Contribution à l'histoire

	•	· 1	
von Branden- stein Heth.	C. G. von Brandenstein, Hethitische Götter nach Bildbeschrei-	Ancient Near Eastern Seals	Eastern Seals in North American Collections
Götter	bungen in Keilschrifttexten (= MVAG 46/2)	CRAI	Académie des Inscriptions et Belles- Lettres. Comptes rendus
BRM	Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan	Craig AAT	J. A. Craig, Astrological-Astronomical Texts
Brockelmann Lex. Syr. ²	C. Brockelmann, Lexicon syriacum, 2nd ed.	Craig ABRT	J. A. Craig, Assyrian and Babylo- nian Religious Texts
BSAW	Berichte der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften	Cros Tello	G. Cros, Mission française de Chaldée. Nouvelles fouilles de
BSGW	Berichte der Sächsischen Gesell- schaft der Wissenschaften	\mathbf{CT}	Tello Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian
BSL	Bulletin de la Société de Linguis- tique de Paris	Cyr.	Tablets J. N. Strassmaier, Inschriften von
BSOAS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies	Dalman	Cyrus G. H. Dalman, Aramäisch-neu-
CAD	The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the Uni- versity of Chicago	Aram. Wb.	hebräisches Wörterbuch zu Targum, Talmud und Midrasch
Camb.	J. N. Strassmaier, Inschriften von		J. N. Strassmaier, Inschriften von Darius
CBM	Cambyses tablets in the collections of the	Deimel Fara	A. Deimel, Die Inschriften von Fara (= WVDOG 40, 43, 45)
CTD C	University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (= CBS)	Delaporte Catalogue Bibliothèque	L. J. Delaporte, Catalogue des cylindres orientaux de la Bibliothèque Nationale
CBS	tablets in the collections of the University Museum of the Univer- sity of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	Nationale Delaporte Catalogue	L. J. Delaporte, Catalogue des cylindres Musée de Louvre
CCT	Cuneiform Texts from Cappadocian Tablets	$ \text{Louvre} \\ \text{Delitzsch AL}^3 $	F. Delitzsch, Assyrische Lesestücke,
CH	R. F. Harper, The Code of Hammurabi	Delitzsch	3rd ed. F. Delitzsch, Assyrisches Hand-
Chantre	E. Chantre, Recherches archéologiques dans l'Asie occidentale.	HWB van Dijk	wörterbuch
On the Company	Mission en Cappadoce 1893-94	Götterlieder	J. van Dijk, Sumerische Götter- lieder
Chiera STA	E. Chiera, Selected Temple Accounts from Telloh, Yokha and Drehem. Cuneiform Tablets in the	van Dijk La Sagesse Diri	La Sagesse Suméro-Accadienne lexical series diri pir siāku =
Christian	Library of Princeton University Festschrift für Prof. Dr. Viktor	Divination	(w)atru J. Nougayrol, ed., La divination
Festschrift	Christian	Divination	en mésopotamie ancienne et dans
Çiğ-Kizilyay- Kraus Nippur	M. Çiğ, H. Kizilyay (Bozkurt), F. R. Kraus, Altbabylonische	DLZ	les régions voisines Deutsche Literaturzeitung
Çiğ-Kizilyay-	Rechtsurkunden aus Nippur M. Çiğ, H. Kizilyay, A. Salonen,	DP	M. Allotte de la Fuÿe, Documents présargoniques
Salonen Puzriš-Dagan	Die Puzriš-Dagan-Texte (= AASF	Dream-book	A. L. Oppenheim, The Interpretation of Dreams in the Ancient
Texte Clay PN	A. T. Clay, Personal Names from		Near East (= Transactions of the American Philosophical Society,
	Cuneiform Inscriptions of the Cassite Period (= YOR 1)	D. T.	Vol. 46/3) tablets in the collections of the
Coll. de Clercq	H. F. X. de Clercq, Collection de Clercq, Catalogue	Ea	British Museum lexical series ea $A = n\hat{a}qu$
Combe Sin	E. Combe, Histoire du culte de Sin en Babylonie et en Assyrie	EA	J. A. Knudtzon, Die El-Amarna- Tafeln (= VAB 2)
Contenau Contribution	G. Contenau, Contribution à l'his- toire économique d'Umma	Eames Coll.	A. L. Oppenheim, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets of the Wilber-
Contenau Umma	G. Contenau, Umma sous la Dynastie d'Ur		force Eames Babylonian Collection in the New York Public
Corpus of	E. Porada, Corpus of Ancient Near		Library (= AOS 32)

Eames Collection	tablets in the Wilberforce Eames Babylonian Collection in the New York Public Library	Falkenstein Gerichts- urkunden	A. Falkenstein, Die neusumerischen Gerichtsurkunden
Ebeling Glossar Ebeling Handerhebung	E. Ebeling, Glossar zu den neu- babylonischen Briefen E. Ebeling, Die akkadische Ge- g betsserie Su-ila "Handerhebung"	Falkenstein Götterlieder Falkenstein Grammatik	A. Falkenstein, Sumerische Götterlieder A. Falkenstein, Grammatik der Sprache Gudeas von Lagaš (=
Ebeling KMI	(= VIO 20) E. Ebeling, Keilschrifttexte medizinischen Inhalts	Falkenstein Haupttypen	AnOr 28 and 29) A. Falkenstein, Die Haupttypen der sumerischen Beschwörung
Ebeling Neubab.	E. Ebeling, Neubabylonische Briefe	Falkenstein	(= LSS NF 1) A. Falkenstein, Topographie von
Briefe Ebeling	E. Ebeling, Neubabylonische	Topographie FF	Uruk Forschungen und Fortschritte
Neubab. Briefe aus Uruk	Briefe aus Uruk	Figulla Cat.	H. H. Figulla, Catalogue of the Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum
Ebeling	E. Ebeling, Parfümrezepte und	Finet	A. Finet, L'Accadien des Lettres de
Parfümrez.	kultische Texte aus Assur (also pub. in Or. NS 17-19)	L'Accadien Fish Catalogue	Mari T. Fish, Catalogue of Sumerian
Ebeling Stiftungen	E. Ebeling, Stiftungen und Vorschriften für assyrische Tempel	_	Tablets in the John Rylands Library
Ebeling	(= VIO 23) E. Ebeling, Bruchstücke einer	Fish Letters	T. Fish, Letters of the First Babylonian Dynasty in the John
Wagenpferde	mittelassyrischen Vorschriften-	·	Rylands Library, Manchester
	sammlung für die Akklimati- sierung und Trainierung von	Fränkel Fremdw.	S. Fränkel, Die aramäischen Fremd- wörter im Arabischen
	Wagenpferden (= VIO 7)	Frankena	R. Frankena, Tākultu, De sacrale
Edzard Zwischenzeit	D. O. Edzard, Die "Zweite Zwischenzeit" Babyloniens	Tākultu	Maaltijd in het assyrische Ritueel
Eilers	W. Eilers, Iranische Beamten-	Friedrich	R. von Kienle, ed., Festschrift
Beamten- namen	namen in der keilschriftlichen Überlieferung (= Abhandlungen	Festschrift Friedrich	Johannes Friedrich J. Friedrich, Die hethitischen Ge-
i di i i	für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 25/5)	Gesetze	setze (= Documenta et monumenta orientis antiqui 7)
Eilers	W. Eilers, Gesellschaftsformen im	Friedrich	J. Friedrich, Hethitisches Wörter-
Gesellschafts- formen	altbabylonischen Recht	Heth. Wb. Gadd Early	buch C. J. Gadd, The Early Dynasties of
Emesal Voc.	lexical series dimmer = dingir = ilu, pub. MSL 4 3-44	Dynasties Gadd Ideas	Sumer and Akkad C. J. Gadd, Ideas of Divine Rule
En. el. Erimhuš	Enūma eliš lexical series erimhuš = anantu	Gadd	in the Ancient East C. J. Gadd, Teachers and Students
	Boghazkeui version of Erimhuš	Teachers	in the Oldest Schools
Eshnunna Code		Gandert	A. von Müller, ed., Gandert Fest-
	B. T. A. Evetts, Inscriptions of Evil-Merodach	Festschrift	schrift (= Berliner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 2)
Evetts Lab.	B. T. A. Evetts, Inscriptions of Laborosoarchod	Garelli Gilg.	P. Garelli, Gilgameš et sa légende. Études recueillies par Paul
Evetts Ner.	B. T. A. Evetts, Inscriptions of Neriglissar		Garelli à l'occasion de la VIIe Rencontre Assyriologique Inter-
Explicit Malku	synonym list malku = šarru, ex-	Consili T	nationale (Paris, 1958)
	plicit version (Tablets I-II pub. A. D. Kilmer, JAOS 83 421 ff.)	Garelli Les Assyriens	P. Garelli, Les Assyriens en Cap- padoce
Falkenstein	A. Falkenstein, Archaische Texte	Gautier	J. E. Gautier, Archives d'une
ATU Falkenstein	aus Uruk A. Falkenstein, Das Sumerische	Dilbat GCCI	famille de Dilbat R. P. Dougherty, Goucher College
Das Sume-	(= Handbuch der Orientalistik,	~~~	Cuneiform Inscriptions
rische	Erste Abteilung, Zweiter Band, Erster und Zweiter Abschnitt, Lieferung I)	Gelb OAIC	I. J. Gelb, Old Akkadian Inscriptions in Chicago Natural History Museum
	Q · /		

Genouillac Kich	H. de Genouillac, Premières re- cherches archéologiques à Kich	HG	J. Kohler et al., Hammurabi's Gesetz
Genouillac Trouvaille Gesenius ¹⁷	H. de Genouillac, La trouvaille de Dréhem W. Gesenius, Hebräisches und ara-	Hh.	lexical series HAR.ra = hubullu (Hh. I-IVpub.Landsberger, MSL5; Hh. V-VII pub. Landsberger, MSL 6;
	mäisches Handwörterbuch, 17th ed.		Hh. VIII-XII pub. Landsberger, MSL 7; Hh. XIII-XIV, XVIII
GGA Gilg.	Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen Gilgāmeš epic, cited from Thompson		pub. Landsberger, MSL 8; Hh. XV pub. Landsberger, MSL 9;
J	Gilg. (M. = Meissner Fragment, OB Version of Tablet X, P. =		Hh. XXIII pub. Oppenheim- Hartman, JAOS Supp. 10 22–29)
	Pennsylvania Tablet, OB Version of Tablet II, Y. = Yale Tablet, OB Version of Tablet III)	Hilprecht AV	Hilprecht Anniversary Volume. Studies in Assyriology and Archaelogy Dedicated to Hermann
Gilg. O. I.	OB Gilg. fragment from Ishchali pub. by T. Bauer in JNES 16	Hilprecht	V. Hilprecht H. V. Hilprecht, The Earliest
Goetze LE	254ff. A. Goetze, The Laws of Eshnunna	Deluge Story	Version of the Babylonian Deluge Story and the Temple Library of
	(= AASOR 31)	Winks Kudum	Nippur 1 W. J. Hinke, Selected Babylonian
Golénischeff	V. S. Golénischeff, Vingt-quatre tablettes cappadociennes	Huke Kudurr	Kudurru Inscriptions, No. 5,
Gordon Handbook	C. H. Gordon, Ugaritic Handbook (= AnOr 25)	Hirsch	pp. 21–27 H. Hirsch, Untersuchungen zur alt-
	C. H. Gordon, Smith College	Unter-	assyrischen Religion (= AfO Bei-
College	Tablets (= Smith College	suchungen	heft 13/14)
•	Studies in History, Vol. 38)	\mathbf{Holma}	H. Holma, Kleine Beiträge zum
Gordon	E. I. Gordon, Sumerian Proverbs	Kl. Beitr.	assyrischen Lexikon
Sumerian		Holma	H. Holma, Die Namen der Körper-
Proverbs		Körperteile	teile im Assyrisch-babylonischen
	P. F. Gössmann, Das Era-Epos	Holma Omen	H. Holma, Omen Texts from Baby-
Grant Bus. Doc.	E. Grant, Babylonian Business	\mathbf{Texts}	lonian Tablets in the British Museum
Grant Smith	Documents of the Classical Period E. Grant, Cuneiform Documents in	Holma	H. Holma, Die assyrisch-babylo-
College	the Smith College Library	Quttulu	nischen Personennamen der Form
Gray Šamaš	C. D. Gray, The Samaš Religious	•	Quttulu
J	Texts	Holma Weitere	H. Holma, Weitere Beiträge zum
Guest Notes	E. Guest, Notes on Plants and	Beitr.	assyrischen Lexikon
on Plants	Plant Products with their Collo-	Hrozny Code	F. Hrozny, Code hittite provenant
	quial Names in Traq	Hittite	de l'Asie Mineure
Guest Notes	E. Guest, Notes on Trees and	Hrozny	F. Hrozny, Das Getreide im alten
on Trees	Shrubs for Lower Iraq	Getreide	Babylonien
Hallo Royal Titles	W. W. Hallo, Early Mesopotamian	Hrozny Kultepe	F. Hrozny, Inscriptions cunéiformes du Kultépé (= ICK 1) (= Monogr.
Hartmann	Royal Titles (= AOS 43) H. Hartmann, Die Musik der su-	Transepo	ArOr 14)
Musik	merischen Kultur	Hrozny	F. Hrozny, Die Keilschrifttexte von
Haupt	P. Haupt, Das babylonische Nim-	Ta'annek	Ta'annek, in Sellin Ta'annek
Nimrodepos	rodepos	HS	tablets in the Hilprecht collection,
Haverford	E. Grant, ed., The Haverford		Jena
Symposium	Symposium on Archaeology and	HSM	Harvard Semitic Museum
	the Bible	HSS	Harvard Semitic Series
Hecker	K. Hecker, Die Keilschrifttexte der	HUCA	Hebrew Union College Annual
Giessen	Universitätsbibliothek Giessen	Hussey Sumerian	M. I. Hussey, Sumerian Tablets in the Harvard Semitic Museum
Herzfeld API	E. Herzfeld, Altpersische Inschriften	Tablets	(= HSS 3 and 4)
Hewett An-	D. D. Brand and F. E. Harvey,	IB	tablets in the Pontificio Istituto
niversary	eds., So Live the Works of Men:	→	Biblico, Rome
Vol.	Seventieth Anniversary Volume Honoring Edgar Lee Hewett	\mathbf{IBoT}	Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzelerinde Bu- lunan Boğazköy Tabletleri
Hg.	lexical series HAR.gud = imrû	ICK	Inscriptions cunéiformes du Kul-
0-	= ballu	• •	tépé

Idu IEJ	lexical series $A = idu$ Israel Exploration Journal	JTVI	Journal of the Transactions of the Victoria Institute
IF Igituh	Indogermanische Forschungen lexical series igituh - tāmartu.	K.	tablets in the Kouyunjik collection of the British Museum
Ü	Igituh short version pub. Lands-	Kagal	lexical series kagal = abullu
ILN	berger-Gurney, AfO 18 81ff. Illustrated London News	KAH	Keilschrifttexte aus Assur histori- schen Inhalts
IM	tablets in the collections of the Iraq Museum, Baghdad	KAJ	Keilschrifttexte aus Assur juristi- schen Inhalts
Imgidda to Erimhuš	see Erimhuš	KAR	Keilschrifttexte aus Assur religi- ösen Inhalts
Istanbul	tablets in the collections of the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul	KAV	Keilschrifttexte aus Assur ver- schiedenen Inhalts
ITT	Inventaire des tablettes de Tello	KB	Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek
Izbu Comm.	commentary to the series šumma	KBo .	Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazköi
	izbu, cited from MS. of B. Lands- berger	Kent Old Persian	R. G. Kent, Old Persian (= AOS 33)
Izi	lexical series izi = išātu	Ker Porter	R. Ker Porter, Travels in Georgia,
Izi Bogh. JA	Boghazkeui version of Izi Journal asiatique	Travels	Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, etc
Jacobsen	T. Jacobsen, Cuneiform Texts in	Kh.	tablets from Khafadje in the col-
Copenhagen	the National Museum, Copen- hagen		lections of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental	Kienast	B. Kienast, Die altassyrischen
	Society	ATHE	Texte des Orientalischen Seminars
Jastrow Dict.	M. Jastrow, A Dictionary of the Targumim		der Universität Heidelberg und der Sammlung Erlenmeyer
m JBL	Journal of Biblical Literature	King Chron.	L. W. King, Chronicles Concerning
JCS	Journal of Cuneiform Studies	_	Early Babylonian Kings
\mathbf{JEA}	Journal of Egyptian Archaeology	King Early	L. W. King, A History of Sumer
JEN	Joint Expedition with the Iraq Museum at Nuzi	History	and Akkad: An Account of the Early Races of Babylonia
\mathbf{JENu}	Joint Expedition with the Iraq	King History	L. W. King, A History of Babylon
	Museum at Nuzi, unpub.	King Hittite	L. W. King, Hittite Texts in the
\mathbf{JEOL}	Jaarbericht van het Vooraziatisch-	Texts	Cuneiform Character in the British
	Egyptisch Genootschap "Ex		Museum
	Oriente Lux"	\mathbf{Kish}	tablets excavated at Kish, in the
JESHO	Journal of Economic and Social		collections of the Ashmolean
	History of the Orient		Museum, Oxford
Jestin NTSŠ	R. Jestin, Nouvelles tablettes	KlF	Kleinasiatische Forschungen
	sumériennes de Šuruppak	Knudtzon	J. A. Knudtzon, Assyrische Gebete
Jestin	R. Jestin, Tablettes sumériennes de	Gebete	an den Sonnengott
Šuruppak	Šuruppak	Köcher BAM	F. Köcher, Die babylonisch-assy-
JKF	Jahrbuch für kleinasiatische For-		rische Medizin in Texten und
	schung		Untersuchungen
JNES	Journal of Near Eastern Studies	Köcher	F. Köcher, Keilschrifttexte zur
Johns	C. H. W. Johns, An Assyrian	Pflanzen-	assyrisch-babylonischen Drogen-
Doomsday	Doomsday Book	kunde	und Pflanzenkunde (= VIO 28)
Book	, <u> </u>		J. Kohler, F. E. Peiser, Aus dem
Jones-Snyder	T. B. Jones and J. Snyder, Sum-	Rechtsleben	babylonischen Rechtsleben
0 01-00 10 -1 3 4101	erian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty	Konst.	tablets excavated at Assur, in the collections of the Archaeological
JPOS	Journal of the Palestine Oriental		Museum of Istanbul
	Society	Koschaker	P. Koschaker, Babylonisch-assy-
JQR	Jewish Quarterly Review	Bürgschafts-	risches Bürgschaftsrecht
JRAS	Journal of the Royal Asiatic	recht	
•	Society	Koschaker	P. Koschaker, Über einige griechi-
JSOR	Journal of the Society of Oriental	Griech.	sche Rechtsurkunden aus den öst-
	Research	Rechtsurk.	lichen Randgebieten des Hellenis-
JSS	Journal of Semitic Studies	Troopingth II.	mus
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Koschaker NRUA	P. Koschaker, Neue keilschriftliche Rechtsurkunden aus der El- Amarna-Zeit	Langdon Menologies Langdon SBP	S. Langdon, Babylonian MenologiesS. Langdon, Sumerian and Babylo-
Kramer	S. N. Kramer, Lamentation over	Langdon SDI	nian Psalms
Lamentation	the Destruction of Ur (= AS 12)	Langdon	S. Langdon, Tammuz and Ishtar
Kramer	S. N. Kramer, Sumerian Literary	Tammuz	or Burgavit, Tunning wife Island
SLTN	Texts from Nippur (= AASOR 23)	Lanu	lexical series alam = $l\bar{a}nu$
Kramer Two	S. N. Kramer, Two Elegies on a	Lautner	J. G. Lautner, Altbabylonische
Elegies	Pushkin Museum Tablet		e Personenmiete und Erntearbeiter-
Kraus AbB	F. R. Kraus, Altbabylonische		verträge (= Studia et documenta ad
	Briefe 1		iura orientis antiqui pertinentia 1)
Kraus Edikt	F. R. Kraus, Ein Edikt des Königs	Layard	A. H. Layard, Inscriptions in the
	Ammi-Şaduqa von Babylon (=	-	Cuneiform Character
	Studia et documenta ad iura	Layard	A. H. Layard, Discoveries among
	orientis antiqui pertinentia 5)	Discoveries	the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon
Kraus Texte	F. R. Kraus, Texte zur babyloni-	LB	tablet numbers in de Liagre Böhl
	schen Physiognomatik (= AfO	* 5.45	Collection
17/10 TD11 t	Beiheft 3)	LBAT	Late Babylonian Astronomical and
KT Blanckertz	J. Lewy, Die Kültepetexte der		Related Texts, copied by T. G.
KT Hahn	Sammlung Blanckertz J. Lewy, Die Kültepetexte der		Pinches and J. N. Strassmaier,
KI Hann	Sammlung Hahn		prepared for publication by A. J. Sachs, with the cooperation of J.
KTS	J. Lewy, Die altassyrischen Texte		Schaumberger
1110	vom Kültepe bei Kaisarije	Leander	P. A. Leander, Über die sumeri-
KUB	Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghazköi	20011001	schen Lehnwörter im Assyrischen
	F. Küchler, Beiträge zur Kenntnis	Le Gac Asn.	Y. Le Gac, Les Inscriptions d'As-
	der assyrisch-babylonischen Me-		sur-nașir-aplu III
	dizin	Legrain TRU	L. Legrain, Le temps des rois d'Ur
Kültepe	unpublished tablets from Kültepe	Lehmann-	F. F. C. Lehmann-Haupt ed.,
Kupper Les	JR. Kupper, Les nomades en	Haupt CIC	Corpus inscriptionum chaldicarum
Nomades	Mésopotamie au temps des rois de	Lenormant	F. Lenormant, Choix de textes
	Mari	\mathbf{Choix}	cunéiformes inédits ou incom-
Labat	R.Labat, L'Akkadien de Boghaz-köi		plètement publiés jusqu'à ce
L'Akkadien	TO T 1 (TT 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		jour
Labat	R. Labat, Un calendrier babylonien	Lidzbarski	M. Lidzbarski, Handbuch der nord-
Calendrier Labat TDP	des travaux, des signes et des mois	Handbuch	semitischen Epigraphik
Labat IDP	R. Labat, Traité akkadien de dia- gnostics et pronostics médicaux	Lie Sar.	A. G. Lie, The Inscriptions of
Laessøe Bit	J. Laessøe, Studies on the Assyrian	LIH	Sargon II L. W. King, The Letters and In-
Rimki	Ritual bît rimki	иш	scriptions of Hammurabi
Lajard Culte	J. B. F. Lajard, Recherches sur le	Limet Métal	H. Limet, Le travail du métal au
de Vénus	culte de Vénus	Diffict Metal	pays de Sumer au temps de la
Lambert BWI	W. G. Lambert, Babylonian Wis-		IIIe Dynastie d'Ur
	dom Literature	LKA	E. Ebeling, Literarische Keil-
Lambert	W. G. Lambert, Marduk's Address		schrifttexte aus Assur
Marduk's	to the Demons (= AfO 17 310ff.)	$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{U}$	A. Falkenstein, Literarische Keil-
Address to th	1e		schrifttexte aus Uruk
Demons		Löw Flora	I. Löw, Die Flora der Juden
Landsberger	B. Landsberger, Die Fauna des	LSS	Leipziger semitistische Studien
Fauna	alten Mesopotamien	LTBA	Die lexikalischen Tafelserien der
Landsberger-	B. Landsberger and T. Jacobsen,		Babylonier und Assyrer in den
Jacobsen Georgica	Georgica (in MS.)	T	Berliner Museen lexical series $l\dot{u} = \delta a$ (formerly
Landsberger	B. Landsberger, Der kultische	Lu	called $l\dot{\mathbf{u}} = am\bar{e}lu$
Kult.	Kalender der Babylonier und	Lucalo	epic Lugale u melambi nergal,
Kalender	Assyrer (= LSS 6/1-2)	Lugale	cited from MS. of A. Falkenstein
Lang.	Language	Lyon Sar.	D. G. Lyon, Keilschrifttexte Sar-
Langdon BL	S. Langdon, Babylonian Liturgies		gon's
Langdon	S. Langdon, The Babylonian Epic	MAD	Materials for the Assyrian Dic-
Creation	of Creation		tionary
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	1 100 is to that Dist of Broth	ograpincai Aoo	reviations
MAH	tablets in the collection of the	NBGT	Neobabylonian Grammatical Texts,
	Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva		pub. MSL 4 129–178
Malku	synonym list malku = šarru (Malku	Nbk.	J. N. Strassmaier, Inschriften von
	I pub. A. D. Kilmer, JAOS 83		Nabuchodonosor
	421ff.)	Nbn.	J. N. Strassmaier, Inschriften von
MAOG	Mitteilungen der Altorientalischen	21021	Nabonidus
	Gesellschaft	ND	field numbers of tablets excavated
Maqlu	G. Meier, Maqlû (= AfO Beiheft 2)	21.2	at Nimrud (Kalhu)
Matouš	L. Matouš, Inscriptions cunéifor-	Neugebauer	O. Neugebauer, Astronomical Cu-
Kultepe	mes du Kultépé, Vol. 2 (= ICK 2)	ACT	neiform Texts
MCS	Manchester Cuneiform Studies	Ni	tablets excavated at Nippur, in the
MCT	O. Neugebauer and A. Sachs,	-11	collections of the Archaeological
	Mathematical Cuneiform Texts		Museum of Istanbul
MDOG	Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-	Nies UDT	J. B. Nies, Ur Dynasty Tablets
	Gesellschaft	Nikolski	M. V. Nikolski, Dokumenty kho-
MDP	Mémoires de la Délégation en Perse	212101011	ziaistvennoi otchetnosti
Meissner BAP	B. Meissner, Beiträge zum alt-	Nötscher	F. Nötscher, Ellil in Sumer und
	babylonischen Privatrecht	Ellil	Akkad
Meissner BAW	B. Meissner, Beiträge zum assyri-	NPN	I. J. Gelb, P. M. Purves, and A. A.
	schen Wörterbuch (= AS 1 and 4)	212.21	MacRae, Nuzi Personal Names
Meissner BuA	B. Meissner, Babylonien und As-		(= OIP 57)
	syrien	\mathbf{NT}	field numbers of tablets excavated
Meissner Supp.	B. Meissner, Supplement zu den	21.2	at Nippur by the Oriental Insti-
T	assyrischen Wörterbüchern		tute and other institutions
Meissner-Rost		Oberhuber	K. Oberhuber, Sumerische und
Senn.	inschriften Sanheribs	Florenz	akkadische Keilschriftdenkmäler
Mél. Dussaud	Mélanges syriens offerts à M. René	rioronz	des Archäologischen Museums
	Dussaud		zu Florenz
Meloni Saggi	Gerardo Meloni, Saggi di filologia	Oberhuber	K. Oberhuber, Innsbrucker Keil-
	semitica	IKT	schrifttexte
MIO	Mitteilungen des Instituts für	OBGT	OldBabylonian Grammatical Texts,
	Orientforschung	0202	pub. MSL 4 47–128
MJ	Museum Journal	OB Lu	Old Babylonian version of Lu
MKT	O. Neugebauer, Mathematische	OECT	Oxford Editions of Cuneiform
	Keilschrifttexte	0202	Texts
MLC	tablets in the collections of the	OIC	Oriental Institute Communications
	J. Pierpont Morgan Library	OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
Moldenke	A. B. Moldenke, Babylonian Con-	OLZ	Orientalistische Literaturzeitung
	tract Tablets in the Metropolitan	Oppenheim	L. F. Hartman and A. L. Oppen-
	Museum of Art	Beer	heim, On Beer and Brewing Tech-
Moore	E. W. Moore, Neo-Babylonian	2001	niques in Ancient Mesopotamia
Michigan	Documents in the University of		(= JAOS Supp. 10)
Coll.	Michigan Collection	Oppenheim	A. L. Oppenheim, Glass and Glass-
Moran Temple	W. L. Moran, Sumero-Akkadian	Glass	making in Ancient Mesopota-
Lists	Temple Lists (in MS.)	O LOUDS	mia
MRS	Mission de Ras Shamra	Oppenheim	L. Oppenheim, Untersuchungen
MSL	Materialien zum sumerischen	Mietrecht	zum babylonischen Mietrecht
	Lexikon	2,21002 00110	(= WZKM Beiheft 2)
MSP	J. J. M. de Morgan, Mission	Oppert-Ménant	J. Oppert et J. Ménant, Documents
	scientifique en Perse	Doc. jur.	juridiques de l'Assyrie
Mullo Weir	C. J. Mullo Weir, A Lexicon of	Or.	Orientalia
Lexicon	Accadian Prayers	OT	Old Testament
MVAG	Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-	Pallis Akîtu	S. A. Pallis, The Babylonian Akîtu
	Aegyptischen Gesellschaft		Festival
N.	tablets in the collections of the	Parrot	A. Parrot, Documents et Monu-
	University Museum of the Univer-	Documents	ments (= Mission archéologique
	sity of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia		ue mari II. Le paixis, iome ai
Nabnitu	sity of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia lexical series SIG ₂ +ALAM = nabnītu	PBS	de Mari II, Le palais, tome 3) Publications of the Babylonian
Nabnitu NBC	lexical series $sig_7 + alam = nabn\bar{\imath}tu$	PBS	Publications of the Babylonian
		PBS	Publications of the Babylonian Section, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania

PEF	Quarterly Statement of the Pal-	Assyriolo-	(troisième) Rencontre Assyriolo-
LEAD	estine Exploration Fund	gique	gique Internationale
Peiser	F. E. Peiser, Urkunden aus der	RÉS	Revue des études sémitiques
Urkunden	Zeit der 3. babylonischen Dynastie	RHA	Revue hittite et asianique
Peiser	F. E. Peiser, Babylonische Ver-	RHR	Revue de l'histoire des religions
Verträge	träge des Berliner Museums	Riftin	A. P. Riftin, Staro-Vavilonskie
PEQ	Palestine Exploration Quarterly		iuridicheskie i administrativnye
Perry Sin	E. G. Perry, Hymnen und Gebete	DT A	dokumenty v sobraniiakh SSSR
Datashow	an Sin H. Petschow, Neubabylonisches	RLA RLV	Reallexikon der Assyriologie Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte
Petschow Pfandrecht	Pfandrecht (= ASAW PhilHist.	Rm.	tablets in the collections of the
Tandreens	Kl. 48/1)		British Museum
Photo. Ass.	field photographs of tablets ex- cavated at Assur	ROM	tablets in the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto
Photo. Konst.	field photographs of tablets ex- cavated at Assur	Römer Königshymner	W. H. Ph. Römer, Sumerische n 'Königshymnen' der Isin-Zeit
Dionkorn Ash	A. C. Piepkorn, Historical Prism	Rost	P. Rost, Die Keilschrifttexte Tig-
riepkorn Aso.	Inscriptions of Ashurbanipal (= AS	Tigl. III	lat-Pilesers III
	5)	RS	field numbers of tablets excavated
Pinches	T. G. Pinches, The Amherst		at Ras Shamra
Amherst	${f Tablets} \ldots$	RSO	Rivista degli studi orientali
Pinches	T. G. Pinches, The Babylonian	RT	Recueil de travaux relatifs à la
Berens Coll.	Tablets of the Berens Collection		philologie et à l'archéologie égyp-
Pinches Peek	T. G. Pinches, Inscribed Babylonian	DIEG	tiennes et assyriennes
	Tablets in the possession of Sir Henry Peek	RTC	F. Thureau-Dangin, Recueil de tablettes chaldéennes
Practical Vo-	lexical text, pub. B. Landsberger	Sa Voc.	lexical series Syllabary A Vocabu-
	and O. Gurney, AfO 18 328ff.	D 100.	lary, pub. MSL 3 51-87
Pritchard	J. B. Pritchard, ed., Ancient Near	SAI	B. Meissner, Seltene assyrische
ANET	Eastern Texts Relating to the		Ideogramme
	Old Testament, 2nd ed.	SAKI	F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumeri-
Proto-Diri	Old Testament, 2nd ed. see Diri	SAKI	F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königs-
Proto-Ea	Old Testament, 2nd ed. see Diri see Ea; pub. MSL 2 35–94		F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumeri- schen und akkadischen Königs- inschriften (= VAB 1)
Proto-Ea Proto-Izi	Old Testament, 2nd ed. see Diri see Ea; pub. MSL 2 35–94 see Izi	Salonen	 F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften (= VAB 1) A. Salonen, Hippologica Accadica
Proto-Ea Proto-Izi Proto-Lu	Old Testament, 2nd ed. see Diri see Ea; pub. MSL 2 35–94 see Izi see Lu	Salonen Hippologica	 F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften (= VAB 1) A. Salonen, Hippologica Accadica (= AASF 100)
Proto-Ea Proto-Izi	Old Testament, 2nd ed. see Diri see Ea; pub. MSL 2 35-94 see Izi see Lu Proceedings of the Royal Society	Salonen Hippologica Salonen	 F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften (= VAB 1) A. Salonen, Hippologica Accadica (= AASF 100) A. Salonen, Die Landfahrzeuge des
Proto-Ea Proto-Izi Proto-Lu PRSM	Old Testament, 2nd ed. see Diri see Ea; pub. MSL 2 35-94 see Izi see Lu Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine	Salonen Hippologica Salonen	 F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften (= VAB 1) A. Salonen, Hippologica Accadica (= AASF 100)
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Proto-Ea Proto-Izi Proto-Lu PRSM PRT	Old Testament, 2nd ed. see Diri see Ea; pub. MSL 2 35-94 see Izi see Lu Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine E. Klauber, Politisch-religiöse Texte aus der Sargonidenzeit	Salonen Hippologica Salonen Landfahrzeug Salonen Möbel	F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften (= VAB 1) A. Salonen, Hippologica Accadica (= AASF 100) A. Salonen, Die Landfahrzeuge des alten Mesopotamien (= AASF 72) A. Salonen, Die Möbel des alten Mesopotamien (= AASF 127)
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Proto-Ea Proto-Izi Proto-Lu PRSM PRT	Old Testament, 2nd ed. see Diri see Ea; pub. MSL 2 35-94 see Izi see Lu Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine E. Klauber, Politisch-religiöse Texte aus der Sargonidenzeit Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology H. C. Rawlinson, The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéolo-	Salonen Hippologica Salonen Landfahrzeuge Salonen Möbel Salonen Türen Salonen Wasser- fahrzeuge	F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften (= VAB 1) A. Salonen, Hippologica Accadica (= AASF 100) A. Salonen, Die Landfahrzeuge des alten Mesopotamien (= AASF 72) A. Salonen, Die Möbel des alten Mesopotamien (= AASF 127) A. Salonen, Die Türen des alten Mesopotamien (= AASF 124) A. Salonen, Die Wasserfahrzeuge in Babylonien (= StOr 8)
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TMB	de Liagre Böhl collectae F. Thureau-Dangin, Textes mathé-	$\mathbf{V}\mathbf{T}$	Britannique Vetus Testamentum
A. 178.2.2	matiques babyloniens	Walther	A. Walther, Das altbabylonische
TnEpic	Tukulti-Ninurta Epic, pub. AAA	Gerichtswesen	Gerichtswesen (= LSS 6/4-6)
	20, pls. 101 ff., and Archaeologia 79 pl. 49; transliteration in Ebeling,	Ward Seals	W. H. Ward, The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia
		• • •	

Warka	field numbers of tablets excavated at Warka	WVDOG	Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesell-
Watelin Kish	Oxford University Joint Expedition		schaft
u v	to Mesopotamia, Excavations at Kish: III (1925–1927) by L. C. Watelin	WZJ	Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich - Schiller - Universität Jena
Waterman Bus. Doc.	L. Waterman, Business Documents of the Hammurapi Period (also	WZKM	Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes
Weidner	pub. in AJSL 29 and 30) E. Weidner, Handbuch der babylo-	YBC	tablets in the Babylonian Collection, Yale University Library
Handbuch	nischen Astronomie	Ylvisaker	S. C. Ylvisaker, Zur babylonischen
Weidner Tn.	E. Weidner, Die Inschriften Tukul- ti-Ninurtas I. (= AfO Beiheft 12)	Grammatik	und assyrischen Grammatik (= LSS 5/6)
Weissbach	F. H. Weissbach, Babylonisches	YOR	Yale Oriental Series, Researches
Misc.	Miscellen (= WVDOG 4)	YOS	Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian
Weitemeyer	M. Weitemeyer, Some Aspects of		Texts
v	the Hiring of Workers in the	$\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{A}$	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie
	Sippar Region at the Time of Hammurabi	ZAW	Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft
$\mathbf{Winckler}\mathbf{AOF}$	H. Winckler, Altorientalische Forschungen	ZDMG	Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgen- ländischen Gesellschaft
Winckler Sammlung	H. Winckler, Sammlung von Keil- schrifttexten	ZDPV	Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palä- stina-Vereins
Winckler Sar.	H. Winckler, Die Keilschrifttexte	$\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{E}$	Zeitschrift für Ethnologie
	Sargons	$\mathbf{Zimmern}$	H. Zimmern, Akkadische Fremd-
Wiseman	D. J. Wiseman, The Alalakh Tablets	Fremdw.	wörter, 2nd ed.
Alalakh		Zimmern	H. Zimmern, Ištar und Şaltu, ein
Wiseman	D. J. Wiseman, Chronicles of the	Ištar und	altakkadisches Lied (BSGW Phil
Chron.	Chaldean Kings	Şaltu	hist. Kl. 68/1)
Wiseman	D. J. Wiseman, The Vassal Treaties	${f Zimmern}$	H. Zimmern, Zum babylonischen
Treaties	of Esarhaddon (= Iraq 20 Part 1)	Neujahrsfest	Neujahrsfest (BSGW Philhist.
WO	Die Welt des Orients		Kl. 58/3); zweiter Beitrag (ibid.
Woolley	Carchemish, Report on the Ex-		70/5)
$\operatorname{Carchemish}$	cavations at Djerabis on behalf	ZK	Zeitschrift für Keilschriftforschung
	of the British Museum	$\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}$	Zeitschrift für Semitistik

Other Abbreviations

abbr.	abbreviated, abbreviation	bus.	business
acc.	accusative	Camb .	Cambyses
Achaem.	Achaemenid	chem.	chemical (texts)
adj.	adjective	chron.	chronicle
adm.	administrative	col.	column
Adn.	Adad-nīrārī	coll.	collation, collated
adv.	adverb	comm.	commentary (texts)
Akk.	Akkadian	conj.	conjunction
Alu	Šumma ālu	corr.	corresponding
apod.	apodosis	Cyr.	Cyrus
app.	appendix	Dar.	Darius
Aram.	Aramaic	dat.	dative
$\mathbf{Asb.}$	Assurbanipal	dem .	demonstrative
$\mathbf{Asn.}$	Aššur-nāṣir-apli II	denom.	denominative
Ass.	Assyrian	\det .	determinative
astrol.	astrological (texts)	diagn.	diagnostic (texts)
astron.	astronomical (texts)	DN	divine name
Babyl.	Babylonian	doc.	document
bil.	bilingual (texts)	dupl.	duplicate
Bogh.	Boghazkeui	EÂ	El-Amarna

Other Abbreviations

economic (texts) OAkk. Old Akkadian econ. edition OBed. Old Babylonian Elamite obv. obverse Elam. Esarhaddon Esarh. occ. occurrence, occurs esp. especially Old Pers. Old Persian Etana myth Etana opposite (of) (to) opp. etym. etymological orig. original(ly) ext. extispicy page Palmyr. factitive Palmyrenian fact. part. fem. feminine participle fragm. fragment(ary) pharm. pharmaceutical (texts) genitive, general gen. phon. phonetic geographical physiognomatic (omens) physiogn. geogr. Gk. Greek plural, plate pl. glossary pl. tantum plurale tantum gloss. GNgeographical name PN personal name gramm. grammatical (texts) prep. preposition group vocabulary pres. present group voc. Pre-Sargonic Heb. $\hat{H}eb\hat{r}ew$ Pre-Sar. hemerology hemer. pret. preterit historical (texts) hist. pron. pronoun, pronominal Hittite Hitt. prot. protasis Hurrian published Hurr. pub. imp. imperative reverse r. incantation (texts) redupl. reduplicated, reduplication inc. incl. including ref. reference indeclinable rel. religious (texts) indecl. infinitive ritual (texts) inf. rit. RNroval name inscr. inscription RSinterj. interjection Ras Shamra interr. interrogative substantive s. Sar. Sargon II intrans. intransitive inv. inventory SBStandard Babylonian Šumma izbu Sel. Tzbu Seleucid lament. lamentation Sem. Semitic LBLate Babylonian Senn. Sennacherib Shalm. legal (texts) Shalmaneser leg. let. letter sing. singular lex. lexical (texts) stat. const. status constructus lit. literally, literary (texts) Sum. Sumerian logogram, logographic supp. supplement log. Ludlul Ludlul bēl nēmegi syll. syllabically lw. loan word syn. synonym(ous) Syriac MA Middle Assyrian Syr. Tiglathpileser masc. masculine Tigl. Tukulti-Ninurta I mathematical (texts) Tn. math. MBMiddle Babylonian trans. transitive medical (texts) translat. translation med. meteorology, meteorological translit. transliteration meteor. Ugar. Ugaritic (texts) MN month name uncert. uncertain mng. meaning unkn. unknown unpub. unpublished note n. NA Neo-Assyrian verb v. Neo-Babylonian var. variant NBNbk. Nebuchadnezzar II written wr. Nbn. Nabonidus WSem. West Semitic Neriglissar number not transliterated Ner. \mathbf{x} nom. nominative \boldsymbol{x} illegible sign in Akk.

x

illegible sign in Sum.

OA

Old Assyrian

THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY VOLUME 1

Α

PART TWO

amadibbukku see amalubukku.

amagallu s.; forest; syn. list*; Sum. lw. halbu, ama-gal-lum = qi-iš-tum (followed by giš ušallů, giš altalů, q.v.) CT 18 4 r. i 12f.

Probably derived from Sum. *ama.gal, not otherwise attested.

amaḥḥu (amuḥḥu) s.; city wall; SB.*

kirhu, a-mah-hu = du-u-ru Malku I 236f.

utīrma uru GN šuātu ana birtūti asbat eli ša ūme panî udannin a-muḥ-ḥuš (var. BAD. MEŠ-šu udanninma) I made that city GN into a fortress again (and) made its wall stronger than before OIP 2 58:24 (Senn.), var. from ibid. 27 i 82; kīma šurāni teḥi dūrišu isbatma ēruba a-muḥ-ḥul-uš-šú like a cat, keeping close to his wall, he entered through the rampart Winckler Sar. pl. 34 No. 27:132 (coll.).

ama'irrû (*ama'irrakku) s.; wailing woman; lex.*; Sum. lw.

ama.ír.ra = šu-u Lu IV 181, cf. [am]a.ír.ra (preceded by various gala's and followed by lú. balag.gá) Proto-Lu 659.

Loan word from the Sum. compound meaning literally "mother of mourning"; cf. ama.ír.ke_x(KID) ír nu.bí.dug₄ "the 'mother of mourning' did not wail (at the funeral)" SAKI 68 v 4 (Gudea Statue B), also ama.ír.ra.ke_x ír.ra ám.mà.tuš "(in the temple) a wailing woman sits in tears" SBH p. 80:22, dupl. ibid. p. 92b:30, also VAS 2 25 iii 45.

amāliš adv.; (mng. unkn.); SB*; cf. amālu B.

kišādī ša irmû ... ikkappu upattin qin-ni-e a-ma-liš izqup (as to) my neck, which went limp and and was bent, he tightened (its sinews?) backward(?), planted (it) erect like Lambert BWL 54 line d (Ludlul III), for comm. see amālu B and qinû B.

amalītu see amalūtu.

amālu A s.; (a term for goddess); lex.*; Sum. lw.

 $m[u.g]ib_x(GIG) = nu.gig = qa-\acute{a}\acute{s}-[da-tu], i\acute{s}-ta-r[i-tu], [mu.gib_x.gašan.an.na] = [n]u.[gig].$ $^dInnin = i\acute{s}-ta-r[i-tu], [...] = [ama].^dInnin = a-ma-lu$ Emesal Voc. II 78ff.

See amaluktu and the discussion sub amalutu.

amālu B s.; (mng. unkn.); SB*; ef. amāliš.

a-ma-lu giš.[v.suḤ₅] Lambert BWL 54 line d (Ludlul Comm.), commenting on amāliš, q.v.

The commentator explained the obscure $am\bar{a}li\dot{s}$ of the cited line of Ludlul as derived from $am\bar{a}lu$, which he then equated with $a\dot{s}u\dot{b}u$ "fir tree." As no tree $am\bar{a}lu$ is attested in the lists, the correctness of the explanation may be doubted.

For CT 41 44:7 (Theodicy Comm.), see ammatu B.

amalubukku s.; (a reed shelter); syn. list*; Sum. lw.(?).

bingurru, a-ma-lu-bu-uk-ku=ku-ma-su (preceded by urpatu=masallu shepherd's hut) Malku II 196f.

The translation is based on the context of the syn. list and the equation with $kum\bar{a}su$ "reed nest, shelter."

amaluktu (maluktu, maruktu) s.; (a term for goddess); lex.*; Sum. lw.

[...].x = la a-ma-lu-uk-tu (followed by la ka-ši-tu) Lu III ii k 2'; ma-l[u-ug] = [AMA.dINNIN] = ma-

amalūtu amānu B

lu-uk-tum, (ma)-ru-uk-tum Diri IV 194f.; ama. dinnin = ma-ru-[uk-tum] Nabnitu O 164.

See discussion sub amalūtu.

amalūtu (amalītu) s.; (a term for goddess); lex.*; Sum. lw.

AMA.^dINNIN = a-ma-a-lu-tum (var. a-ma-lu-tu-[um]), iš-ta-ru-um, AMA.[LUL] = a-ma-l[u]-tum Proto-Diri 485 ff.; a-ma-l[u] [AMA.dINNIN] = a-ma-li-tu, iš-ta-ri-tú, a-ma-[lu] [AMA.LUL] = a-ma-NI-tú, iš-ta-ri-tú, šu-gi-tú Diri IV 188 ff.; ama.^{lu-lu}lul.la = [šu-tum], za-ab-ba-[tum], mu-ut-til-tu Lu III iv 52 ff., cf. ama, ama.uru, AMA.dINNIN, AMA.dINNIN, ama.lul Proto-Lu 319-23.

Amālu A, amaluktu, maluktu, maruktu, amalūtu are all variant renderings of Sum. a ma.lu(l).

amāmû s.; (an eye cosmetic); lex.*

šim.bi.zi.da = šim-bi-zi-du-ú, e-gu-ú, a-ma-mu-ú Hh. XI 305 ff.; im.šim.bi.zi.da = a-ma-mu-ú = MIN (= gu-uḥ-lu) // ṣa-di-du Hg. A 138, in MSL 7 114; ŠIM.BI.ZI.DA: ŠU-u, gu-uḥ-lu, a-ma-mu-u Uru-anna III 493 ff., from Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 iii 15 ff. and 24:1 f., dupl. 2R 30 No. 2:31 ff.

amandēnu s.; (an implement); OB*; ef. amandēnu in ša amandēni.

šaššar tuqmātim patar qablī ēsid tuqumtim a-ma-an-de-e-en tamhārim the saw of battles, the dagger of the melees, the reaper in the fight, the a. of close fight JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 8 v 17 (OB lit.).

For discussion see amandēnu in ša amanz dēni.

amandēnu in ša amandēni s.; (an agricultural worker); OB lex.*; cf. amandēnu.

lú.še.si.luḥ = ša a-ma-an-di-en-nim, lú.še.si.luḥ.gal = ša a-ma-an-di-ni ra-bi-<i> (among agricultural professions) OB Lu A 188f.

The OB lexical passage shows that amanadēnu is an agricultural implement, and that ša amandēni is a person who uses such an implement. For the Sum. si.luh, cf. (workers) si.luh, ha má dNin.gír.su.ka gub.ba ITT 3 5364:2, si.la.ah RA 19 179:18, 25 and si.im.la.ah ibid. 19 and 26.

amannu see amānu B.

amānu A s.; red salt; Bogh., SB.

MUN A.MA.NIM: MUN a-ma-ni, MUN sa-an-tú Uruanna II 557f., cf. MUN.MEŠ, MUN.EME.SAL.LA, MUN a-ma-nim, MUN.KÙ.PAD, MUN.NAR.RI Practical Vocabulary Assur 51-55, also MUN.KÙ.PAD, MUN.

EME.SAL.LIM, MUN a-ma-nim Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 iii 31 ff.

MUN a-ma-nu (//> Ù.MU.UN // a-ma-nu // [ऐ.M]U.UN da-mu aṣ-ṣú MUN sa-mat ṣá KUR Ma-da-a-a — a.salt, (explanation:) Ù.MU.UN is amānu, Ù.MU.UN is (also) blood, (thus called) because the salt is red, (it comes) from Media BRM 4 32:15 (med. comm.).

MUN a-ma-nim ú arzallu hanzizītu [...] ina mašak puhādi la petīti (you place) a.-salt, arzallu-plant, and a hanzizītu-insect in a bag made of the skin of a virgin lamb Labat, Semitica 3 17 ii 11; MUN šadî MUN a-ma-nim ištēniš tasāk ina šikari la patān tašaggīšu you bray "mountain" salt and a.-salt in equal quantities and have him drink it in beer on an empty stomach Küchler Beitr. pl. 1:31, also pl. 13 iv 45, cf. ibid. pl. 1:10, Köcher BAM 48:5; MUN a-ma-ni ú.kur.ra talappat you smear(?) (the slaughtered bird) with a.-salt and $nin\hat{u}$ -plant Šaziga 55 i 29; MUN tašarrap you burn a.-salt CT 23 50:14, cf. MUN a-ma-nim (in prescriptions) Köcher BAM 205:17, 230:11, STT 95 i 23, AMT 65,5:17, MUN.KÙ.PAD MUN a-ma-ni Köcher BAM 59:8, MUN a-ma-nim ibid. 57:8, cf. also 15 še mun a-ma-nim [x še] MUN.k $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$.PAD ... 5 $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$.MEŠ UŠ_x(KA×BAD).BÚR.RU.DA latku šá(!) ana qāti \check{susu} RS 2 139:37, also MUN a-ma-nim MUN. KÙ.PAD (among herbs against witchcraft) Ebeling KMI 51 iii(!) 30, also [2 gín mun] ama-nim 2 gín mun.nar.ri [2(?) ta].àm mun. MEŠ Oefele Keilschriftmedicin pl. 2 K.9684 i 2', restored from dupl. K.11742:5'.

The identification of *tābat amāni* is uncertain; in the lists and the cited commentary it is explained by "red salt." In prescriptions it often occurs beside MUN.KÙ.PAD (reading unknown).

It is uncertain whether the ref. \circ a-ma-ni-u (left col. broken) CT 37 26 ii 10 is related to the word amānu which qualifies salt. The plant \circ .AMA.A.NI (Hh. XVII 101f., Wiseman Alalakh 447 vi 16ff., Uruanna III 130) which occurs beside \circ .(Níg.)DUMU.A.NI, and is once written GIŠ A.MA.NI Köcher Pflanzenkunde 12 ii 31, is equated with Akk. \circ i \circ itu in Uruanna II 450.

Meissner BAW 2 34f.; Thompson DAC 5f.

amānu B (amannu) s.; (a vegetable?);
Mari.*

āmânû amartu A

3 a-m[a]-nu 10 (sìla) ha-z[a]-nu (see azannu A) ARMT 11 216:1; aššum a-ma-an-ni ša ina dHa-at-ta ilqêm u ana ekallim ublam concerning the a.-s which he has received in GN(?) and brought to the palace ARMT 11 p. 137 (from unpub. Mari text).

The fact that $am\bar{a}nu$ is counted and not measured in the Mari ref. speaks against its being a plant or spice. It is unlikely that $\circ a$ -ma-ni-u CT 37 26 ii 10 (Uruanna, see discussion sub $am\bar{a}nu$ A) is to be connected with the Mari occurrences.

āmânû s.; talker; SB*; cf. amû A v.

 $\begin{array}{l} du_{11}^{du-u t-tu}du_{11}=\textit{da-bi-bu}, \ ini m^{i-nim \ du-u t-tu}du_{11}. \\ du_{11}=\textit{a-ma-nu-\acute{u}} \ \ Lu \ III \ i \ 32f. \end{array}$

[...]. du_{11} inim. du_{11} . du_{11} : nu-ul-la(text -ba)-nu a-ma-nu- \acute{u} good-for-nothing, gossiper RA 17 154 K.7645:3 (wisdom); eme.inim. du_{11} . du_{11} [...] šár. šár : [lisān a-m]a-ni-e ša ana šāri ballat Bil. Edubba A 26.

sa-an-ni-nu, šah-šah-hu, a-ma-nu-u = da-ab-bi-bu Malku IV 106.

amar usandî s.; lookout(?) of the fowler; lex.*; cf. amāru A v.

di-ig-bi-ir ki.ne. dinnin = a-ṣur-pi-in-d[i(-x)], a-mar u-sa-an-d[i(-x)], a-šar u-sa-an-d[i(-x)] Diri IV 294 ff.

See asurpindi.

amargirimhilibû s.; (a stone); lex.*

 $na_4.amar.[girim(?)].bi.li.ba = šu-u = ia-ni-bu$ Hg. E 17 (coll. F. Köcher).

For NA₄.GI.RIM.HI.LI.BA see AMT 102:34, and *qirimhilibû*.

amarhilibû s.; (a stone); lex.*

 $na_4.amar.$ hi.li.ba = $\S u-u=ia_4.ni-bu$ Hg.BIV 111, cf. [n] $a_4.amar.$ hi.li = ia-ni-bu Nabnitu R 163.

See also hilibû and amargirimhilibû.

amaridu s.; bramble; plant list.*

 $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ GI.RIM : [GIŠ $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$].cír, $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ a-ma-r[i-du] : $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ [a]-šá-[g]u, $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ Τά[L.ΤάL] : $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ GIŠ $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$.cír Uruanna I 175ff.; e-gu-u, a-ma-ri-du, a-pú ||-ba-ú = a-šá-gu Malku II 139ff.; e-gu, a-ma-ri-du, a-pú-ú = a-šá-gu CT 18 4 r. ii 34.

The translation bramble is based on the lex. equivalences.

Thompson DAB 330.

amartu A (amaštu) s.; 1. dividing wall, party wall, 2. sideboard (of a bed, chair, or

wooden chest); OB, EA, SB, NB; cf. amāru B v.

mu-lu MUL = a-mar-tum, bi-i'-u A II/6:38f.; giš.dal.gu.za = gil-tu-ú, giš.iz(var..i).zi.gu.za = a-mar-tum, giš.sag.gu.za = pu-ú-tum Hh. IV 124ff., cf. ezen (for i.zi) LTBA 1 79 iii 11 (Forerunner to Hh.), cited MSL 5 160 note to 121/8; giš. sag.ná = pu-ú-tu, giš.dal.ná = gil-tu-u, giš.KAB. ná = kab-lu, giš.i.zi.ná (var. Giš.šid.ná) = a-mar-tum, giš.umbin = şu-up-ru Hh. IV 169ff.

síg.babbar min.tab.ba šur.ra giš.ná.da. na ù iz.zi sag.ba.ke_x(KID) á ba.ni.in.kešda: *šipāti peṣāti ša ina ṭamê eṣpa eršašu pūtu u a-mar-ta rukusma* (Sum.) when you have tied twined white thread to his bed, both to the side and the headboard: (Akk.) tie white thread which has been twined by spinning to the headboard and sideboard of his bed ASKT p. 90–91:57.

i-zi, e-ri-im, eš-ki e-ri-im = a-mar-ti sá NÁ CT 18 4 r. ii 32 ff.; i-zi, e-ri-im, $[\dots]$ = a-mar-ti sá GIŠ.GU.ZA CT 18 3 r. iii 10 f.

1. dividing wall, party wall (NB Uruk only): ana tahsistu ina kišubbâ šuāti im a-ma- \acute{a} š-tum ša 27 šiddašu 1^{5}_{6} K \grave{v} Š $p\bar{u}$ tu PN ... eppuš u im a-ma-áš-tum šiāti ina biritti PN. u PN ana ūmu sâtu šî PN will make a clay wall in this undeveloped land as demarcation, 27 (cubits) long (and) 15 cubits wide, and this wall will be held in common by PN. and PN forever BRM 2 35:26 and 28; ina a-mar-tum.meš ša bīt iltānu ša bīti attûka ... qanû u gušūru ina libbi lusabbit I will attach reeds and beams to the walls of the north wing of your house VAS 15 35:3, cf. ina ūmu ša PN aga'a șebû a-mar-tum.meš šuātu inaggar tēlītu PN u PN, ušēlû ana muhhi a-mar-tum.meš šuātu itti ahāmeš whenever PN wishes, he may tear down those dividing walls (but) PN and PN2 will pay the tax together on the dividing walls ibid. 10f., cf. also ibid. 12f.; 10 kùš šiddu šaplû šadû tehi a-ma-áš-tum ša birītšunu ten cubits on the lower, long side to the east adjoining the dividing wall which belongs to both of them VAS 15 40:45, cf. ibid. 22, 39:10 and 43, 49:16, BRM 2 23:5; tehi a-mar^{áš}-tum ša bīt qātē Lú ērib-bītāti adjoining the dividing wall of the side wing of the $\bar{e}rib$ $b\bar{i}ti$ -officials Falkenstein Topographie 14b:4, also VAS 15 36:5, (with det. IM) Falkenstein Topographie 38 No. 5:1, note tehi im a-ma-áš-tum mit-ha-ar(text -mi)-tum ša Bīt Rēš BRM 2 9:6; tehi £ a*amartu B amaru A

ma-áš-tum ša bīt šadû adjoining the dividing wall of the east wing VAS 15 24:6.

- 2. sideboard a) of a bed: 1 GIŠ a-ma-ar-tum qadu 1 GIŠ ka-ab(!)-lu one sideboard together with one leg CT 4 30a:5 (OB); x.KŮŠ LUGAL GÍD.DA a-ma-[ar]-[tu] the sideboard is x royal cubits long OECT 6 pl. 3 K.8664 r. 2 (coll. from photo), see Iraq 12 40, cf. qaqqad a-ma-ra-a(!)-te head of the sideboards Craig ABRT 1 78:19, see Iraq 12 40; GIŠ.NÁ a-ma-ra-tum A.AM kab-lu ù giš-tu-u MES.MÁ. GAN.NA a bed, the sideboards of adāru-wood, the legs and rungs of musukannu-wood BE 14 163 ii 19 (MB).
- b) of a chair: 2 a-ma-ra-at GIŠ.GU.ZA ša ana kablī hu-ub-bu-ma two side pieces of a chair which are to the legs PBS 8/2 194 iii 14 (OB).
- c) of a wooden chest: a-ma-ar-ti-šu [KA. GU]L its sideboard is made of EA 25 iv 18 and 21, for context see altapipu discussion section.

Salonen Möbel 148ff.; ad mng. 1: Falkenstein Topographie 14 n. 1.

amartu B s.; (a measure); SB.

2-ta am-ra-ta NA₄ amnakka ... sēta tumahs harma tašakkan you expose two-s of amnakku-mineral to the open air and leave (it there) ZA 36 198:31 (glass texts).

amaru A (emeru) s.; pile of bricks (often of standard dimensions); from OA, OB on; ef. amāru B v.

si-[ig] $\operatorname{SiG}_4 = li$ -[bit-tum], a-ma-rum [šá SiG_4], šá-x-[x] A V/1:98ff.; $\operatorname{mur}_7^{\operatorname{mu-ur}}$.gú = a-ma-rum, SiG_4 .anše = MIN šá li-bit-ti Antagal VIII 18f.

 $[sig_4] = li$ -bit-tum, $[sig_4.al.ùr.r]a = a$ -gur-rum, $[sig_4.(x)].sud = a$ -ma-rum, $[sig_4.sal.s]ud.ma = a$ r-hi u a-gur-ri Antagal VIII 206ff.

sig₄.anše = a-ma-ru (preceded by agurru, natbaku, urbatu) Igituh I 379, cf. (in same context) [Sig₄].anše, [...].sig₄ = a-ma-ru Lanu I i A 10f.; Sig₄.anše = a-ma-rum Practical Vocabulary Assur 781; Sig₄a-ma-a-rum Anše, Sig₄a-ma-a-rum Dù Proto-Izi 263a-b; saḥar.sud.sud = na-at-[ba-ku], a-ma-[ru], saḥar.aš.aš = e-di-[iš-šu] Lanu A 111 ff. a-ma-rum = na-ma-rum An VII 94.

a) in gen. —1' in econ. and math.: libittam ina daš'im uštalbinma e-me-ra-am e-té-me-er I

had bricks made in the spring, and I stacked (them) in piles AAA 1 pl. 19 No. 1:8 (OA let.); 6 SAR SIG₄.HI.A ša ina a-ma-ri-im ina ká Rēš ^dSubula six sar-measures of bricks which are in a pile in the Rēš Šubula-gate Meissner BAP 26:2 (OB); 2 LÚ.MEŠ annûtu SIG₄.MEŠ ilab= binu u za-zu-um-ma īpušu u a-ma-ra imhașu these two men made bricks and sorted(?) them and they stacked (them on) a pile HSS 13 387:12 (Nuzi); SIG₄.HI.A akî u'ilti ša PN SIG₄. [HI].A ina a-ma-ru imanni (the number) of bricks shall be according to PN's contract, he will deliver the full count of the bricks in a pile TCL 12 71:7 (NB); 300 SIG₄.HI.A ša PN ina muhhi PN, ina MN ina a-ma-ru ina bīti inandin in Arahsamna PN₂ will deliver in a brick pile at the temple 300 bricks which he owes PN YOS 6 104:5; $[x]+15 \lim \text{SiG}_4$. HI.A i-na a-ma-ri ša PN x thousand bricks in a pile belonging to PN AnOr 8 54:1; 1840 $SIG_4.HI.A$ i(!)-na(!) a-ma-ru ša PN 235:2; akî purussî ša É.ZI.DA SIG4.HI.A ana a-ma-ri $ikass\bar{\imath}[ma]$ ipehhi ana [...] inandinin accordance with the ruling of Ezida he will deliver to [Ezida] the bricks tightly stacked in a pile VAS 6 64:8 (all NB); 7,12 IGI. GUB (ša) SIG₄.ANŠE 7;12 is the coefficient of the brick pile A. Kilmer, Or. NS 29 289; for problem texts concerning the dimensions and the volume of the a., see, wr. sig_4 . Anše TMB 194ff. Nos. 538ff., also, wr. sig₄. Anše sig₄ pile of bricks Genouillac Kich 2 D 63 r. i 13ff. (= MKT 1 124), wr. sig₄.Anše sig₄.ÁB half-bricks ibid. 18ff.

- 2' in lit.: ašbat ina silli a-ma-ri ša libitti she (the sorceress) sits in the shade of the brick pile Maqlu V 2; Enlil bīta īpuš a-ma-ra ina kasēšu libitti uqnî ina šubalkutišu Enlil built the house—when he arranged the stack of bricks, when he turned the blue (glazed) brick upside down CT 38 38:62 (SB namburbi).
- b) in amarwumma epēšu to make a briek pile: 2 li-im sig₄.Meš i-na uru Nu-zi i-la-bi-nu a-na za-zu-um-ma dù-uš a-na a-ma-ar-wu-um-ma dù-uš ku-ub-ta a-na za-hu-um-ma dù-uš he will make two thousand bricks in GN, he will sort(?) them, put (them) in a pile, HSS 5 97:8.

amaru B amāru A

Thureau-Dangin, RA 33 165, 180ff.; H.Lewy, Or. NS 18 146 n. 3; ad usage b: Landsberger, JNES 8 275 n. 83.

amaru B s.; sideboard (of a bed); NA*; ef. amāru B v.

NA₄.AN.ZA.GUL.ME ina muhhi qaqqad G1š a-ma-ri ša erši imarruqu they pulverize the-stone jar on the top of the sideboard of the bed ZA 45 42:11 and 26 (rit.).

For CT 11 50a 27 (Diri IV 295), see amar usandî.

amāru A v.; 1. to see, behold, look at (in general), to experience, to come across, to find, to locate (a person), to find (an object, merchandise, a site), to find out, to discover, to notice (a person) (p. 6), 2. to find after searching, select, sight, to look up (information), to find a result (in math. and astron.), to come to know, realize, see, to learn by experience (especially stative and I/3), to observe (ominous phenomena), to witness (an event), to examine (a person), keep an eye on (a person), to inspect, check, to muster (people), to look after, to take care of, to look (said of gods) with favor upon (human beings), to go to see (a person), to visit, to have an audience (p. 12), 3. to read (a tablet, a document, an inscription) (p. 18), 4. look, behold, see! (as an interj. in the imp. amur) (p. 19), 5. (in idiomatic phrases, alphabetically arranged) (p. 19), 6. III to have (someone) visit, meet (another person) (p. 23), 7. nanmuru to be seen, to appear, to occur, to be found, discovered, to be inspected, checked, picked out, to be observed, sighted (p. 23), 8. nan= muru to meet (to see) (each other), to be in opposition, to be seen together (p. 26); from OAkk. on: I $\bar{\imath}mur - immar - amir$, imp. amur, I/2 (see mng. 5 sub Šamaš), I/3 (atam= muru/itammuru), III, III/2, IV, IV/2, IV/3; wr. syll. and 1G1, 1G1.LA, 1G1.DU8; ef. amar usandî, āmerānu, amir dami, amirtu A and B, āmiru, ammāru, amru, atmaru, imratu, imru, mummirtu, nāmaru, nāmurtu, nanmurtu, tāmartu, tāmurtu.

i-gi IGI = a-ma-ru, naplusu, natālu Idu I 51ff.; la-a LAL = a-ma-ru Ea I 247; lá = a-ma-a-r[u] Nabnitu I 207; la-al LAL = a-ma-r[u] Sa Voc. Q 24′.

pàd = a-ma-a-r[u] Nabnitu I 206; pa-ad pàd = [a]-ma-ru, [a]-tu-u Idu I 54f.; ú igi+dib = a-ma-ru Diri II 119; [ú] igi+ $\acute{\mathbf{E}}$ = a-ma-rum (between $bar\mathring{u}$ and $nat\ddot{a}lu$, $h\mathring{a}ru$, $h\mathring{a}tu$, naplusu) Diri II 173; [i]gi $^{\dot{\mathbf{U}}}$ = a-ma-ru (followed by $bar\mathring{u}$, $nat\ddot{a}lu$, naplusu) Izi B i 13; [igi+ $\acute{\mathbf{E}}$] = [a-m]a-a-rum Proto-Diri g r. ii 10'; [igi+ $\acute{\mathbf{E}}$.dug₄].ga = a-ma-ru (followed by $bar\mathring{u}$, $nat\ddot{a}lu$, naplusu) Izi B i 17.

sag.ki.bu = a-ma-r[u] Kagal B 250, sag.bu = a-ma-ru ibid. 252; uncert.: ma-áš maš = a-ma-rum A I/6:103; ku-ul kul = a-[m]a-rum MSL 2 135 b 10 (Proto-Ea).

[igi.duḥ] = [n]a-an-mu-ru Igituh I i 3; [si-ir] [sì \mathbf{R}] = min (= $\delta \acute{a}$ ka.sì \mathbf{R}) [i]-ta[n]-m[u-r]u [$\delta \acute{a}$ im. dir] A VIII/2:8.

ud.da á.tuku ní.te dingir.ra mu.ni.in.lá:
ūma nēmel palāḥ ili ta-ta-mar when you will have found out that it is profitable to worship the god(s)
Lambert BWL 229 iv 25; [en me].lám.bi igi nu.un.bar.[re]: bēlum ša birbirrūšu la in-namma-rù lord, whose splendor cannot be faced KAR 101:3f.; a šu.nu.luḥ.ḥa igi im.ma.an.sum:
mê qūtī la mesâti i-ta-mar he has seen water (touched by) unclean hands CT 17 41:10; [ki.ir. ra.b]i ⟨i.bí⟩ nu.un.gá.gá.bi: ašar iššallu a-ma-ru ul ale'e I cannot see whither he has been taken away BRM 4 9:26, also ibid. 28.

mu.lu dam húl nu.mu.un.da.pàd.mu: ša itti mutu hadû a-ma-ru ul ale'e I cannot find one who rejoices over a spouse BRM 4 9:44; mu.lu [...] dè.en.kin.kin.e.ne nam.[mu.un.pàd.dè].[c.ne]: [...] ešte'ū la im-ma-ru-in-ni he who searches must not find me SBH p. 112 r. 25f., cf. a.ba mu.un.pàd.dè.nam: mannu i-mur-ki-[ma] ibid. p. 96:8f.; nu.pàd: ul in-nam-mar ibid. p. 95 r. 23f.; nu.mu.un.da.pàd.da: ša la in-nam-ma-ru 4R 30 No. 2:35.

dUtu u_6 .di.ba.an.da: Šamaš i-ta-mar SBH p. 114:13; [é].zu u_6 .li.bí.dù.a: É-ka ul ta-mur ibid.p. 119r. 16f.; a.ra.li èm.nu. u_6 .ta u_6 .bí.in. dug₄.ga.[ne]: MIN a-šar la a-ma-ri i-mu-[ru] (parallel: ašar la naplusi ippalsu) 4R 24 No. 2:7f.

á.še gá.e mu.un.na.ni.in.du₈: [lu]-ma-ana-na-ku am-ma-ra-as-siu should I see him Lugale IX 10; d En.ki lú. d bi igi ù. d bí.in. d du₈: d BE L \acute{v} s \grave{u} m(var. su-ma)-a-tim i-mur-ma Ea saw that man CT 17 33:11; lú igi nu.un.du₈.a.ra: sa ina la

amāru A 1a amāru A 1a

a-ma-ri (parallel: ša ina la edê) 5R 50 i 35f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1); igi An.gal ka.an.du₈.e(!). en: dA-nu GAL-ú li-mur-ka SBH p. 38:25; i.bí nam.mu.un.du₈.ru: a-a i-mu(!)-ra-an-ni ibid. p. 50:30f.; an.na igi.du₈ mu.un.è.a: (nanduršu) ina šamê i-mur-ma (see adāru A lex. section) CT 16 20:110f.; igi.du₈.du₈.bi.šè: a-me-ru-šu Falkonstein Haupttypen 97:10; é igi.du₈.ga.ni silim: £ a-me-er-šu šalim UET 6 117:1f.; [a].lá hul ki dUtu.kam igi na.an.du₈.ru.u₈.a hé. me.en: MIN ša itti Šamaš [...] i-nam-ma-ru atta evil alū-demon who is not seen together with the sun (i.e., in daylight) CT 16 27:16f.

 $a\text{-}tu\text{-}\acute{u} = a\text{-}ma\text{-}[rum]$ An VII 230f., cf. $a\text{-}tu\text{-}\acute{u}$, h-i-a-rum, h-i-a-su = a-ma-rum An IX 19ff.; $a\text{-}tu\text{-}\acute{u} = a\text{-}ma\text{-}[ru]$, $dag\bar{a}[lu]$, naplu[su] CT 18 18 K.4587 ii 8ff.; $sa\text{-}ma\text{-}\acute{u} = a\text{-}ma\text{-}ru$ Malku VIII 137.

IGI = i-mu-ur CT 41 33:18 (Alu Comm.); IGI = a-ma-rum Izbu Comm. 87; IGI.GÍD = a-ma-rum 5R 39 No. 4:11 (unidentified comm.); GÍD na-ma-ru GÍD a-ma-ru ACh Supp. Ištar 34:10; ŠE.E = a-ma-ru 2R 47 iii 28; ši-te-'u-[u] = a-ma-rum Izbu Comm. 316; ši-pa-ru ||(!) na-an-mu-ru ACh Adad 7:27, comm. on ina ši-pir Šamši ibid. 24, with further explanation ina nipih Šamši ibid. 27.

1. to see, behold, look at (in general), to experience, to come across, to find, to locate (a person), to find (an object, merchandise, a site), to find out, to discover, to notice (a person) -a) to see, behold, look at (in general) -1' in letters and leg.: $m\bar{i}nam\ da$ mu-ur-ma é PN BAPPIR.M[I] u-su-și-[ma] taš: tapu why is it that you saw that he took out black bappiru from the house of PN, and you remained silent? HSS 10 8:5 (OAkk.); ta-maar kīma damiqtam ... nīpušuma you will see that we acted in a friendly manner CCT 4 38b:22, ef. kī⟨a⟩ma agammilka a-mu-ur BIN 6 169:13; ta-ma-ar ša x kaspum ana bītika la ērubu you will see the x minas of silver did not come into your house MVAG 35/3 No. 335:10 (all OA); suhārum . . . kišādam la i-maru kunkamma idnaššum the servant must not see the necklace, give it to him under seal Sumer 14 73 No. 47:28 (OB Harmal); $[\check{s}a\ i]\check{s}tu$ $sehrar{e}ku\ la\ a$ -mu- $ru\ [\ldots\ a$ -m]a-ru-um- $ma\ a$ -tama-ar I really did see something I had not seen since I was a youngster PBS 7 34:5f. (OB let.); a-me-ru-šu mahar Šamaš u Marduk ana bēlija likrubu all those who see him should bless my lord before DN and DN₂ PBS 7 78:20 (OB let.); this man did not approach me mimma a-ma-ru-um-ma ul a-mu-ur-šu I absolutely have not even seen him ARM 2 19:16f.; make that man disappear mamman [l]a i-ma-ar-šu nobody shall see him ARMT 13 107:19; amēlūta ša kânna epšu immatīma ul a-mur I have never seen such men EA 21:31 (let. of Tušratta); inūma ji-mur ahija inūma ași mār šiprija(!) rīqami when my brother saw that my messenger left emptyhanded EA 137:20 (let. of Rib-Addi); ina ūmi ašmi u a-ma-ru ipiš nukurti the day I hear about or see hostile doings RA 19 104:21 (EA), cf. a-mur-ni inūma īpušu tābam ittika BASOR 94 p. 23 No. 2:18 (Taanach let.); mārē ši= prika kî a-mu-ru when I saw your messengers EA 16:6 (let. of Aššur-uballit I); aḥāmeš lu nimur let us see each other AfO 10 p. 3:13 and 15 (MB); $al[p\bar{e}] la akkisu an\bar{a}ku ula [a]-mu-ur$ *šu-nu* I (swear I) have not slaughtered the oxen, I have not even seen them JEN 353:12 (Nuzi); ana šarri bēlija kî ašpura gabarû ul a-mur when I wrote to the king, my lord, I did not get (lit.: see) an answer ABL 852:17 (NB), cf. assapra ... gabarû a-ta-mar ABL 46 r. 28; ūmu ša egirtu a-mur-u-ni (I wrote) the very day I received the letter ABL 94 r. 6, also ūmu ša egirtu annītu ta-mar-u-ni ABL 306:9, also la gabari egirti a-mar ABL 740:13; kî unqu ša šarri bēlija a-mur-u-ni tēmu assakan when I saw the sealed order of the king, my lord, I gave orders ABL 338:7; mīnu ša a-ma-ru-ni ša ašammūni whatever I see or hear (I will report) ABL 317:9, cf. ša a-mur-u-ni ašm \hat{u} ni ana šarri ... laqbi ABL 211:11 (all NA); mimmu ša a-mu-ru ana šarri I have reported to the king whatever I have seen ABL 336 r. 15, cf. mala tam-ma-ra u tašemma' ABL 831 r. 3, and passim, and note la a-mu-ru la ašmû u la idû ABL 716 r. 22 (all NB); ina bīt ili a-ta-mar-šu-nu I saw them in the temple ABL 1103:5; paršumāte ina zignīšunu li-mur may he (the king) see gray hair in their (his grandchildren's) beards ABL 178 r. 9; dulla ša eppaš memēni issešu la im-mar nobody but him must see the ritual he performs ABL 951 r. 6 (all NA); hanțiš PN ni-mur-ma ni-iblut(!) let us see PN soon and get well ABL 947 r. 10, cf. unqu ša šarri . . . ul a-mu-ur-ma ul ablut ABL 259 r. 8; send me the copper of amāru A la amāru A la

which you have written mesi u ma'ad anāku lu-mur I want to see (it), be it more or less ABL 400 r. 8; panīja ša iţruinni šarru i-tamar the king has seen my face, which they have struck ABL 1374 r. 4; adi la mār šipri ša bēlija am-ma-ru marsāk I am sick as long as I do not see the messenger of my lord BIN 1 15:8: since the šatammu-official left mamma ina libbišunu ul a-mur I have not seen any of them BIN 1 38:10, cf. adi ahāmeš ni-im-ma-ru YOS 3 161:21 (all NB letters); adi muhhi u'ilti ša abija am-ma-ru-ma etteruka I will pay you as soon as I see the promissory note of my father (oath) VAS 6 124:9; adi(!) muhhi ša ahāmeš nim-ma-ru-ma purus: sāšu itti PN nišakkanu until we meet and come to a decision with PN AnOr 8 56:16 (both NB); a-mir- $\check{s}\acute{u}$ ina $rib\bar{\imath}t$ $\bar{a}li$ [...] may he who sees him (who breaks the contract) in the city square [point an evil finger at him?] AfO 16 43:29 (NB leg.).

2' in hist.: [...] ma-na-ma la i-mu-ru [a country(?) which] no (earlier king) saw PBS 5 36 r. ii 2' (Narām-Sin); i-mu-ru-un-ni-ma inūma mār bēlišunu anāku they saw me (and realized) that I was the son of their lord Smith Idrimi 24; epšēti ... bīti šâti li-mur-ma $lihd\hat{a}$ let him (the god) rejoice when he beholds the structure of this temple AOB I 124 iv 30 (Shalm. I); tamīt šiţrija ... ana a-ma-ri u šasê to see and to read the curse in my inscription AKA 250 v 63 (Asn.); nak= kamte lu apti nișirtušu lu a-mur I opened his storehouse and saw his treasures 3R 8 ii 81 (Shalm. III); kišitti GN nagê itēšunu e-mu-ruma when they saw the conquest of GN, a province adjacent to them TCL 3 290 (Sar.); dipār šēri līlāte e-mu-ru-ma (see dipāru usage e) ibid. 250; turbu' šēpē ummānātija e-murma he saw the dust raised by the feet of my army OIP 2 37 iv 24 (Senn.); the god Šušinak ša mamman la im-ma-ru epšēt ilūtišu whose divine rites no one may see Streck Asb. 52 vi 32; ša 3200 šanāti mannamma šarru ... la i-mu-ru which no (preceding) king for 3,200 years had seen VAB 4 226 ii 58 (Nbn.); he was put in fetters at my gate <u>ugu gabbi im-ma-</u> ru-uš and all the people could see him VAB 3 39 § 32:60 (Dar.).

3' in lit.: ul im-mar aḥu aḥašu one person could not see the other Gilg. XI 111; ša nagba i-mu-ru who has seen the abyss Gilg. I 1; ša šalamtašu ina sēri nadāt ta-mur a-ta-m[ar] have you seen the (ghost of) one whose corpse lies (unburied) in the open country? — I have seen (him) Gilg. XII 150; inba našīma ana a-ma-ri şajāh it bears fruit pleasant to look at Gilg. IX v 51; a-mur dūršu (parallel: itaplas samētašu) look at its wall Gilg. I i 11; amur gulgullê ša arkûti u panûti look at the skulls of high and low Lambert BWL 148:77; kīma ṣīt pīšu i-mu-ru ilū abbēšu when the gods, his fathers, saw (the power of) his pronouncement En. el. IV 27; epuš pīka īzuza e-ma-ru-uk-ka (var. [a-ma-r]u-uk) $n\bar{\imath}hu$ having been angry(?) at your word(s), they will be appeased at seeing you En.el. II 101, cf. ša a-ma-ru-uk šibbu (for context see abušim) AfO 19 55:5 and 7; šunnīšuma epšēt ta-mu-ra ana E[a] report to him, to Ea, the events you have seen RA 46 34:19; i(var. e)-mur-ši-ma Sin irāmši when Sin saw her, he became enamoured of her Köcher BAM 248 iii 12, var. from dupl. Lambert, Studies Landsberger 286:21; nukkurat a-ma-ri-iš strange she was to look at VAS 10 214 vi 9 (OB Agušaja); nišī ugdaš: šara ana a-ma-ri $k\hat{a}[ta]$ people vie to see you BMS 1:8; $eli\ a$ -me-ri- $ia\ t[u$ - $\check{s}am]$ -ri- $\langle si \rangle$ in-ni you have made the sight of me annoying for him who sees me Maqlu IV 68, see AfO 21 76, cf. $eli\ a\text{-}me(\text{var.}\text{-}mi)\text{-}ri\text{-}\text{mu}(\text{var.}$ -ia) amrus anāku Maqlu I 7, also, wr. IGI.LÁ KAR 228:20, cf. also a-mir-ka ana 1GI-ka hadê to have him who sees you rejoice at meeting you BRM 4 20:16, see AfO 14 259, cf. also IGI. $DU_8.A-\check{s}\acute{u}$ [(aggi \check{s}) n]ekelm $\bar{u}\check{s}u$ STT 275 i 6'; thieves are an abomination for me (but) mimmû a-ma-ru ul ezzib I cannot let alone anything I see TuL p. 13:8; etlu ištu a-mu-ruk[a] ever since I saw you, young man (incipit of a song) KAR 158 r. vi 26, cf. a-am-mar šaman erseti I am looking at the fat of the earth ibid. vii 14; ina puzur kaparri la a-mar $r\bar{e}$? hidden from the shepherd boy, without the shepherd seeing (it) Köcher BAM 248 iii 18; a-mir-šú ina sūqi litta'id ilūtka may he who sees him in the street praise your divine majesty AfO 19 60:181 and 183; a-mi-ru-ú-a

amāru A 1a amāru A 1a

ana dārâti dalīlīka lidlulu may those who see me (i.e., my recovery through you) praise you forever LKA 114:21, dupl. STT 72:104, and passim in prayers, wr. IGI.Lá-u-a KAR 267 r. 23, also a-mi-ru-ú-a narbīki lišāpû BMS 30:17; a-IA i-mu-ur dutu qerebša the sun must not see its (the ark's) interior CT 46 3 i 30 (OB Atrahasis).

4' in omen texts: if a snake comes out of a hole and lām mamman igi lú igi the man sees it before he sees anybody else CT 38 33:1; nišī téš.bi i-mu-ra (var. igi.meš) and several people saw them (the entwined snakes, at the same time) CT 39 33:46, var. from CT 40 46:43 (SB Alu); awīlum awīlūtam illak mārmārīšu i-ma-a-ar the man will attain old age, he will see his grandchildren YOS 10 44:70 (OB ext.); if an infant speaks aloud in his bed mimma ša i-mu-ru iqabbi and tells everything he has seen Labat TDP 230:113; lumnu ... a-mu-ru a-tam-ma-ru Ad.mu úš amu-[ru] the evil things I have seen and seen repeatedly, that I have seen my dead father Dream-book p. 341 ii 6'; note mê ellūti tanaq: qīma EŠ.BAR IGI.DU8 libate holy water and you will see the (divine) decision STT 73:91, also ibid. 76, 81, and 84, also (you recite the conjuration three times) işşūru illakamma tammar CT 39 24:32, see Reiner, JNES 19 28f.; IGI- $\check{s}u$ ihaddu he who sees it (the bird of DN) will be happy CT 40 49:27, cf. IGI-šú $im\hat{a}t$ ibid. 30, and passim in this text; bišīt KUR.KUR dutu IGI the sun will shine on the possessions of all countries ACh Šamaš 2:14, cf. ešrēt nakri dutu igi the sun will shine into the sanctuaries of the enemy TCL 6 1 r. 49, cf. ibid. 48 and 50 (SB ext.).

5' other occs.: [ina ūmi] Šamaš li(!)-muršu ina mūši kakkabāni li-mu-ru-šú during the day, the sun should shine on it (the pot with the medication), during the night the stars should shine on it KAR 184 obv.(!) 10, but see also mng. 5 sub Šamaš; [UD] DÙ.A.BI NU IGI.DU₈ MI DÙ.A.BI IGI.DU₈ dSin-lurmâ (if) he (the patient) does not see all day long but sees during the entire night — it is dayblindness AMT 13,1:6 + 18,2:8; three stone (amulets) against šumma NA ÚŠ.MEŠ IGI.MEŠ

if a man always (imagines he) sees dead persons KAR 213 iii 9, cf. KAR 234 r. 3; adi rikis išippūti takaššadu tam-ma-ru niṣirta until you come to the collection of tablets concerned with the išippu-craft and (are allowed to) see what is kept secret KAR 44 r. 13; hurāṣa kaspa IGI.DU₈-ma pašir he looks at gold (and) silver and he will be released (from his disease) AMT 90,1 iii 12, and passim in this text; amēlu la ellu sinništu la elletu NU IGI-mar an unclean man or woman must not see (the ritual proceedings) 4R 55 No. 2: 24, cf. nēpiša annâ ... tarbûtu IGI aḥû ... NU IGI-mar RAcc. 16: 30.

6' with šuttu (also ina šutti) to dream: šum= ma awīlum šu-ut-tam ša i-im-ma-ru la ukâl if a man cannot remember the dream he has had AfO 18 64 i 31 (OB omens); šu-na-ti i-ta-namm[a-ru] JCS 6 144 r. 3, cf. δu -na-a-ti i-ta-namma-ru AfO 10 5:9 (both MB letters); šu-utta ša a-mu-ru Gilg. V iii 14, and passim in Gilg., note a-tám-mar šu-ut-ta KUB 4 12 obv.(!) 10; ūmu máš.mi annīta e-mu-ru the very day he had that dream Streck Asb. 20 ii 100; ina šu-ut-ti ša a-mu-ru u nišī i-tam(var. -ta-am)ma-ru-ni in the dream I had and other persons also had CT 34 28 i 67, var. from ibid. 24 ii 27 (Nbn.); MÁŠ.MI am-ma-ru Gray Šamaš pl. 7 K.3394:20, cf. NÁ-ma MÁŠ.MI IGI STT 73:68, see Reiner, JNES 19 33, and passim in SB; ina šu-ut-ti-ia a-ta-mar YOS 1 39:5, also i-na šu-ut-tum i-mur-ru RT 19 p. 101: 5, and passim in this text.

7' with ina īnī or with īnu as subject: ṣāzbam i-na-a-ni ú-ul i-mu-ra we could not see the troops with our own eyes Bagh. Mitt. 2 57 iii 8 (OB let.); awīlum ṣeḥēr bītišu . . . i-na-šu i-ma-ra the man will see with his own eyes the reduction of his household YOS 10 56 ii 34 (OB Izbu); ša ultu matê IgI^{II}-a-a la e-mu-ra-ma what my eyes have never seen AnSt 7 130:28, and cf. IgI.MEŠ-a-a li-mu-ra-ma libbī liḥmu if my eyes see it, my heart will become confident ibid. 31 (let. of Gilg.); ina IgI.MEŠ-šu-nu i-ta-am-ru they saw it with their own eyes EA 27:24, and passim in this letter, also ina IgI.MEŠ-gu-nu am-ra-a-ma ibid. 30 (let. of Tušratta); alkama ina i-ni-ku-nu a-mu-ra-'kīma'

amāru A 1b amāru A 1b

kî zēru muššuru go (pl.) and see with your own eyes how much land has been left unworked CT 22 20:8; gabbi ina IGI^{II}-ia a-mur I saw everything with my own eyes CT 22 193:9 (both NB).

8' in personal names: Šallī-lu-mur May-I-See-(Again)-My-Snatched-Away-(Child) PBS 2/2 73:9, and passim, ef. A-ħi-lu-mu-ur TCL 18 140:16, etc., see Stamm Namengebung 287f.; Am-mar-ša-Adad I-Will-See-(the-Works-)of-Adad BE 14 126:9, and passim in MB, see Stamm Namengebung 197, cf. (abbreviated) Am-ma-ru BE 14 12:13, Am-ma-ri HSS 13 366:6 (Nuzi); uncert.: Aššur-a-ma-ru-um BIN 4 127:5, and passim in OA; for Ḥašḥamer (= ḥašiḥ-amir), see ḥašāḥu mng. 2.

b) to experience — 1' in gen.: ša tēpuša=ninni kīma ša awīlum awīlam matīma la i-muru what you (pl.) have done to me is what no man has ever experienced from another CT 29 8a:18 (OB let.); all this time I have been without news from you ūmu namru ul a-mur I have not had a (single) pleasant day ABL 451:10 (NB); anāku kî qallūkuni rībānê la a-mur I, myself, since I am (too) young(?), have not experienced earthquakes ABL 355 r. 18 (NA).

referring to specific experiences (arranged alphabetically according to the object of the verb): bi-ti-iq-tam i-ta-mar if he (the merchant) has suffered a loss CH § 102:21; buluț libbi (wr. šà.ti.la) igi-mar he will experience happiness CT 38 38:44 (SB Alu); URUDU me-at gú bu-tù-qa-e lu a-mu-ur I have had losses of hundreds of talents of copper CCT 3 16b:13 (OA); the country dannata (wr. KI.KAL) IGI-mar will experience hard times CT 28 1 K. 6790:12 (SB Izbu); [mātu] di-bi-ri IGI the country will experience pestilence CT 38 1:17 (SB Alu); lu-mur du-un-qa may I see divine favor RA 16 85 No. 36:5, cf. SIG₅ IGI-mar AMT 37,2:8; the country dumuq libbi (wr. š\hat{s}.\sig_5) [IGI] will experience happiness CT 28 1 K.6790:15 (SB Izbu); mar-sig₅-ili I-Have-Experienced-the-Favorof-the-God ADD App. 1 x 38, see also gimillu mng. 1d, and see Stamm Namengebung 183f.; HÉ.GÁL IGI.MEŠ they experienced prosperity King Chron. 2 p. 58:5; I.BÍ.ZA IGI-mar he will have losses CT 38 21:15 (SB Alu), cf. i-bi₄sà-e mādūtim a-ta-mar TCL 4 54:11 (OA); išdi-ha-am [161] he will do good business KAR 395:7 (SB physiogn.); this man (wr. ki.šú) marşa igi will suffer harsh imprisonment CT 40 49:20 (SB Alu); lumna (wr. HUL) IGI-ru pašāha IGI-mar the prince who has experienced evil will experience the appeasement (of divine wrath) CT 34 8:15 (SB), cf. HUL a-a a-mur BMS 15:9; KUR lumun libbi (wr. šà.Hul) igi-mar CT 27 16 r. 9 (SB Izbu); mātu ša ma-na-ah-tú 1GI pašāha [IGI] the country which has suffered exhaustion will find relief CT 39 18:88 (SB Alu); obscure: this man ma-aq/k-la-a igi-mar CT 38 21:17 (SB Alu); rubû šû ma-ru-uš-ta im-mar that prince will experience misfortune CT 13 49 ii 4 (SB prophecies), see JCS 18 20, cf. šar: $r\bar{a}ni \dots ma-ru-u\check{s}-ti i-tam-ru$ ABL 281:18; ana 1 me ūmē níg.gig igi he will experience misfortune for a hundred days CT 39 49 r. 48 (SB Alu); ma-ši-ik-ta mimma ul i-mu-ur he had no bad experiences KBo 1 8:15; KUR me-sir igi ZA 52 238:17e (astrol.); murşa (wr. GIG) qalla IGI-ar he will suffer a minor illness MDP 14 p. 49 r. i 26 (dream omens); $m\bar{u}tam\ \check{s}a$ attanaddaru a-ia a-mu-ur may I not experience death, of which I am in dread Gilg. M. ii 13 (OB); nam-ra-su a-murhardship Lambert BWL 88:288 (Theodicy); this house na-pa-šá igi will experience prosperity CT 40 7:52 (SB Alu); āli lawiāt nawûta i-mar the town you besiege will be destroyed YOS 10 9:20 (OB ext.), cf. ibid. 46 v 15; this man né-el $me\text{-}en\text{-}\check{s}\check{u}$ IGI-mar (with gloss: $ni\text{-}me\text{-}[la \dots]$) CT 38 21:81 (SB Alu); ne-me-lam la i-ta-mar (if) he has not made a profit CH § 101:10, cf. ni-me-lam igi AMT 35,1:10, Á.TUK IGI Labat TDP 68:10, see also mng. 5 sub nēmelu; niše māti ni-gu-tam IGI-mar the inhabitants of the country will know joy KAR 421 ii 7 (SB prophecies); this house ni-ziq-ta IGI-mar will experience sorrow CT 39 49:20 (SB Alu); dumqa u nu-uh-ta lu ni-mur let us experience good times and peace KBo 1 3 r. 40, see Weidner, BoSt 8 56:57 (treaty); mātu BAL-a danna IGI-mar the country will experience a amāru A 1c amāru A 1d

harsh rule CT 20 32:77 (SB ext.); ummānka pa-šug-ti 1GI-mar your army will have difficulties TCL 6 3:9 (SB ext.); sulummû ša šarri ni-ta-mar we have experienced the reconciliation of the king Thompson Rep. 170 r. 6; $m\bar{a}$: tum sú-un-gá-am i-mar-ma the country will experience a famine YOS 10 56 i 2 (OB Izbu), ef. nišē [māti] sú-un-qa dan-na igi.meš KAR 421 ii 18 (SB prophecies); this country šahluqta (wr. Níg.HA,LAM,MA) IGI will experience destruction KAR 382:25 (SB Alu); A-murše-re-sà I-Experienced-Her-Punishment PBS 8/2 235:7 (OB), cf. a-ta-mar še-rit-ka PBS 1/1 14:34, restored from Craig ABRT 2 6:12 (SB lit.); for the common man (muškēnu, opposite: kabtu) ta-a-a-rat $il\bar{\imath}$ IGI he will experience reconciliation with the gods CT 38 26:41 (SB Alu), ef. ta-a-a-ra-tim ša Šamaš i-ta-am-ru Boyer Contribution No. 147:8 (OB leg.); a-mur annītu mā šî ţābtu a-ta-mar "see this kindness of mine," indeed that kindness I have experienced ABL 6 r. 12f. (NA); namburbi tanatti bārûti a-ma-ru exorcistic rite to obtain praise in divination (and to have fame) BBR No. 73:15; the woman $t\bar{u}b$ libbi (wr. Dùg šà) 161-mar will experience happiness CT 27 49 K.4031 r. 8 (SB Izbu), cf. DÙG.GA IGI-mar AMT 26,3:7; šumma tubba (wr. Dùg) NU IGI.DU, if he does not get better AMT 81,8:7, dupl. AMT 80,1 ii 12, 31,5:4, and cf. dùg [(NU) 1]GI.DU8 ibid. 3; la țūb libbi irteneddīšu ud-da-a-tum IGI-mar unhappiness will constantly follow him, he will experience misfortune(?) CT 34 8:5 (SB omens); a-ta-mar Bēltī ūmī ukkulūti arķī nandurūti šanāti ša niziqti a-ta-mar ... šipta išīti u saļmašti my lady, I have experienced dark days, somber months, (and) years of worries, I have experienced catastrophe, confusion, and annihilation STC 2 pl. 81:72f., see Ebeling Handerhebung 134; the country \hat{u} - $\hat{s}ur$ - $t\hat{u}$ IGI will see release CT 28 9:15 (SB Izbu).

c) to come across, to find, to locate (a person): ali a-mu-ru-šu kaspī alaqqe wherever I find him, I will accept the silver from him TCL 21 219A 13, cf. ina ūmēšu mal'ūtim alê e-mu-ru-uš kaspam išaqqal ibid. 248:16, also ali a-mu-ru-šu lu ina Ālim lu i-Kà-ni-iš CCT 1 10a:22; ali ni-mar-ma šībī nišakkaššumma

wherever we find (him), we will have witnesses ready for him (to give evidence) BIN 6 73: 24 (all OA); $b\bar{e}l\check{s}u\;i\text{-}mar\text{-}\check{s}u\;(\text{var.}\;i\text{-}ma\text{-}ar\text{-}\check{s}u)$ isabbassuma itarrūšu (if) his master recognizes him (the grown-up child of a slave girl of his), he seizes him and takes him along Goetze LE § 33:8; aššum PN ša kaspam elišu išû ēm ta-ma-a-ru-šu sabassu as to PN who owes me silver, seize him wherever you find him CT 29 12:25, cf. i-mu-ur-šu isbassuma TCL 1 29:11; PN ina KAR Nippur PN₂ u PN₃ $\dots i$ -mu-ur-maPN met PN₂ and PN₃ accidentally in the quay district of Nippur PBS 8/2 125:10; PN šumma ta-ta-am-ri-ši la taraššīši if you have found the woman PN do not bother(?) her VAS 16 22:20 (all OB); ša harimta paṣṣunta e-tam-ru-ú-ni i-‹ṣa›-baas-si whoever meets a prostitute who is veiled will seize her KAV 1 v 69 (Ass. Code § 40), cf. ibid. 89, also e-ta-mar-ma ūtaššir (if he) met her but let her go ibid. 78 and 95; ahliqma ina MN . . . PN i-mu-ra-an-ni-ma ina pan PN₂ ipqidanna I ran away and PN found me in MN and entrusted me to PN₂ YOS 7 102:8; ina hubti tam-mar-ru-ma ana kaspi tapattaru when you locate (my children) among prisoners, will you redeem (them)? TCL 9 141:8; ištēn pūt šanî našû ša im-mar-ru kaspa imahhar one guarantees for the other, he (the creditor) will receive the silver from whichever one he finds Moldonko 2 64 No. 3:7 (all NB); urdāni ša šarri ... bīt i-ma-ru-ni idukka he kills the servants of the king wherever he finds (one) ABL 463 r. 7 (NA); etelliš attallakma la a-mu-ra munihhu moved about like a lord, met no one who could calm me TCL 3 420, and passim in Sar.; who among the gods can measure up to you la am-ra kīma kâti [mā]hir teslīti no one can be found who listens to prayers as you do AfO 19 51:76.

d) to find an object, merchandise, a site, etc. — 1' in gen.: $10 \, kut\bar{a}n\bar{u} \, \check{s}a \, ina \, \mathrm{GN} \, a\text{-}[mu]$ -ru-ni the ten $kut\bar{a}nu\text{-}\mathrm{garments}$ which I have found in GN BIN 6 180:17 (OA); $\check{s}\bar{\imath}mam \, \check{s}a$ $bal\bar{a}tija \, a\text{-}mu\text{-}ur\text{-}ma \, I \, discovered a profitable buy (so I borrowed between ten and 15 minas of silver and bought it) TCL 14 22:28 (OA); <math>\mathrm{NA_4.HAR} \, i\text{-}im\text{-}ma\text{-}ru\text{-}ma \, \langle i\rangle\text{-}\check{s}a\text{-}pa\text{-}r[u\text{-}im\text{-}ma\text{-}ru\text{-}ma \, \langle i\rangle\text{-}sa\text{-}pa\text{-}r[u\text{-}im\text{-}ma\text{-}ru\text{-}ma \, \langle i\rangle\text{-}sa\text{-}pa\text{-}r[u\text{-}im\text{-}ma\text{-}ru\text{-}ru\text{-}ra\text{-}ru\text{-}ra\text{-}r$

amāru A 1d amāru A 1e

ni-i]k-kum when they find a millstone, they will send you word A 3532:39 (OB let.); matī: ma anākû bašīt ekallim ašar a-ta-am-ru ul akattam would I ever conceal palace property wherever I found (it)? Sumer 14 35 No. 14:7 (Harmal); nisirtašu kabtu u ekallu i-mar an influential person or the palace will discover his treasure YOS 10 54 r. 22 (OB physiogn.); 2 gín kaspam am-ra-am-ma rēšī likīl find me two shekels of silver so they will be at my disposal PBS 7 56:6, cf. 5 gin kaspam an: $nik\bar{i}$ 'a[m] a-mu-ur-ma aštaggal VAS 16 48:13 (all OB); uqnâ ištu ajīšammê a-mu-ur-ma ana šarri šūbila find lapis lazuli somewhere and send (it) to the king MRS 9 222 RS 17.383:29 ana matīma ... kimāham anni'am li-mur-ma (var. li-mu-ur-ma) la ušassak should one find this tomb at any time, one must not desecrate (it) OLZ 1901 5:6; in all the countries through which I traveled, in all the mountains which I crossed [I collected] GIŠ.MEŠ zērāni ša a-tam-ma-r[a] trees and seeds whenever I found any Iraq 14 33:41 (Asn.); namba'i a-mur-ma I discovered pools OIP 2 114 viii 34 (Senn.), cf. ina A.ŠÀ GN ÍD.MEŠ a-ta-mar Scheil Tn. II 48, also i-mur-ma būra Gilgāmeš ša kasû mêša Gilg. XI 285; you dig a well $k\bar{\imath}ma$ $m\hat{e}$ ta-tam-ru when you find water (you make a libation of this water before Šamaš) CT 38 23 K.2312+ r. 15; mimma ţuppi u nēpišu ša ... ta-tam-ra-ma ... šūbilani send me any tablet or ritual (which I did not list for you but) which you may have found (and which is fitting for palace use) CT 22 1:36 (let. of Asb.); millstone which had been taken away unlawfully ina bīt PN a-ta-mar I discovered in the house of PN YOS 7 10:13 (NB); mim[ma]ša šiţûtu ina libbi la a-mar do not let me find anything worthless in it TCL 9 89:25 (NB let.); with ina qāt PN (referring to stolen property): take away and show us mimma ša ina gātēšu ta-mu-ur whatever you have found in his possession TCL 13 170:11, cf. ÁB.GAL (littu or burtu, q.v.) annītu ina qātē PN u PN₂ kî a-mu-ru YOS 7 125:7; ištēt im= mertu ... ša ina sarti niksituma ina qāt PN am-ra-ti one ewe which was illegally slaughtered and found in PN's possession TCL 12 77:7, cf. also ina qāt PN . . . a-ma-ra-tu-ma YOS 7 118:4 (all NB).

- foundation documents, royal inscriptions: arkû narūa annâ IGI.LÁ-[ma] šumī li'id u [...] a later (prince), when he finds this stone tablet, should praise my name KAH 2 26:13 (unidentified NA king); musarâ liwhen he finds my mur-ma šamna lipšuš inscription, he should anoint it with oil Winckler Sar. pl. 25 No. 54:15, cf. musarê šiţir *šumeja li-mur-ma* OIP 2 116 viii 84, also Borger Esarh. 64 vi 72, Streck Asb. 90 x 112, Böhl Chrestomathy No. 25:38 (Sin-šar-iškun), and note musarû šiţir šum ša RN ... a-mu-ur-ma VAB 4 224 šiţir šumeja a-mu-úr-ma itti ii 44 (Nbn.); musarêka šukun locate the inscription containing my name, place it beside your own inscription ibid. 68:39 (Nabopolassar); šum ša Narām-Sin ... a-mu-ur-ma 226 iii 8 (Nbn.); zīpa agurru ušî ... ša ina ekal asarru ... PN i-mu-ru impression of a slab of ušû-stone which PN found in the asarrupalace Clay, MJ 3 p. 24:6; narâ ta-mar-ma ta= šassû (you who) find and read the foundation document AKA 171 r. 13 (Asn.), cf. Borger Esarh. 99 r. 57, ef. also kî la-ma-a-ri u la šasê AKA 250 v 65 (Asn.); ša temenšu labīrim la i-mu-ru (a temple) whose old foundation tablet no (earlier king) found VAB 4 78 iii 24, and passim in similar contexts in Nbk. and Nbn.; salmu šuātu i-mur-ma BBSt. No. 36 iv 8.
- e) to find out, to discover: annummûm ša anni'am i- <im>-ma-ru illakma ú ug ālim ša i-mu-ru bēl nukurtim ušakšadma one or the other who finds this out will go and transmit to the enemy information(?) which he has discovered concerning the city Bagh. Mitt. 2 57 ii 7f.; iššīma īnīšu i-ta-mar awīlam raised his eyes and discovered the man Gilg. P. iv 11 (OB); urti erșeti ša ta-mu-ru qibâ tell me the rules of the nether world which you have found out Gilg. XII 88; I have no helper gamelu ul a-mur I have not found one who is kind (to me) Lambert BWL 34:98 (Ludlul I); I belong to Marduk lumnī li-mura-an-ni-ma puzra līmid if my evil discovers me, it should go away (lit.: into hiding) Dreambook 342:10; urkiš e-ta-am-ru and later on,

amāru A 1f amāru A 2a

they found out (that the mazziz panî was not eastrated) AfO 17 286:100 (MA harem edicts); they seized couriers with their messages emu-ru epšet surrātešunu and discovered their rebellious machinations Streck Asb. 12 i 130; atâ šikin murşija annijû la ta-mar why can you not find out the nature of this disease of mine (and prepare a remedy for it)? 391:10; kî ša ni-mu-ru-ma emūqīšunu alla $em\bar{u}q\bar{i}ni$ ma'du when we found out that their troops were more numerous than ours ABL 462 r. 11 (NA); akanna ta-ta-mar-a' ša kurummatu ina pani sābē jānu here you can find out that there are no food rations for the workmen YOS 3 52:6; I keep telling him LÚ.ŠID É i-ta-mar the chief administrator of the temple will(?) find out everything (why do you pick the grapes without his permission?) BIN 1 94:23; lumnu mādu ina Ulaj ni-ta-mar we discovered terrible things on the Ulaj river (many boats have sunk) TCL 9 110:9; five sheep of the Lady-of-Uruk ša ina sēni ša PN am-ra-a-ma which have been discovered in the flock of PN YOS 6 123:3 (all NB).

f) to notice (a person): PN ina sil[ti] ša Subar[tu] RN i-mu-ur-šu-[ma] Kurigalzu noticed PN during the hostilities with Subartu MDP 2 p. 93 i 7, cf. ša ina nakrūti u mundaḥṣūti šarru bēlšu i-mu-ru-šú-ma whom the king, his lord, noticed during the hostilities and the battle engagements BBSt. No. 6 i 46; i-mur-šu-ma Adad qurādu heroic Adad noticed it (the young gazelle in the desert, and sent rain) BBR No. 100:16.

2. to find after searching, to select, to sight, to look up (information), to find a result (in math. and astron.), to come to know, realize, see, to learn by experience (especially stative and I/3), to observe (ominous phenomena), to witness (an event), to examine (a person), keep an eye on (a person), to inspect, check, to muster (people), to look after, to take care of, to look (said of gods) with favor upon (human beings), to go to see (a person), to visit, to have an audience — a) to find after searching, to select, to sight: with bu'û: nuzba'īma ul ni-mu-ur we searched but did not

find CT 6 6:30 (OB); uqnâ ubta'īmi u la a-tamar I searched for lapis lazuli but could not find (any) MRS 9 224 RS 17.422:14, cf. kî uba'ûšu ul a-mur ABL 1208:6, and passim in NB, ina GN ub-ta-ju-[šu] lâšu la e-mu-ru-šu ABL 1085:5 (NA); ša RN ... temenšu labīri uba'û la i-mu-ru (Ebabbar) whose ancient foundation document Nebuchadnezzar searched for and did not find VAB 4 224 ii 50, and passim in NB building insers.; note with sahāru: PN issaḥhuršima ina bīt PN2 i-mu-ur-ši-ma PN searched everywhere for her and found her in the house of PN₂ Boyer Contribution 143:8, cf. ištuma šamnam tashuru la ta-mu-ru since you have looked around for oil and have not found any YOS 2 11:9 (both OB), and with še'û: šāriqē niše'ēma la ni-mar as hard as we look for the thieves we cannot find them Bab. 6 191 No. 7:19 (OA); šal= *šātišu lu ni-mu-ur-ma lu nilqi* let us select (lit.: find and take) third shares (from what) he (owns) CCT 3 22b:25 (OA); ša 2 gín kaspim IN.NU.DA a-ma-ra-ku-nu-ši-im I shall look for two shekels' worth of straw for you (pl.) CT 33 20:15; GUD.HI.A ... u sehher \bar{u} tim ... am-ra-am select oxen and servants for me Sumer 14 12 No. 1:13, cf. 4 GURUŠ.MEŠ u 3 SAL.MEŠ ša simat ekallim a-mu-ur-ma u I selected four men and three women from the best in the palace and assigned (them) to him ibid. 18; GUD GAL a-ta-am-ma-ra-am-ma liqiam look around for and get me a large bull VAS 16 199:37 (all OB); šumma ša idūkušu la im-ma-ru if they cannot find the one who killed him (they will pay compensation for three men) MRS 9 153 RS 17.230:14; a-mu-ur-ma ila ša ina panīka la itbû leqēšu look for the god who did not rise before you and take him (to your mistress) EA 357:30 (Nergal and Ereškigal); maşşartu nittaşar Sin la ni-mur we have been on observation duty (but) we have not sighted the (new) moon Hilprecht AV 257 No. 1:13, also ABL 671 r. 2, and passim, also Sin ni-ta-mar ABL 1156 r. 1, Sin UD.30.KAM a-tamar ABL 894:9; šumma UD.15.KAM ilāni ahe'iš im-mu-ru if on the 15th one can observe the gods (Sin and Šamaš) together 359 r. 1; kî Sin [ma]la a-ma-ri la maşû if the amāru A 2b amāru A 2e

moon does not reach what is necessary for (its) visibility Neugebauer ACT 200 r. ii 9.

- to look up information in tablets: na-ru-i awatam likallimšu dīnšu li-mur my stela should show him the matter, may he find (there) his case CH xli 17 (epilogue); ina li-e ša še mahri panê u urkê [la] e-mu-ru they did not find it in an earlier or later wooden tablet concerning barley received KAJ 260:10 (MA); as to what the king has written me mā ūma tāba a-mur look up a favorable day (in a hemerology) ABL 673:12 (NA), cf. arha tāba ni-mur we found a favorable month ABL 1278 r. 3 (NB); ina iti še.ga ud še.ga tam-mar-ma epšēti annâti teppuš you look up a favorable day in a favorable month and then you perform these rituals KAR 60 r. 12, see RAcc. 22.
- c) to find a result (in math. and astron.): aššum sag an.na u sag k[i.ta] a-ma-ri-i-ka in order to find the upper and the lower width (you multiply the area by two) MCT 3 D 22, and passim in MCT, see MCT, MKT 2, and TMB indices sub amāru, also 6,40 ša ta-mu-ru Sumer 7 33 No. 3:10, and passim, wr. IGI MKT 1 267:5, wr. IGI.DU₈ MKT 3 31 r. iii 9, 13, 16, 20, cf. also TCL 6 32:20, see Weissbach, WVDOG 59 52f.; note 40 A.RÁ 3 120 tam-mar 40 times 3, you will find 120 CT 31 16 K.4061:9, and passim in this text, also CT 31 2 K.12390:3 (both oxt.); for refs. in astron., see Neugebauer ACT index s.v. amāru.
- d) to come to know, to realize, to see: ammatīma du-mu-kà a-ma-ar when will I come to know that you are kind? **TCL 19** 73:50; please pay attention awēluttaka lámu-ur I would like to find out that you act like a gentleman CCT 3 34a:26 (both OA); ina annītim a-hu-ut-ka a-ma-ar from this I will come to know whether you behave like a brother TCL 17 62:36, and passim in OB letters, ef. also ina annītim athūtka lu-mur 14 42 No. 18:7, ina annītim a-hu-ut-ka-ma $\operatorname{SIG}_{7} lu - m[u] - ur$ ABIM 18:18, ina annītim abbūtka lu-mu-ur CT 29 29:30; dummuqka lu-mu-ur-ma u anāku ludammiqakku should I find that you are kind, then I, too, will do you a favor VAS 16 139:14, ef. dummuqki

am-ri PBS 7 41:16; ina annītim rā'imūtka ni-mar from this we will see whether you love (us) Sumer 14 40 No. 17:23 (all OB letters); anumma dŠamšu ... kitta ša RN i-ta-mar now the Sun has learned that RN is loyal MRS 9 51 RS 17.340:15', ef. ibid. 41f. RS 17.227:16 and 44; u ta-mar šumma šarru banīta la ēteppuška and (then) you will find out whether the king will not do you favors MRS 9 224 RS 17.422:25; u šarrumma ta-mar dumqa ša šarru ... udammiqakku and you certainly will find out that the king will do favors for you ibid. 36 RS 17.132:17; ra-anga u kīnūtu ša libbika lu-mur let me see your love and the constancy of your heart ABL 539 r. 21, cf. kīnūti ša ardi itti bēlišu šarru bēlūa li-mu-ur may the king, my lord, come to know (my) faithfulness such as a servant has to his lord ABL 1207 r. 8; ina agâ am-mar-ka through this I will come to know you TCL 9 84:10 (all NB letters); $k\bar{\imath}ma\ ukass\bar{u}\check{s}un\bar{u}tima$ ana sēr PN utarrušunūti i-mu-ru-ma when they (the deserters) realized that they wanted to catch them and send them back to PN (they did not return) ARM 1 13:17; hasāsiš la națâ a-ma-riš pašqa beyond comprehension, difficult to understand En. el. I 94; engēk mudāka a-ta-mar ka[timta] . . . a-ta-mar ni[sirta] I am wise, I am experienced, I know what is hidden, I know what is kept secret BHT pl. 8 r. v 9f., see ZA 37 92.

e) to learn by experience (especially stative I and I/3): ālam šâti a-ta-[m]u-ra-ku kīma 1-šu 2-šu 3-šu ētiq I am well acquainted with that city, having passed through at least three times ARM 1 39:9; adīni ul a-tamu-ra-at so far you have not acquired much experience ARM 1 85:7, cf. PN a-ta-mu-ur PN has experience ibid. 11; the Hana men whom I sent to you a-ta-am-mu-ru are experienced ARM 2 67:8', cf. ARM 4 88:28; bēl pāhatim ša a-wa-tam am-ru an official who is informed about the matter ARM 2 91 r. 3'; ša'alšu šûtu jidi u ia-ta-mar puš[qa] ša elija ask him, he has already experienced the difficulties which beset me EA 74:52; ana ālāni . . . ša ašaršunu mamma la e-mu-ru allik I marched against the towns (atop Mount Nisir) whose location nobody had seen AKA amāru A 2f amāru A 2h

307 ii 39 (Asn.); a-tam-mar durug šapšaqi I am acquainted with difficult roads AKA 196 iii 17 (Asn.), cf. also a-me-ru durgi WO 1 456:15 (Shalm. III); countries ša ... ajumma šubas: sunu la e-mu-ru-ma TCL 3 67 (Sar.), la e-muru durugšun ibid. 328, and note mamman la i-mu-ru ajumma la idû OIP 2 136:16 (Senn.); whose aspirations the great gods have fulfilled i-mu-ru danānšunu and who knows their power from experience Borger Esarh. 74:11; ittāt šamê u erseti am-ra-ku šutaddunāku I am able to discuss with competence portents, both celestial and terrestrial Streck Asb. 254 [urh]am a-me(!)-ir alik harrāna knows the road, has traveled the way Gilg. Y. vi 24 (OB), cf. tāḥazi a-mir-ma qablu kullum he knows battle, has experienced warfare Gilg. III i 8, also harrānāti ša la am-ra unknown paths Lambert BWL 130:67; DN etēra am-rat Şarpānītu knows well how to save (from destruction) ibid. 58:36 (Ludlul IV), cf. ša ... šukinni la am-ru who does not know about prostration (in prayers) ibid. 38:14 (Ludlul II); manzazka ella . . . ul am-raku I do not know your sacred abode (from experience) Craig ABRT 2 7 r. 4 and dupls.; sibitka am-ra-ku Lambert BWL 194 r. 8 (fable): kīma ulālu la i-mu-ru kibissu like an imbecile (who) does not know his way CT 23 10:15 (SB inc.); u anāku umâ uda a-ta-mar myself, I know now well from experience ABL 6:17 (NA); do for him what is appropriate to do u ina ūmēšu tam-mar rīmūtka and in due time you will see your reward ABL 291 r. 10 (NB).

f) to observe (ominous phenomena) — 1' referring to celestial phenomena: urpu iħtepi ni-ta-mar the clouds broke, we made the observation (of the eclipse) ABL 1392 r. 5; adu [ša] a-mu-ru-u-ni Thompson Rep. 188:10; tūra am-mar ašappara I shall make another observation and send a report ABL 687 r. 15; MUL Ṣalbatānu ... a-mir ABL 1113:5, cf. also ABL 679:7, MUL.GAL a-ta-mar YOS 1 39:13 (NB); memēni ibašši ina šamê ta-ta-ma-ra is there anything you have observed in the sky? ABL 687:9, cf. ABL 594 r. 6.

2' referring to exta: ina šīrim a-mu-ur-ma I observed in the exta YOS 2 83:10 (OB let.);

tīrānu 20 i-mu-ru they observed twenty coils of intestines JAOS 38 82:7; UDU.NITÁ.MEŠ li-mur-ma let him inspect the sheep BE 14 4:11 (MB ext. report); mimma ša ina têrtika bašû ta-tam-ru (after) you have inspected whatever there is in the exta Boissier DA 212:28, cf. ina libbišu šikin ubāni tam-ma-ru ibid. 12 i 21; dumqu têrti annīti ūmi maḥrâ a-mur-ma I observed the favorable signs of this extispicy on the first day 5R 63 ii 20 (Nbn.), see VAB 4 268; uncert.: ḥal-qu IGI-mar CT 30 19 r. i 13, dupl. K.2189, cf. ḤA.A IGI-mar KAR 426 r. 27, NU IGI-mar ibid. 28 (both SB ext.).

g) to witness (an event): šībūt še.ga.kú še ša PN e-mu-ru (altogether six) witnesses witnessed PN's barley Gelb OAIC 6:10, cf. $\check{s}u - \langle ut \rangle \check{s}\bar{\imath}b\bar{u}t \ si - da - ti\lceil m \rceil \ i - mu - ru \quad MAD \ 1 \ 336:20$ (both OAkk.); tēbibtam ina maḥar PN limu-ur let him witness the release of debts in the presence of PN ARM 1 62:10; a'ilu ša kišpī epāša e-mu-ru-ú-ni the man who witnessed the practicing of magic KAV 1 vii 8 (Ass. Code § 47), cf. anāku a-ta-mar ibid. 10; PN gave this tree to PN₂ u nīnu ni-mur-ma and we actually saw (it) HSS 9 12:27, cf. $\delta \bar{\imath} b \bar{u} t u i t a - a m - r u$ JEN 89:19; $h u r \bar{a} s u \delta \hat{a} \delta u \dots$ ussiduma i-ta-mar they melted down this gold (in front of your messenger), he actually witnessed (it) EA 3:17 (MB royal); magāt bēl amatišu IGI-mar he will witness the downfall of his adversary CT 38 36:64 (SB Alu); huppu ša bīti šešgal Etuša ul 161-mar šumma i-mu-ru la el the šešgallu-priest of Etuša must not be present during the purification of the temple, if he has been, he is not ritually clean RAcc. 141:365.

h) to examine a person, to keep an eye on a person: a-mur bēltikunu ša izzaz ina panīzkunu have a look at your lady when she is in front of you EA 1:28 (let. from Egypt); but if my brother gives me a wife such as I want ileqqûnimmame a-am-ma-ru-me they will bring (her) here and I will have a look (at her) EA 27:18; I showed her to PN kî i-ta-mar-ši ih[tadu] when he looked her over he was pleased EA 29:28 (both letters of Tušratta); [s]uddirma PN a-mur keep an eye on PN

amāru A 2i amāru A 2i

constantly BIN 174:30, cf. suddirma a-mur-YOS 3 166:28, and ahūa lusaddirma li-mur- $\delta \acute{u}$ -nu-tu TCL 9 115:17 (all NB); amur šâšu uţul panīšu have a look at him, look at his face Gilg. I v 15, cf. am-ri etla ša irrišu balāţa look at this man who wants eternal life Gilg. XI 203; i-mu-ra-an-ni-ma kaššāptu illika arkija the sorceress has watched me, she followed me Maqlu III 13; a-mur bīt errabuni uṣṣūni I observed their comings and goings ABL 129:4, cf. la ta-mu-ra PN kî libbišu ittuşi ABL 561:5 (both NA); atta ta-tam-ra-an-ni tīdi kî balţāku vou have examined me repeatedly and know that I am in good health ABL 587 r. 2 (NB); i-ta-mar-ši tēm mursiša kî iš'aluši he examined her (the patient) and after he inquired about the state of her health (he prescribed a poultice) BE 17 22:7 (MB); asû ... lillika li-mur-ši the Babylonian, 341 r. 2, and passim; PN, the diviner, is very sick šarru ligbīma asû lillikma li-mur-šú may the king order that a physician go and examine him Thompson Rep. 18 r. 6.

i) to inspect, check, to muster (people) -1' in gen.: they opened the sealed room and inspected the $u \quad subat\bar{\imath} \quad \dots \quad e\text{-}mu\text{-}ru$ garments CCT 4 7c:13; ammakam kunukkija a-mu-ur check my sealings there TCL 19 77:11, cf. (referring to tablets) CCT 113a:14 and 18 (all OA); eperē ... ina kakkim ša ilim am-ra eperē ša ta-am-ma-ra ana ugārim ... emda check (pl.) the accumulation of silt (which should be removed from the GN canal) by means of the symbol of the god, and add what accumulations you have checked to the district (which takes its water from the GN canal) BIN 77:16f.; šipir nārim ša ihherû la i-mu-runim they have not checked on the work in the canal which was dug LIH 4 r. 3; the judges $baš\bar{\imath}ssunu$ i-mu-ru- \acute{u} -mainspected their possessions CT 6 7a:10; eqlātim ana UKU.UŠ. MEŠ ... kinnama uku.uš sikkassu li-mu-ur assign (pl.) fields to each $r\bar{e}d\hat{u}$ -soldier and then (every) $r\bar{e}d\hat{u}$ -soldier should check on the peg (placed on) his (field) TCL 7 41:10; šarrum šipram i-im-ma-ar the king will inspect the work BIN 7 15:12 (all OB); $[am]\bar{\imath}$: lūssu [i]-mu-ur-ma he checked on his status

as free man Ai. III iv 29; let them place (the pieces of apparel) on wagons and bring (them) to me in GN ina GN a-am-ma-ar-ma I will inspect them in Subat-Enlil ARM 1 75:35; u sidītum bēlī li-mur my lord should also inspect the travel provisions BE 17 38:19; kî irdâ KÁ Takkiri i-ta-ta-mar when he arrived here, he thoroughly inspected the opening of the Takkiru-canal PBS 1/2 57:15, cf. kilâti ... i-ta-[am(!)]-mar-ma ibid. 14 (MB let.); riksu bani ana a-mar bēlija ša-ri-ik the preparations are in good order, ready(?) for my lord's inspection ibid. 54:7, also JCS 19 97:3; kurummatu ša bīt ilī ana i-ta-mu-ri in order to check on the food (rations) of the temple PBS 1/2 17:11, cf. harbīšunu ana *i-ta-am-mu-ri-im-ma* Aro, WZJ 8 565 r. 32; 5 giš.gigir-ka lu-ú am-ra-at-ma your five chariots should be marshaled (and ready) BE 17 33a:7; kî ša ahūa ul i-mu-ur qajā pānum= ma ša ahija iknukma ušēbila (the gold of the earlier delivery) because my brother did not inspect (it) but some official of my brother sealed and dispatched (it, was of bad quality) EA 7:69 (all MB); dajānē mihsīšu ša PN i-taam-ru the judges inspected the wounds of PN HSS 9 10:7 (Nuzi); arad šarri ša ji-mur m[āt] šarri a servant of the king who keeps a check on the king's country EA 306:17; when she leaves the palace lubultaša rab ekalli u atê [im]-mu-ru the overseer of the palace and the guards check on her clothing (but must not stop her if she is properly dressed) AfO 17 274:45 (MA harem edicts); saparra ša īteppušu i-mu-ru ilū abbēšu the gods, his fathers, inspected the net he (Marduk) had made En. el. VI 83, ef. i-mu-ru-ma qašta ibid. 84; titurra la epēši harrāna la a-ma-a-ri (exemption granted) not to build a causeway, not to keep a check on roads BBSt. No. 6 ii 2 (Nbk. I), cf. ina la-ma-a-ri u muššuri through lack of inspection and neglect AKA 247 v 38 (Asn.); a-mur parīsū u hišihtu addi I checked on the oars and stored supplies Gilg. XI 64; paţīra tašakkan nāra tam-mar you set up a reed altar, you inspect the "river" BBR No. 31-37 i 22, see also ishu B; ina 4 üme tapattarma ta-mar you remove (the bandage) on the fourth day and check (the color of the boil) amāru A 2i amāru A 2i

Küchler Beitr. pl. 14 i 8; te-pà-ša IGI-ma šumma parūtu la tanakkud you inspect the fused (lit.: its baked) mass and do not worry if it (looks like) parūtu-stone Iraq 3 89:11, cf. $ta_{x}(TAG)$ -am-mar-ši ibid. 90:36 (MB glass text), also tam-mar-ma ZA 36 194 r. 2 (NA glass text); ša sīsê u narkabāti a-mu-ra mināšun I checked on the number of horses and chariots TCL 3 12 (Sar.); rēš hurāsi anašši u mīnu ša batguni a-mar I shall count the amount of gold and check what is missing (and send an exact report to the king) ABL 476 r. 6, cf. adi middassu ni-im-mar-u-ni as soon as we have checked on its measurements ABL 621 r. 1; tajaršu am-ra ana hissiti ina le'ika šutur check its (the silver's) measurements and write a record of it on your wooden tablet ABL 185:13; ša rēši ša šarri ... lillika ... bītāte annâte ... li-mu-ru the official of the king should come and they should check on these houses ABL 190:13 (all NA); we do our duty sukkallu u rabûti ša ana akanna šarru išpur gabbi i-tam-ru-ú special messenger and the top officials whom the king has sent here have inspected everything ABL 327 r. 3; from GN as far as GN, a-ta-mar assiniq u ina le'e altatar I have made a careful inspection and written (a report on it) on wooden tablets ABL 516:12 (both NB); sūtu ša MU ... RN ša URU GN am-rat(text: -mar) tax of the city GN for the year x of RN, checked Dar. 198:2, also (referring to sheep and wool) Nbn. 948:2, (to silver utensils of the temple) Dar. 373:18; kissatu ša GUD.MEŠ U UDU.ME a-mu-ra-' check on the fodder for the cattle and the sheep YOS 3 29:22; naphar simmānû ... ša PN i-mur-ru all the equipment (for eight archers who are in the guard detachment which is under PN2) which PN had inspected TCL 12 114:13 (NB); if it is agreeable to the king ina še'āri lallik la-amur I shall go and inspect tomorrow ABL 357 r. 14; with dullu: dullini e-mar ušahkam= $n\hat{a}$ is the will inspect our work and instruct us ABL 118 r. 9, cf. also dul-lu ... e-ta-marABL 447:7 (all NA); LÚ.GAL.ENGAR ša dul-la la im-mar u tamirātešu la im-mar an agricultural official who does not check on the work (going on) and does not check on the

irrigation district under his supervision YOS 3 84:6f. (NB).

2' referring to fields, gardens, etc. (OB only): eqlam ni-mu-ur-ma we have inspected the field UCP 9 343 No. 19:15, cf. TCL 7 18:13, VAS 16 93:35, also eqlam a-ta-ma-ar UET 5 13:26; kirâm ša PN a-mu-ur TCL 18 86:40, cf. kirâm ša kapdu ula kapdu a-mu-ur-ma check whether the garden is taken care of or not (and act according to your judgment) TCL 17 15:19, cf. also hīṭam ša kirîm am-ra-ama check whether there is some deficiency (in the care) of the garden TCL 17 43:18; GIŠ.TIR.HI.A ša ana PN u PN2 paqda a-mu-urma I checked the forests which are entrusted to PN and PN, (and wood has been cut in these forests) TCL 7 20:8; šukūs wāšibūt libbi a-lam i-ma-ar-ma he will inspect the city dwellers' field of sustenance Kraus AbB 1 29:26; igāram i-mu-ru-ma they checked on the wall BE 6/1 60:5; mānahti kirêm i-maru-ma they will inspect the betterment of the garden (case: ri-ib-qá-ti i-ma-ru) BE 6/1 23:15.

3' referring to domestic animals: GUD. HI.A qadum uniātišunu ... ana a-ma-ri-im usha put aside the draught bulls together with their harnesses for inspecting BIN 7 57:11 (OB); PN went to GN u sēnīka i-mu-urma 10 udu.hi.a Šubarî itru he inspected your flocks and led away ten Subarian sheep Laessøe Shemshära Tablets p. 70 n. 57 SH.813:6; 100 udu ša paqda ittišu li-mur let him inspect the one hundred sheep that are entrusted to him BIN 1 78:19, cf. UDU.NITÁ ša āli u ṣēri PN li-mur ibid. 10 (NB); naphar 560 zi.meš ina $r\bar{\imath}hi$ ša ina pan $r\bar{e}\hat{\imath}e$ PN rab $b\bar{\imath}ulu$ PN₂ ... inašadî i-mur-ru in all, 560 animals from the outstanding accounts of the shepherds, the chief cattle inspector PN (and) PN2 have mustered in the high ground (pastures) Pinches Peek No. 3:16 (NB); amirtu ša kalūmē ša rē'ê ša Šamaš ša arki epēš nikkassi ina šadî am-rat(text: -mar) inspection of the lambs belonging to the shepherds of (the temple of) Šamaš which was made after the accounting in the high ground (pasture) ibid. 3, also alpē amirtu ša lú. Engar . . . amamāru A 2i amāru A 2k

rat(text: -mar) Cyr. 117:2; note (referring to sheep): epiš nikkassu epuš ittišu a-mi-ir manu u paqdaššu the account was made with him, (the flock) is inspected, counted and handed over to him BE 10 105:14, 106:13, and PBS 2/1 118:11 (all NB).

4' referring to human beings: ana zīm terdīt ha.na.meš sa-ba-am a-am-ma-ar-ma I will muster the army in accordance with the auxiliary force of the Haneans RA 39 67 n. 4 (unpub. Mari let.); now PN, the chiefequerry of the Sun, will come to you and ERÍN.MEŠ-ka u GIŠ.GIGIR.MEŠ-k[a] i-mar marshal your soldiers and your chariots (referred to as $min\bar{u}ta$ $ep\bar{e}\check{s}u$ in line 16) MRS 9 192 RS 17.289:10; pan ummānija ul adgul ar-ka-a ul a-mur piqitti sīsê ... ul āšur I did not wait for my army, I did not pass in muster the rear guard, I did not check the assignment of horses Borger Esarh. 44 i 64; ālšu li-mur u lipqid (everybody) should muster (the inhabitants of) his city and make assignments ABL 328 r. 23 (NB); naphar 18 Lú.BAN.ME ša UD. 5. KAM ša MN ina Eanna am-ru altogether 18 bowmen who have been mustered in Eanna on the fifth day of MN YOS 765:32; these are the gentlemen in whose presence PN UD.3.KAM ... massartu ša PN, la i-muur-ru PN did not muster the guard contingent of PN₂ on the third day Dar. 505:5.

said of the assembly with regard to objects, etc., presented as evidence (NB only): qit-pu parzilli ša ina qāt PN ... naša' puḥru *i-mu-ru* the assembly inspected the iron vintner's knife which was taken from PN (the accused) YOS 7 97:19; the royal commissary, the official in charge of Eanna and the scribes kakkabtu ša muhhi rittišu i-mu-ru inspected the star (brand) which was on his wrist ibid. 66:12, also YOS 6 57:13, and (referring to šaţāru ša ritti) ibid. 129:8, (to the inspection of a dagger) YOS 7 88:22, (a tablet) ibid. 91:7, (a pot of dates) ibid. 42:18; tuppa šuāti ana a-ma-ri iššûma (who) brought the tablet (for the court) to inspect VAS 6 66:5 (NB); puḥur mār banî bīta i-mu-ru the assembly of the free-born inspected the house YOS 7 28:7.

i) to look after, to take care of, to look (said of gods) with favor upon (human beings): ina kaprišu līšibma bīssu u eqelšu li-mu-ur he should stay in his village and take care of his house and field Sumer 14 23 No. 5:14, ef. UDU.NITÁ.HI.A . . . ul ta-mu-urma ahka nadi you have not looked after the flock, you are careless TCL 18 112:20 (both OB letters); qinnī sihir rabi a-mu-ur aššumišunu rīmanni look at my family, young and old, show me mercy because of them YOS 2 141:15 (OB let. to a god); mamma ul im-mar-anna-a- $s\acute{u}$ nobody looks after us BIN 1 25:18 (NB let.); a-mur-in-ni-ma bēltī leqe unnīnīja look mercifully upon me, my lady, accept my prayer STC 2 pl. 78:43, see Ebeling Handerhebung 132; exceptionally used instead of na: plusu: in būnīšu ellūtim i-mu-ur-šu-nu-ti-ma YOS 9 35:7 (Samsuiluna); Aššur ... ina nīše ēnēšu e-mu-ra-ni-ma DN looked at me kindly Iraq 14 33:20 (Asn.), see also amru adj.; Marduk bēlī bīta šâtu li-mur-ma may my lord Marduk look kindly upon this house AOB 1 40 r. 2 (Aššuruballit I).

k) to go see a person, to visit, to have an audience: ammakam šumma šalim a-mu-ur*šu-ma* if he is well (again), go see him there AAA 1 pl. 26 No. 13:6 (OA let.); ana GN al= likamma ul a-mur-ki I went to Babylon but did not visit you (I was very troubled) Scheil Sippar p. 131 S. 274:11 (OB let.); alka atta šum= ma māraka šupur u da-mar šarru ša gabbi mātāti iballuţu ana a-ma-ri-šu come yourself - or send your son - and visit the king, at whose sight all the countries prosper EA 162:49f.; mār šiprija altaprakku ana a-mari-ka u mātka ana a-ma-ri I am sending you herewith my messenger to visit you and to see your country EA 15:8 (let. of Aššuruballit I); Utnapišti rūga ša idabbubuš lu-mur I want to visit the far-off Utnapišti, of whom they talk Gilg. X v 24, cf. ša iqabbû lu-mu-ur Gilg. Y. v 1 (OB); [N]usku šarru e-mar the king pays a visit to DN KAR 217:7, and passim in this text; $l\bar{u}rubma\ lu-mu-ur\ haz[i\bar{a}na]$ let me enter and have an audience with the STT 38:26 (Poor Man of Nippur), see AnSt 6 150; ana a-ma-ru ša šarri . . . attalka I went to visit the king ABL 274:15 (NB); ana amāru A 3a amāru A 3h

a-ma-ru šarri bēlija upâqu I wait to see the king, my lord ABL 880:8, also ABL 285 r. 6; ultu muḥḥi ša šangû . . . i-mu-ru adi muḥḥi ša enna from the time the šangû-official visited (me) until now CT 22 36:13 (NB); alik a-mur-šu-nu go visit them ABL 1:9, cf. nillik ni-mur ABL 252 r. 10.

- 3. to read a tablet, a document, an inscription a) in OA: tuppam ša mala luqūtam ukallu lušēṣiamma am-ra I will produce the tablet showing how much merchandise he holds, read (pl.) (it)! Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 27:21, cf. tuppīšunu am-rama (see etēqu A mng. 1f-1') BIN 4 25:27; meḥarka a-mu-ur mala laptātini atta leqe read your copy and take over as much as is written on your name TCL 20 90:11; taḥsistam am-rama CCT 4 34b:15.
- b) in OB: as to the field which was claimed by PN and PN₂ tuppam ša tublanim a-mu-ur-ma I read the tablet which you (pl.) have brought me OECT 3 52:9; tuppam ša PN našúkum a-mu-ur-ma ša pī tuppi šâti eqlam a(!)-pu-ul-ma ana tuppika sib read the tablet which PN is bringing to you and hand over the field according to this tablet, and add (the assignment) to your tablet BIN 7 13:6; ina tuppī labīrūtim ina bīt Nisaba $k\bar{\imath}$ 'am a-mu-ur I read as follows in the old tablets (kept) in the temple of Nisaba (list of fields assigned to $r\bar{e}d\hat{u}$ -soldiers follows) OECT 3 40:12; šiţirti tuppija mamman la ilap: pat ţup(!)-pa-ša ni-mur-ma bītum šû ina GN šaţir nobody may touch my document, we read her tablet and (found that) this house is written in (the cadaster(?) of) the town GN TCL 18 106:12; kīma ana nikkassim mimma nadiakkum ina tuppikama annîm a-mu-ur I read in this your own tablet that everything has been put down as an asset for you TCL 18 85:8; tuppi isihtim ša mahrikunu am-ra-ama read (pl.) the tablet containing the assignments which are in your hands (and return the field and the barley to PN) OECT 3 ef. tuppi pilkātim ... a-mu-ur-ma TCL 7 50:12; DUB.HA.LA mahriam ... i-muthey read the earlier document of division of property BE 6/2 49:13; KIŠIB
- gimrīšu i-mu-ru-ma they read the sealed tablet of his expenses OECT 8 11:7, cf. bēlī kanīkātišu li-mu-ur PBS 7 78:9, also kanīzkam ša aknuku

 ku>nūšim am-ra-ma read (pl.) the sealed deed which I have made out for you TCL 7 37:18; tuppī ina a-ma-ri-ka when you read my tablet Boyer Contribution No. 102:6, and passim, also tuppī anniam ina a-ma-ri-im OECT 3 5:4, kīma tuppī ta-am-ma-ru TCL 1 41:10, and passim; ūm unnedukz kī ta-am-ma-ra when you read my letter VAS 16 199:15, cf. unnedukkī ina a-ma-ri-ku-nu TCL 18 121:7; kīma ze'pī ta-am-ma-ra (see ze'pu) TCL 1 54:22.
- c) in Elam: $k\hat{\imath}$ tuppa ta-mu-ru-ma meḥir tuppini šūbilamma when you have read the tablet, send me an answer to our tablet MDP 18 237:17.
- d) in Bogh.: u anāku a-ta-mar ṭuppa ša aḥāti[ja] I have seen my sister's tablet KUB 3 63:12, cf. a-ta-mar ṭup-pa.meš ibid. 62:12.
- e) in NA: tuppī ša tupšarru (wr. Lú.A.BA) šá-at-ta-ra-a-ni annūrig ana šarri ussēbila šarru li-mu-ur I am sending herewith the tablets written by the scribe, the king should read (them) ABL 688:14.
- f) in NB: $\bar{u}mi$ $tupp\bar{v}$ ta-mu-ru the very day you have read my tablet CT 22 1:3 (let. of Asb.); UD.KA.BAR mune' \bar{e} šata $\bar{r}u$ ina muhhi kî a-mu-ru as soon as I saw the inscription on the bronze "turner" (of the horse's harness, I sent it to the king, my lord) ABL 268 r. 11, cf. šipirta \bar{u} -mu-ru ABL 774 r. 13.
- g) in hist.: kala epšētija ša ina narî ašţur mudâ li-ta-am-ma-ar-ma may a learned man read all my deeds which I wrote on the foundation document VAB 4 184 iii 63, cf. ibid. 76 ii 51 (Nbk.); ina musarē ša RN ... a-murma ša ziqqurrat šuāti RN īpušuma I read in the inscription of Ur-Nammu that Ur-Nammu had built this temple tower ibid. 250 i 13 (Nbn.).
- h) in SB lit.: narâ annâ a-mur-ma ša pī narî annâ šimēma read this stone tablet, obey the wording of this stone tablet AnSt 5

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106:152, cf. šūt narâ ta-mu-ru-ma ibid. 108:174 (Cuthean Legend), cf. also ūmu tuppi šuātu ta-mu-ru AnSt 7 128:11 (let. of Gilg.); ina iḥzikama a-mur ina tuppi for your instruction read (about it) in a tablet Lambert BWL 104:142 (proverb).

- i) in (late) NB: $l\bar{e}$ 'a $k\hat{i}$ a-mu-ru x kaspu ... ina $l\bar{e}$ 'i ana muhhika šatir when I read the ledger, there was an entry in the ledger debiting you with the amount of x silver CT 22 189:10; $l\bar{e}$ 'i ša širk \bar{e} a-mur-ma read the register of the oblates TCL 9 129:40, cf. GIŠ. DA.MEŠ ša $s\bar{e}[ni \ldots]$ i-mu-ru-ma TCL 12 119:15; šipirtaka ina muhhi lu-mur I would like to read a message from you on the matter TCL 9 112:17, cf. $gabar\bar{i}$ šipirti ša $ahh\bar{e}ja$ lu-mur CT 22 155:23; $\bar{u}mu$ tuppi ta-mu-ru TuM 2-3 257:6; $[rik]s\bar{a}t\bar{u}a$ ta-mu-ra-a-ma you have read my contracts TCL 12 122:17.
- 4. look, behold, see! (as an interj., in the imp. amur) a) in RS: ahuja a-mur look, my brother! (you and I are brothers, sons of one man, we are brothers) MRS 9 133 RS 17.116:21'; as to the affair of your wife a-mur look (this woman has committed sins against you previously) ibid. 132:9'.
- b) in EA 1' amurmi (at the beginning of a let.): a-mur-me anāku naṣrāti ālāni šarri look! I keep watch over the cities of the king EA 227:5, cf. u a-mur-mi EA 180:17, u a-mur-me EA 189 r. 9, and passim, also RA 19 108:15; a-mur-mi nēnu RA 19 107:7.
- 2' amur alone: a-mur anāku jānu hazanna ina arkītija see! there is no ruler among those who follow me EA 117:9; a-mur anāku arad kitti ša šarri EA 254:10; a-mur anāku EA 118:39; a-mur nīnu EA 264:14; rarely followed by a ref. to the addressed person: a-mur šarru bēlija EA 287:32; a-mur atta amēlu emqu look, you are a clever man EA 71:7, and passim in EA; note inanna a-mur EA 167:28.
- c) in Bogh.: a-mur amûte annûti ša PN [iq]bû see, these are the words which PN said KUB 3 69:14, cf. u a-mur Weidner, BoSt 8 116:26f., 118:40, and passim, note a-mur anumma ibid. 112:7, KUB 3 126:4 (let.), a-nu-ma a-mur ibid. 42:5; a-mur šiţirtu ša māmūti

KBo 1 24 r. 5 and 8, also a-mur amâta ša RN ibid. obv. 12.

- d) in NB -1' amur introducing the body of a let. or a new topic: a-mur PN ... ana panīka altapra see, here, I have sent PN to you YOS 3 17:3, and passim, also a-mur PN u elippa ana pani abija altapra YOS 3 135:5; amur PN ... u mārē šipri ša PN₂ ana pani abija ittalkunu BIN 19:6; a-mur 1 nēsipi ša himēti ina qāt PN ultēbilakka see, I am sending you one nēsipu-pot of rendered butter by PN TCL 9 93:6, and passim, also (at the beginning of the text of a let.) YOS 3 9:10, 16:5, 107:4, BIN 1 3:6, 71:8, (introducing a new topic of a let.) YOS 3 9:13, 111:35, 165:32, 194:34, CT 22 36:22, 59:28, 74:28, 95:20, TCL 9 74 r. 3, and passim, (introducing a quotation) YOS 3 61:26, 67:20, 142:35, YOS 7 78:7; note, to stress a phrase: a-mur nihelliq see, we are ruined BIN 1 92:17, cf. a-mur nimâta TCL 9 69:16 and 31.
- 2' enna amur: YOS 3 25:13, 48:11, 95:21, 200:9, TCL 9 109:10, 120:27, CT 22 70:4, 144:15, 217:20, and note the atypical form a-mu-ra en-na ABL 289:5 and 1380:15.
- 5. in idiomatic phrases (alphabetically arranged):

amatu — a) to investigate an affair (OB): PN PN₂ u PN₃ a-wa-ti-ia i-mu-ruma PN, PN2, and PN3 investigated my case (and returned the field to me) TCL 7 69:17, cf. eqlam ša a-wa-ti-šu ta-mu-ru-ma the field the case of which you have investigated ibid. 32; aššum dīnim ša PN u PN₂ a-wa-ti-šu-nu ni-mu-ur as to the suit of PN against PN₂, we (the judges of Babylon) investigated the matter YOS 2 25:7, cf. Kraus AbB 1 14:15, cf. also aššum PN ša a-wa-ti-šu ta-mu-ru VAS 16 124:14, also a-wa-at suhārti annīti am-mu-ur (for amur) CT 6 23a:12, also ibid. 22, a-wa-a-at PN am-ra-a-ma dīnam ... šūhizanim TCL 18 130:6; a-wa-a-ti-šu-nu amra-ma BIN 7 3:25, also VAS 16 142:10, Boyer Contribution No. 122:25, LIH 12:17; ina ekal= lim awâtušu li-na-am-ra let his affair be examined in the palace Fish Letters 19:16; aššum PN ahātija a-wa-ti-ša ta-mu-ur ammēni $d\bar{\imath}n\check{s}a\ la\ tad\bar{\imath}n$ as to my sister PN, why did amāru A 5 amāru A 5

you not give a decision after you had investigated her case? PBS 75:6, cf. LIH 12:17; in legal texts: $daj\bar{a}n\bar{u}$ a-wa-a-ti-šu-nu i-imma-ru-ma the judges investigate their case CH § 9:29, cf. TCL 1157:47, RA 9 22:21, PBS 5 100 i 36, PBS 1/2 9:18, BE 6/1 103:30, Riftin 48:14; exceptionally also in MB: a-mat-su-nu imma-ru Aro, WZJ 8 569f. HS 112:32 (let.); note in omen texts: $m\bar{a}r$ šipri ... irrubamma INIM.MEŠ-šú IGI-mar a messenger will come and you will take care of the case he presents BRM 4 12:7, cf. irrubamma INIM.MEŠ-šú NU IGI.MEŠ ibid. 9 (MB ext.).

b) to see a legal case settled (MA): a-ba-su am-rat (if) his (the debtor's) case is settled, (he will pay the creditor the stipulated sum) KAJ 48:9, also 49:12, 51:11, 90:13, and (wr. 73:12 and 91:19; a-ba-su e-mur šulmāššu ilaggi (as soon as) he (the debtor) has seen his case settled, he (the creditor who has assumed the responsibility to this effect) will take the present (promised to) him KAJ 98:9, also, with e-mar KAJ 54:12, 56:13, 72:12, 75:13, 76:14, 93:10, 94:9; $[\check{s}um]ma$ aba-su la i-ta-mar tuppušu ú-\langleta\rangle-ra-šu if he (the debtor) does not see his case settled, he (the creditor) will return this tablet to him (the debtor) KAJ 89:15.

dibbu to investigate a case: aššum di-ib-ba-at PN u PN₂ aķišu ša ina GN a-mu-ru-ma kanīk riksātim ušēzibušunūti as to the case of PN and his brother PN₂ which I had investigated in GN, issuing to them a sealed document containing the agreement PBS 7 90:16 (OB); may the king heed the lawsuit (dīnu) of his servant di-ib-bi gabbu šarru li-emur the king should investigate the entire matter ABL 1285:11 (NA), cf. dib-bi agâ ana kapdu šarru li-mur-šú-nu-tu the king should look into these matters at once BIN 1 93:21 (NB).

dinu—a) to make an investigation in connection with a lawsuit: PN u $k\bar{a}r$ Sippar di-nam i-mu-ru-u-u-ma PN and the $k\bar{a}rum$ of Sippar investigated the case VAS 9 40:16 (OB); di-in-su-nu lu-mur I will take care of their (the merchants') case KBo 1 10:25.

b) to obtain a decision: Di-in-dutu-lu-murLet-Me-See-the-Decision-of-Šamaš BE 14 120:11 (MB), and see Stamm Namengebung 172; for $Innammar\text{-}d\bar{e}n\text{-}ili$, see mng. 7b-4'; for $d\bar{i}nam\ am\bar{a}ru\ \text{CH}\ \text{xli}\ 17$, see above mng. 2a.

inu to see personally, to visit: a-ti e-ni-ia la da-mu-ru until you have seen me (oath) RA 23 25:12 (OAkk. let.); allakamma e-ni-kà a-ma-ar I will come to see you personally CCT 4 43a edge 3; adi e-ni-e-a ta-mì-ri-ni until you have seen me personally BIN 6 20:17, and passim; adi balţākuni e-ni-kà lá-mu-ur let me see you while I am still well CCT 3 25:26 (coll.); ana Ālim la allakamma e-ni-kà lá a-mar KT Blanckertz 6:16; ana a-me-ir e-ni-šu ša balātišu liš'amma let him buy it with a small TCL 19 67:19, profit directly cf. šīmam ša balātišu ana a-me-ir e-ni-šu PN liš'amma BIN 6 31:16; note the phrase "to see the god Aššur and a person" as a pious formula: atalkamma e-in Aššur u e-in abika a-mur-ma come here and visit Aššur and your father KTS 1b:21; e-en Aššur u e-ni-kà lá-mur KTS 15:44; e-in Aššur ilika u <i>-li bītika a-mu-ur look up to your god Aššur and to your family's god CCT 3 25:25; exceptionally with Aššur alone: alkamma e-en Aššur a-mu-ur-ma napaštaka eţir come here and see Aššur (and me) and save your own life TCL 4 5:15 (all OA), see also mng. 6a; la-mur-mi 2(!) IGI.MEŠ šarri bēlija EA 286:41, cf. la a-mar 2(!) igi.meš šarri bēlija EA 288:30, adi a-ta-mar uzu 2 igi.meš hazān ša šarri bēlija EA 237:16; u lu ti-mu-ru 2 IGI.MEŠ ardika and the two eyes of your servant should see (it) EA 141:34, cf. adi i-mu-ru 2 igi.hi.a ṣābē piṭā[te ša] šarri bēlija until one has actually set eyes on the archers of the king, my lord ibid. 45.

kutallu to investigate a case: āmerānu... šarru... iltana'alšu u ku-tal-lu-šu e-im-mar the king may closely question the eyewitness and investigate his case KAV 1 vii 22 (Ass. Code § 47); note suḥhurtu ummānija ku-tal ummānija nakru IGI-mar turning back of my army, the enemy will see (only?) the rear guard of my army PRT 122:7 and KAR 428 r. 26 (SB ext.).

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(ana/ina) muḥḥi to look to, to look after — a) ina muḥḥi: mārē Bābili ša ina ugu māt Aššur am-ru the citizens of Babylon who look to Assyria for guidance Streck Asb. 28 iii 82; PN ša ištu rēdūti adi epēš šarrūti ina ugu šarri bēlišu am-ru-ú-ma PN, who looked after his lord and king from (the time he was) heir apparent until the exercise of kingship ARU 15:12 and 18:15; a servant who loves his master's house u ina ugu būt en.meš am-ru and takes care of the master's house ABL 402:13 (NB); ana ṣābē mala ina muḥ-ḥi-šú am-ru-u-ni for all the men who look upon him as their master ABL 222:7 (NA).

b) ana muhhi: ardu ša šarri ša a-na ugu šarri am-ru u amat šarri nasru a servant of the king who is loyal to the king and observes the command of the king ABL 516 r. 12; mār banî bēlē tābti ša ana ugu šarri u sukkalli bēlija am-ru they are wellborn, friends, who are loyal to king and the sukkallu-official of my lord ABL 844:10; ana muh-hi mimma mala tašpura a-ta-mar I have looked after everything you have ordered me (to do) YOS 3 131:7; shortened to ana: ultu 10 šanāti agâ ultu muḥḥi ša ana bēlija a-mu-ru . . . maṣṣartu ... kî la assuru (I swear that) I have done my duty for these ten years that I have looked after (the affairs of) my lord TCL 9 138:20 (all NB).

nēmelu to benefit (through somebody): ištu ūm nuštātû ne-me-el-ka ul a-mu-ur since we saw each other, I have not had any advantage through you PBS 7 94:17 (OB let.); the visitors should appear before the king ni-me-el-šu-nu šarru bēlī li-e-mur the king, my lord, will benefit through them ABL 652 r. 6; ni-me-il-šú šarru bēlīni li-mur may the king, our lord, be prosperous ABL 77 r. 1, cf. ni-ma-al-šu šarru bēlī li-mur ABL 1383 r. 4 (all NA); for nēmelam amāru to make a profit, see mng. 1b.

nūru to become free (lit.: to see the light): māmīt littaṣīma anāku zalág lu-mur may the curse depart and I become free Šurpu V-VI 82, and passim in this tablet; ša bīt ṣibitti nu-ŭ-ru li-mur let the prisoner become free Šurpu IV 75; lu-mur zalág-ka Streck Asb. 252

ina șillišu la-mur nu-ú-ru let me r. 13; become free under his protection ABL 916:11 (NA); šumma kīn nu-ra igi if he is truthful, he will become free ZA 43 102:34; dispel the evil machinations which (affect) my body ZALÁG-ki nam-ru lu-mur so that I become free through you STC 2 pl. 79:55, cf. dNabû-ZALÁG-ka-lu-mur VAS 3 25:12, and passim in personal names with a suffix referring to the god, see Stamm Namengebung p. 173; note nūra amāru used literally: $n\bar{u}ru\ ul\ im$ -ma-ru CT 15 45:9 (Descent of Ištar), and Gilg. VII iv 39; amūt Šar= rum-kīn ša ... nūram i-mu-ru AfO 5 215 No. 2:9 (OB ext.); ana bīti etî ša išāta u ZALÁG la IGI.DU, TU-šú into a dark room where he who enters sees neither fire nor daylight AMT 88,2:3; for $n\bar{u}r\check{S}ama\check{s}$ $am\bar{a}ru$ see mng.5($\check{S}ama\check{s}$).

panū to see personally, to visit — a) referring to gods: aššum muppalsāta a-ta-mar [pa-ni-ka] aššum rēmēnīta attaziz maḥ[arka] I came to visit you because you are graciously inclined (toward the supplicant), here I stand before you because you are mereiful BMS 27:17 and dupls., see Ebeling Handerhebung 114; pa-ni-ka a-ta-mar lūšera anāku BMS 2:36, see Ebeling Handerhebung 26; for personal names of the type Pan-DN-lūmur, see Stamm Namengebung 203.

b) referring to kings: panūja ana alāki ana a-ma-ri pa-ni šarri bēlija my intentions are to leave and to see the king, my lord, personally EA 151:9, cf. ištu 4(!) III ul jimur-mi pa-ni šarri EA 138:78; ana mahar Šamši illak 1GI.HI.A-šu ša Šamši im-ma-ar he will come to the Sun and see the Sun personally KBo 1 5 i 41 (treaty); pa-ni-ka ammûtu damqūte la-mur ABL 659 r. 5; pa-ni *ša šarri bēlija kî a-mu-ru abtaluț* I got well when I saw the king, my lord, face to face ABL 880:10; I entered Nineveh pa-ni ša Nabû pa-ni ša šarri ina šulme a-mur and without incident saw the god Nabû and the king personally ABL 221:10; PN ša taqbâ li-li-kam-ma 1G1-ia li-mur let PN, of whom you spoke, come and see me (I will provide him with clothing) ABL 293 r. 3 (NB royal let.); note, wr. IGIII.MEŠ ABL 243:7 (NA), IGIII ABL 1020 r. 14f. (NB).

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c) referring to private persons: $\bar{u}m \ pa-ni$ šu ta-am-ma-ru kaspam ša gātišu ligīma the moment you meet him take the silver which he has on hand PBS 7 4:19; ištu ITI.2.KAM pani-i-ka ula a-am-ma-ar I could not see you for two months OECT 3 67:11, cf. UET 5 39:24, and passim in OB letters, wr. pa-ni-ka lumi-ur UET 5 70 r. 11 and 14; ina panī namrūti pa-ni-ka a-ma-ar I will see you with joy TCL 17 34:21; u šumma amât pa-ni bēlija lu-mu-ur-ma lumūt and if I have to die, let me die after having seen my master ABIM 15:29; the district in which I reside is in danger alākam u pa-ni-ši-na a-ma-ra-am ul ele'i I cannot come (to your city) and see them (the inhabitants) personally (come therefore to Ešnunna and report to the palace) Sumer 14 17 No. 3:12 (all OB); inanna sābītum a-ta-mar pa-ni-ki and now, tavern-keeper, I have arrived here Gilg. M. ii 12 (OB), cf. inanna Sursunabu a-ta-{mar pa}-ni-ka ibid. iv 12; alikma li-mu-ru (var. li-mur) pa-ni-ka (var. 101-ka) go, that he may meet you Gilg. X ii 30, var. from CT 46 32; līrub u li-mur $pa-ni-\check{s}u$ he (the messenger) should come and see him (the writer of the letter) personally (and then advise the king) EA 149:78; as to the king's ordering me a-mur pa-ni ša PN ... pa-ni-šu a-ta-mar "Meet PN," I did meet PN ABL 1026:7 and 9.

d) other occs. (with pan(i) prep.): ina $m\hat{e}$ tebīma pa-ni eqlim ul a-mu-ur because it was submerged, I did not check on the field TCL 18 128:24 (OB); pa-an a-wa-at PN lu-muur-ma I want to investigate the matter of PN personally ARM 1 24:8'; ištu pa-an KASKAL-ka ta-ta-am-ru as soon as you have seen your caravan arrive (you are to write me and they will bring your furnishings to you in GN) ARM 1 35:28; in personal names: Pa-an-Uruk-lu-mur Let-Me-Visit-Uruk BE 15 190 iii 21, cf. (with Keš) ibid. 188 i 22 (MB); for $Pan-D\bar{e}r-l\bar{u}mur$, see Tallqvist NBN 170b.

qātu to learn, to find out — a) in gen.: anneki'am PN qa-tam i-im-ma-ar-ma ana ṣērika aṭarradakkuššuma PN should learn it here, then I will send him to you (and then he

will organize the release of debts there) ARM 162:14.

b) with ina gāti PN: awatam annītam ina gá-ti mannim ta-mur from whom have vou learned about that matter? VAS 7 191:10 (OB let.); la pālih ilišu u ištarišu ina šu^{II}-ia li-mur those who do not worship their personal god and goddess should learn from my example PBS 1/1 14:35 and dupls., šu.mu li-mur BMS 14:5, see Ebeling Handerhebung 86, also JNES 15 142:51', also ša ... halqu munnabtu ... ana bēlišu la utarru ina šu^{II}-ia le-e-mur he who does not return runaway slaves and refugees to their owners should learn from my example Borger Esarh, 103 i 19; *ša ana Esagila ēgû ina* šu-*ia li-mur* he who has sinned against Esagila should learn from my example Lambert BWL 56 line p, restored from BM 123392:6 (courtesy W. G. Lambert, Ludlul Comm., correct egû A s. CAD 4 (E) p. 47), see Reiner, JNES 15 149, Borger, AfO 18 118; note with $q\bar{a}tu$ in the locative: e-tašu^{II}-a-a KAR 307 r. 16, also e-tam-ra qa-[ta-a-a] LKA 73:15, see TuL p. 36 and 39.

Šamaš — a) to see the light, to appear: its (the plant's) shoot should not come up dutu la IGI-ru should not see the light Surpu V-VI 134; note in I/2: binût amēlūti arhiš littaṣamma li-ta-mar nūr dutu-ši the human shape (i.e., the child) should come forth and see the light Köcher BAM 248 ii 56 and 69; rīšīka dikēma dutu a-mur lift your head and look at the Sun (god) (as an exhortation to speak the truth) CT 22 222:11 (NB let.).

- b) to become free: ašamšūtu [ša libbišu] līṣamma dutu li-mur let the "storm" inside him come out, may he (the patient) become free AMT 38,2 ii 4′ + AMT 42,4:8′; [...] ulabbar ma'diš e-ma-ra [dutu] he will live very long, he will be happy LKA 17:20, see Or. NS 23 346; šalmiš ul uṣṣīma ul im-mar dutu Lambert BWL 200 r. 2 (SB fable).
- c) to become exposed, descrated: the king will bring the treasures of the temples (makkūr É.DINGIR.RA.MEŠ) into the palace dutu i-ma-ru and the sun will shine on them

amāru A 6a amāru A 7a

(lit.: they will see the sun) CT 6 2 edge (OB liver model); nāru šuātu issekkirma NA₄.PEŠ₄-šá(!) dutu igi this canal will become clogged up and the sun will shine on the shells (on) its (bottom) CT 39 19:126 (SB Alu); $mu\check{s}\bar{\iota}ta\ tu\check{s}b\hat{a}t$ ina šēri dutu nu i-mar you let (the medication) stand overnight, in the morning it must not see the sun KUB 37 43 iv 2, dupl., wr. la i-im-ma-ar ibid. 46 ii 8, la i-im-mar ibid. 45 r.(!) ii 5'; šurši Ú.EME.UR.KU ša ina nasāhika dutu nu igi.[DU8] root of the "dog's tongue"-plant which, when you pick it, Küchler Beitr. pl. 10 iii does not see the sun 25, cf. also AMT 14,5:10, 24,3:12, 31,2 r. 2, 68,1 r. 3, Köcher BAM 1 i 7 and 10, ef. [ina kak= kabī tušbât ud.3.kam dutu nu igi.du, AMT 42,3:3, also $m\hat{e}$ ša dutu nu igi.
du_8 Köcher BAM 129 iv 11'.

țēmu - a) to consider an opinion, to find out a person's opinion: alkamma țe₄-em-šu a-mu-ur come and find out his opinion CT 33 21:17 (OB); $p\bar{i}qat$ te_4 -em $\bar{A}lim$ i-mu-ru-ma heaven forbid that they find out about the situation in the city Laessøe Shemshara Tablets 32 SH 920:18; te₄-ma-am ša a-am-ma-ru ašap= parakkunūšim I will send you any news that I find out ARM 1 103:11', cf. $adi \ t[e_4-ma]-am$ gamram a-am-ma-ru ašapparakkun \bar{u} ši[m] ibid. 22'; da-am-mar te-em-ka u te-em-šu jānu la daglāta you consider (only) your opinion and do not respect his (the king's) opinion EA 162:26 (let. from Egypt).

b) to come to a decision: $in\bar{u}ma$ $aw\bar{t}lum$ ittalkamma te_4 -em-ni ni-ta-am-ru-u when the master has returned and we have come to a decision Sumer 14 62 No. 36:14 (OB Harmal).

ümu to see the day of one's ruin (OA only): dispatch to me ten minas of silver mamman ú-mì la e-mar-šu so that nobody should see the day of my (ruin) KT Hahn 7:34; a-me-er ú-um bīt abini la ima'idu those who would see the day (of the ruin) of the house of our father should not become numerous CCT 2 33:11.

6. III to have (someone) visit, meet (another person) — a) causative to amāru (OA only): ēn Aššur ša-mì-ri let me see (the

image of) Aššur VAT 9231:31, cited Lewy, KT Blanckertz p. 26, see mng. 5 ($\bar{\imath}nu$ a-2'); annaz kam PN adi 5 panê kārim ú-ša-mì-ra-ni TCL 19 74:11.

b) causative to nanmuru (mng. 8): PN ... itti bēlija uš-ta-me-er-šu-ma (because PN was well trained in the art of singing) he had PN meet with my lord ARM 5 73:5'.

7. nanmuru to be seen, to appear, to occur, to be found, discovered, to be inspected, checked, picked out, to be observed, sighted -a) to be seen, to appear, to occur -1' in gen.: nēšum in-na-ma-ar-ma ina pani abullim pagram inaddi a lion will appear and drop a carcass in front of the city gate YOS 10 21:5; $\check{s}[\bar{e}]p \; ma-\check{s}i-it-ti \; ina \; m\bar{a}tika \; in-na(?)-mar$ sign of will be seen in your country RA 44 16 VAT 602:4 (both OB ext.); ašar dutu nu IGI.Lá where the sun cannot be seen CT 22 pl. 48 map top; kabātu nišī na-mur (var. na-mur- $\check{s}\check{u}$) // GAR- $\check{s}\check{u}$ people's respect will be seen, variant: will happen, for him ZA 43 96 ii 4, var. from Or. NS 16 200:4 (Sittenkanon); mahrija in-naam-ma-ar-ma he will appear before me JCS 5 86 MAH 16506+:16 (OB), see JCS 7 98, mahrišu in-na-me-er-ma Kraus AbB 1 32:10; ēma ta-an-nam-ru-ma tattalku māḥira e tarši wherever you appear or go, you should have no rival Gössmann Era I 32; [lu RN adi emūqu ... ana pan āli šuātu in-nam-ma-ru will Kyaxares with (his) troops appear before this city? PRT 4 r. 6, cf. ibid. obv. 7; should other persons from foreign lands ša KÙ.BABBAR. MEŠ-šu-nu ana muhhi PN in-na-am-mi-ru-na to whom PN owes money u isabbatunaappear and seize (him) MRS 9 110 RS $b\bar{u}nu$ $ag\hat{a}$ ša in-nam-ma-ri this 17.28:21; perfect creation that can be seen Herzfeld API fig. 5:2 (Dar. Nb); if the malformed young animal's body is open irrūšu igi.meš and its intestines can be seen CT 27 47:14, cf. $irr\bar{u}$ šu u $tak\bar{a}lta$ šu IGI.IGI-[ru] ibid. 44 K. 3166:6, ŠÀ.MEŠ-ŠÚ IGI.MEŠ ibid. 47:18, and passim in Izbu; šumma ... $kunukk\bar{u}$ na-an-mu-ru if the vertebrae are visible TCL 6 5:35 (SB ext.), also JAOS 38 85:49 (MB); SI.ME-za nen-mura if the horns (of the constellation Scorpio) are visible Thompson Rep. 223:7; adi damū

amāru A 7a amāru A 7b

IGI.DU₈ takâr you scratch until blood is seen AMT 25,6 ii 8; šumma upšāšē ina bīt amēli itta-na-an-ma-ru if evil machinations are again and again detected in a man's house 4R 59 No. 1 r. 21, cf. upšāšū lemnūti ša . . . it-ta-na-an-ma-ru Šurpu VIII 46; if zikurudû-magic has been practiced against a man upīšī šunūti ša in-nam-ru teleqqi (wr. šu.tī-qí) you take those magic instruments which were discovered AMT 87,2:2, see Tul 71, cf. šikkû šuātu ša ina bīt amēli in-nam-ru šu.tī-qí Boissier DA 42:11, also upīšū ša ina bīt amēli in-nam-ru 4R 59 No. 1:32.

2' ominous phenomena: Diš ittu lemuttu ... ina bīt ili 161-ir if an evil-portending sign is seen in a temple RAcc. 38:16; šumma kulbābē ina bīti in-nam-ru-ma if ants are noticed in a house KAR 377:21, cf. lumun kulbābi ša ina bīt amēli in-nam-ru ibid. r. 37 (namburbi), lumun işşūri annî ša ina bītija in-nam-[ru] the evil portended by that bird which was seen in my house OECT 6 pl. 6 K.2999:8; [šumma] zērmandu agru ina māti IGI-ir if rare vermin is seen in the country TCL 6 10:15; šumma rīmu ina pan abulli IGI-ir (var. IGI.DU₈) CT 40 41 79-7-8,128 r. 1, var. from ibid. 42 81-7-27,104:1; šumma ina bīt amēli rābisu kīma enzi IGI if a rābisudemon (looking) like a goat is seen in a man's house KAR 407 ii 12 (incipit); DIŠ ina gadalī bīt ili kīma iṣṣūri igi(var. adds -ir) if (something) resembling a bird is observed on the linen curtain of a temple CT 39 33:54, and passim in Alu; šumma qanû şalmu ina api ittan-mar if a black reed is seen in the marsh CT 39 22:18; šumma ina bīt amēli birşu IGI.DU₈ if a birșu-phenomenon is sighted in a man's house CT 38 27:1, cf. sadriš i-ta-namar ibid. 29:45; [šumma ...] šumšu it-ta-anif a [fish] called [...] is seen 300:5; katarru ina muḥḥi igāri ... it-ta-mar lichen was seen on the wall ABL 367 r. 5; damū mādūtu ina majālišu IGI.MEŠ much blood is found in his bed Labat TDP 162:44; na-an-mu-ur [...] appearance of [...] YOS 10 36 iii 11 and ibid. 15:16 (OB ext.); note im=meru 4 qarnātišu ina GN it-tan-mar a ram with four horns was sighted in Der CT 29 48:4,

and passim in this text listing portents, see Weidner, AfO 16 262.

b) to be found, discovered (said of persons, documents, animals, objects, etc.) — 1' referring to persons: šumma immahīrim la i-namar if he cannot be found in the market place Kienast ATHE 34:22: ali i-na-mu-ru išaggal he will pay wherever he will be seen AAA 1 pl. 24 No. 7:4 (both OA); ina ERÍN GI.ÍL šu'ati LÚ.TUR ŠU.GI4 u TUR la in-na-mar no child, old man, or youngster must be found in that team of reed carriers LIH 27 r. 4; ina KAR in-na-ma-ru ana nāši tuppišu kaspam ... išaqqalu should they be seen in the harbor, they pay the silver to anyone who presents the tablet VAS 9 83:7 (both OB), cf. an nāš ţuppišu i[na kār] in-na-am-ma-[ru] kaspa išaggal MDP 22 122:12, also MDP 23 274:9, 271:11 and MDP 24 344:13; in-na-am-ru-ma is= sabtu they have been discovered and seized Genouillac Kich 2 pl. 48 D 55 r. 2 (OB); awēlum šû ul in-na-me-er this man was not discovered ARM 3 68:15 and ibid. 26; in-na-mu-ru (in broken context) AfO 17 290:127 (MA harem edicts); ihliqamma adi inanna ina bīt akītu ina bābišu la in-na-mar he fled and still cannot be found in the $b\bar{\imath}t$ $ak\bar{\imath}tu$ at his station YOS 7 89:4, cf. la in-na-mir ihliq ibid. 159:9; ūmē mādūti la an-na-mir I was not discovered for a long time Nbn. 1113:18, cf. kî PN i-tamar-ru-ma Nbn. 1057:7; ina ūmu PN širku ... ina é lú.kaš.din.nam it-tan-ma-ru as soon as the oblate PN is found in the tavern (his brother PN2 will pay in full the fine imposed on PN) YOS 7 77:6 (all NB); uncert.: *šumma* É PN *i-na-mar-u-ni* if he (the slave) is found in(?) the house of PN ADD 105 r. 2; mannu ša ina panīšu in-na-mar-u-ni 1050 r. 3 (NA), ef. (a slave girl) ina pani PN ta-at-ta-na-ma-ru Nbk. 409:5.

2' said of documents, tablets, etc.: kanīkšu labīrum in-na-am-ma-ar iḥheppe should his old sealed document be found, it will be destroyed Riftin 48:19, cf. tuppāt ummātim ... ina bīt PN ... i[n]-na-am-ma-ra CT 6 6 r. 13 (both OB); DUB.MEŠ u rik-su. MEŠ ašar in-nam-mar-ru ša Níg.GA Eanna šunu wherever the tablets and agreements

amāru A 7b amāru A 7d

are found, they belong to the exchequer of Eanna AnOr 8 70:23; ašar u'ilti šumāti tana-na-ma-ar eţirtu šî no matter where this promissory note appears, it has (already) been paid Pinches Peek No. 12:9, cf. ašar innam-ma-ru ḥepi Cyr. 312:25, ašar ta-nam-ma-ru ḥepītu šî BRM 1 80:9; ūm gabarī kunuk maḥīri lu mimma riksu ša bīti šuāti ina bīt PN ... it-tan-ma-ru ša PN2 ... šû when a copy of the deed or any other agreement concerning (the sale of) this house is found in the house of PN, it belongs to PN2 Nbn. 85:13; ina ūmu u'ilti lu gabarī u'ilti ... ina bīt PN ... ta-at-tan-ma-ru Evetts Ner. 1:18, and passim in NB.

3' referring to specific objects: assurri ina harrānim riksum e i-na-mì-ir-ma heaven forbid that the pack should not be found in the caravan KTS 37a:19 (OA); mimman ina *qātišu in-nam-mar-ma ina idīšu ite[ll]i* should any (of the flour to be produced) be discovered in his possession, he forfeits his wages Riftin 38:14 (OB); usurti salmišu ... ina eberti Puratti . . . in-na-mir-ma a drawing showing his (Šamaš') likeness was found on the other (western) bank of the Euphrates BBSt. No. 36 iii 25; zikir šum ša DN ... ina gerbišu the name of Ninkarrak was in-na-mi-iractually found (inscribed on a dog) therein VAB 4 144 ii 19 (Nbk.); lē'u ša hurāsi ša issu bīt Aššur halguni ina gāt PN purkulli it-ta-mar the golden plating which had disappeared from the temple of Aššur has been discovered in the hands of the engraver PN 429:9 (NA); ina pīli peṣê ša ina erṣet GN infrom white alabaster which has been discovered in the region of GN OIP 2 129 vi 63, and passim in Senn., cf. turminabanda ... ša la in-nam-ru matīma ibid. 108 vi 58 (Senn.); maškan kaspi IGI-mar a hoard of silver will be discovered TCL 6 3:45 (SB ext.).

4' other occs.: ana kīma ina DUB É.GAL ša PN ublam in-na-am-ru according to what was found in the palace record which PN brought Kraus AbB 1 59:12'; ihliqma la i[n-na-m]ir [ašaršu] he fled and his whereabouts have not been discovered Rost Tigl. III p. 14:67, cf. innabitma la in-na-mir ašaršu Winckler Sar.

pl. 31 No. 65:26, and passim in Sar. and Senn.; DIŠ KIN.GAL.UD.DA (= muttīlu) ištanassīšu u šū ītanappalšu KI-šū NU IGI if a...-demon(?) calls to him and he keeps answering (but) its whereabouts cannot be discovered CT 39 33:61 and dupl. CT 40 47:15 (SB Alu); temenšun in-na-mi-ir-ma their foundation platform became visible VAB 4 238 ii 18 (Nbn.), cf. in-nam-ra uṣurāti ibid. 96 i 22 (Nbk.), la in-nam-ru kiṣṣīšu CT 34 27:45 (Nbn.), and passim in NB royal; In-na-mar-de-en-DINGIR The-God's-Decision-Is-Made-Clear (personal name) KAV 200:6 (MA).

- c) to be inspected, checked, picked out: KIŠIB KA.BAR.MEŠ ša ina [...] in-na-me-ir-ma the tablet of the kaparru-shepherds which was [...] in [...], has been inspected TCL 11:11 (OB let.); PN ina ERÍN.HI.A adîm ša ūmišam *šipiršu in-nam-ma-ru* PN belongs to a team of special workers whose work is to be inspected every day TCL 7 54:17 (OB let.); mā: nahtum ša bītim in-nam-mar-ma ina kişrim ihharr[as] improvements (made in) the house will be inspected and deducted from the rent Riftin 32:10; birds ša ina SI.LÁ la in-nam-ru which have not been checked at the assignment CT 33 47b:3, cf. (cattle) ša in-nam-ru YOS 12 103:11 (all OB); horses which have not been taken to GN la in-nam-ma-ru litik: *šun* and from whom the best have not (yet) been picked TCL 3 172 (Sar.); adi AB.GUD.HI. A-šú ina GN it-ta-an-ma-ar he was checked together with his herd in Nippur BE 14 99:16 pagrānu ša ùz.tur.mušen.meš ... in-nam-ru-ma the bodies of the ducks were inspected (in the assembly) Iraq 13 p. 96:18 and 25, cf. šipirta ša ... ina puhri tan-namru YOS 7102:27, also tuppu ina puhri in-nami-ir YOS 7 19:15, and passim in NB; amirti ša širak ... ta-an-nam-mir the inspection of the oblates was made TCL 9 103:30 (NB let.); see also mng. 5 (amatu).
- d) to be observed, sighted (referring to astronomical phenomena): MUL Dilbat itta-mar Venus was seen ABL 82 r. 4; Ṣalbaztānu ina ḥarrāni šūt Enlil itti šēpē MUL.ŠU.GI it-tan-mar Mars was seen in the "road of Enlil" beside the feet of the constellation

amāru A 8a amāru A 8a

"Old Man" ABL 679:6, cf. Jupiter ina harrān šūt Ani ina qaqqar mul.síb.zi.an.na it-ta-mar ABL 744 r. 2, dudu.idim ina Nisanni igi.lá ABL 37:9, Mercury udīna la in-na-mar ABL 1449 r. 3, and passim in ABL; dNIN.SI4.AN.NA UD.10.KAM ina sīt Šamši igi KAR 392:25, also, wr. IGI.DU₈ ACh Ištar 12:30; if on the thirtieth of Abu Sin in-na-mar the moon is observed Thompson Rep. 86:6, cf. šumma Sin UD.1.KAM IGI ibid. 4:1, and passim in Thompson Rep.; ša ina UD.1.KAM in-nam-ma-ru (it means) that it (the moon) was observed on the first day (of the month) ibid. 45:5; ina muhhi ša Sin ud.14.kam in-na-mir-u-ni as to the fact that the moon was observed on the 14th day ibid. 180:7 (NA); qaqqaršu ša ina libbi in-nam-ma-ru iktašad it (the moon) has reached the region in which it can be observed ibid. 155 r. 5; šumma Sin ina IGI.LÁ-šú $(= t\bar{a}marti\check{s}u)$ harpiš na-an-mur if the moon is seen early at its first appearance ibid. 59:5 and 70:5; šumma MUL.MEŠ ana dutu.È ne-mu-ru (var. nen-mu-ru) if the stars appear toward the east ACh Ištar 28:45 and 25:37, var. from AfO 14 pl. 16 ii 5; UD Ištar ina na-an-mu-ri ACh Ištar 1:58f., cf. [DIŠ ... u] dTIR.AN.NA ina naan-múr-ši-na ACh Supp. Ištar 61:23 f. and Supp. 2 Ištar 97:1f.; kīma qaqqad arhi Sin it-ta-mar as soon as the moon is observed at the beginning of the month ABL 78:17; attalû iš: *šakinma ina āl palê la in-na-mir* an eclipse took place but was not observed in the capital ABL 895:3, ef. Sin attalû la in-nam-ru ABL 881:11; massartu nittasar Sin na-mur we have been on duty and the (new) moon was sighted ABL 1438 r. 3, cf. UD.1.KAM Sin namur ABL 744:12; enūma ina arhi Sin IGI-ru as soon as the (new) moon is sighted at the beginning of the month 4R 33* i 2, and passim in hemer.; ana dsag.me.gar ... $k\bar{\imath}ma$ ša in-nam-mar mê qāte tanaššīma you offer the water basin for the hands to Jupiter (Venus, etc.) as soon as they are sighted RAcc. 119:24.

8. nanmuru to meet (to see) (each other), to be in opposition, to be seen together — a) to meet (to see) each other — 1' in OA: ašar atta u PN ta-na-ma-ra-ni where you and PN meet TCL 21 272:12, cf. ali ni-na-mì-ru TCL 20 90:42, adi ni-na-mu-

ru OIP 27 62:19; [ina] GN anāku u atta nina-mì-ir-ma we met, you and I, in Hattuš OIP 27 15:22, cf. $an\bar{a}ku$ atta [...] ni-na-muru-ma TCL 20 127 r. 7'; inūmi ni-na-mu-ru-ni hassisannima remind me when we meet each other TCL 14 39:5, cf. adi hamšišu ni-na-mì*ir-ma* we have met as many as five times BIN 6 38:13, and passim; come here to the city ēnāt ēnāt lu ni-na-mì-ir-ma let us meet face to face (and take counsel concerning your silver) Kienast ATHE 59:29; with išti: alik[ma] išti aḥika [...] na-mì-ir come here and meet your brother BIN 4233:15, cf. ištija na-mì-ir . . . ištika la-na-mì-ir KTS 6:20 and 23; adi anāku išti mer'i awēlim a-na-mu-ru-ú until I meet the boss Kienast ATHE 43:26, and passim.

2' in OB: ina GN ni-in-na-mi-ir-ma kī'am aqbīkum when we met in Babylon, I said to you as follows VAS 16 128:6, also TCL 17 26:7, and cf. [inū]ma anāku u atta ina GN ni-inna-am-ru kī'am tagbi'am OECT 3 74:7; ištu anāku u kâta ni-in-nam-ru matīma ţēmka ul tašpuram you have never made any report to me since we met TCL 17 71:6, and passim; with itti: alkamma KI PN na-an-mi-ir come here and meet PN Sumer 14 27 No. 9:15 (Harmal); ina GN it-ti PN lu an-na-am-mar I shall surely meet PN in GN Boyer Contribution 124:22; PN ITI MN UD.1.KAM it-ti PN, ina GN ú-ul in-na-mar-ma ekallam ippal should PN not meet with PN, on the first day of MN, he pays the palace YOS 12 21:4; it-ti-ka na-anmu-ra-am ul elî I cannot meet with you TCL 18 152:17; I entered Isin and ina GN it-ti GAL.UNKIN.NA an-na-me-er-ma met with the head of the assembly in GN TCL 17 34:6, cf. ina ud . . . PN ki PN₂ ina GN ú-ul i-na-ma-ar YOS 8 97:5; ittika ul an-na-me-er AbB 1 10:10; i ni-in-na-me(text: -PI)-ir-ma let us meet VAS 16 137:21, and passim in OB.

3' in Mari and Shemshara: ana sērija alkam[ma] it-ti-ia na-an-mi-i[r] come here to me and meet with me ARM 1 72:13', cf. ibid. 82:21; they always come here it-ti-ia in-na-am-ma-ru u iturru meet with me and return ARM 3 12:13; PN illikamma it-ti-ia in-na-meer Laessoe Shemshāra Tablets 45 SH 915:7.

amāru A 8b amašpû

4' in lit. and omens (OB and SB): šarrānu ina puhrim in-na-am-ma-ru kings will meet in the assembly YOS 10 33 ii 30; sābaka ... it-ti nakrim in-na-am-ma-ar your army will meet with the enemy YOS 10 36 i 40, cf. wāṣi abullika it-ti nakrim ú-la in-na-mar the one who leaves by your city gate will not meet with the enemy ibid. 42 (all OB ext.), also atta u nakrum ta-an-na-ma-ra YOS 10 53:8 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb), $s\bar{a}b\bar{i}$ u ṣābi nakrim in-na-ma-ru-ma ibid. 52 iv 18, dupl. ibid. 51 iv 17, nakrum it-ti-ka in-nama-ar YOS 10 48:40 and dupl. 49:12, and note anāku u nakru igi.igi-mar-ma KAR 423 r. iii anāku u nakru igi-mar CT 31 27 r. 10 (SB ext.); ša ina talbīt Dēr itti RN . . . in-namru-ma iškunu tahtāsu who met with RN in the neighborhood of Der and defeated him Lyon Sar. 3:17; [šar Akkadi] u RN ina muhhi āli a-ha-meš igi the king of Babylon and Kyaxares met near the city Wiseman Chron. 58:29; ina bāb salīmi it-ti Marduk an-na-mir Lambert BWL 60:89 (Ludlul IV); šumma LÚ.BAD KI LÚ.TI IGI.IGI if a dead man meets with a AMT 40,2:10; you draw the magic living KI ilika u ištarika ta-n[am-m]ar-ma and (there) you meet (in the dream) with your personal god and goddess STT 73:59, see Reiner, JNES 19 33.

b) to be in opposition, to be seen together - 1' to be in opposition (referring to sun and moon): as to the fact that on the 13th of this (month) Sin Šamaš is-sa-he-'i-iš in-na-me-ruu-ni sun and moon have been seen together ABL 24 r. 15, cf. Sin u Šamaš KI a-ha-meš innam-ru ABL 822:5 (NB), Sin u Šamaš a-he-iš e-ta-am-ru ABL 346:11 (NA), it-ti a-ha-me-iš IGI.LÁ ABL 1409:2, it-ti a-ha-meš IGI.MEŠ ABL 1448:3, and passim in ABL; ilu KI ili itta-mar ABL 881 r. 5, also ABL 1094 r. 2; on the 14th day of every month the two gods (sun and moon) meet MN MN, u MN, 3 arhāni arki aḥāmeš ana damiqti . . . it-tan-ma-ru they have now met for the three months MN, MN₂, and MN₃ under good omens Thompson Rep. Sin UD.14.KAM lu UD.15.KAM KI Šamši nu igi KAR 392 r.(?) 32, ef. kīma Sin u Šamaš it-tan-ma-ru KAR 151 r. 59.

2' to be seen together, referring to persons: PN išti PN₂ šumma e-ta-ma-ar idduwak should PN (the sold person) be seen with PN₂, he will be killed TCL 21 253:15 (OA); note, said of a man and a woman in NB: ina ūmu [†]PN itti PN₂ ta-ta-nam-mar when the woman PN is seen with PN₂ Cyr. 307:4, wr. ta-at-na-mar-ri Nbn. 682:5, cf. ina ūmu PN ... itti [†]PN₂ zakūtu ša Bēlti ša Uruk it-«na»-ta-na-ma-ra YOS 7 92:3, ina ūmu itti [†]PN širikti ša Bēlti ša Uruk it-ta-na-ma-ru YOS 7 56:4, and ūmu(!) [†]PN DAM ša PN₂ itti PN₃ it-tan-ma-ru UCP 9 68 No. 53:3 (all NB).

There is no certain attestation for *ummuru as II/1 of amāru; for CCT 4 34c:11, see merrû (murrû), and see discussion sub amurrû. For RA 17 199 i 7 (= Izi V 7), see zamāru.

For the phrase (ašar) la-ma-ri, la âri, also la a-ma-ri, la igi, see âru v., in spite of the bil. ref. ki igi.nu. bar.ra: ašar la a-ma-ri 4R 12 r. 25f. (MB lit.), cited in lex. section.

Ad mng. 5 (amatu): Finkelstein, JAOS 72 77f.

amāru B v.; to pile up bricks; OA*; I; cf. amartu A, amaru A and B.

libittam ina daš'im uštalbinma e-me-ra-am e-té-me-er I had bricks made in the spring, and I stacked (them) in a pile AAA 1 pl. 19 No. 1:8 (OA let.).

**amarukku (AHw. 42a, 211a) see *amāru* Av. mng. 1a–3'.

amarwumma see amaru A s. mng. 1b.

amaşiru s.; (mng. unkn.); SB.*

 $[x \ x]$ a-ma-și-ri ana qātē šarri išakkan he will place the a, in the hands of the king RAcc. 115 r. 3.

Possibly to be divided as [x-x]-a-ma $s\bar{i}ri$ "the lofty "

*amāṣu v.; (mng. unkn.); SB; II.

šumma īnāšu ú-am-ma-aş if he-s his eyes Labat TDP 50 iii 12.

Variant of hamāṣu, cf. ša īnāšu hu-mu-ṣa OB Lu B iv 49, cited hamāṣu lex. section. The ref. tu-um-ma-aṣ 5R 45 iv 18 may as well belong to emēṣu, q.v.

amašmû see $amašp\hat{u}$.

amašpû (amašmû) s.; (a stone); SB*;

amašša amat ekalli

foreign word; wr. syll. and NA₄.AMAŠ.PA.È and NA₄.AMAŠ.MA₄.A.

na₄.amaš.pa.è.a Nippur Forerunner to Hh. XVI 71; na.Gú.pa.è.a, na₄.Gú.bi.a Late OB Foreruner 72 f.

NA₄.AMAŠ.PA.È (among stones for magic use) CT 23 37 K.2354 + iv 10, also (in an enumeration of stones) Lugale XII 21 (Sum. only, = Bergmann Lugale 514), Biggs Šaziga 67 iii 51, Köcher BAM 316 ii 2; NA₄.AMAŠ.MA₄.A KAR 213 iv 10 and 15, Yalvaç, Studies Landsberger 332 i 27, wr. [NA₄] [a-maš]-ma-a ibid i 29, NA₄ a-maš-pa-a ibid. ii 3; note, wr. amaš.me.è TCL 5 pl. 24 iii last line, and passim in this text (Ur III).

See $abašm\hat{u}$ discussion section.

*amašša see abarša.

amaštu see amartu A.

amāšu v.; to be cataleptic(?); SB; I (only inf. and stative attested); cf. amšūtu.

hu-um hu $\mathbf{m} = ha\text{-}ma\text{-}šu$, za-ma-šu, a-ma-[\$u] A V/1:18ff.; humhu-ma. $\mathbf{m}a = ha\text{-}ma\text{-}šum$, \dim_4 . $\mathbf{m}a = a\text{-}ma\text{-}šum$, \mathbf{g} úr. \mathbf{g} úr. \mathbf{r} u = ur-ru-ru Erimhuš V 221 ff.

qātāšu am-šá-ma tarāṣa la ile'i (if) his hands are cataleptic(?) and he cannot extend (them) Labat TDP 232:9f., also qātāšu u šēpāšu am-šá ibid. 18 and 80:1, 114 i 37', (said of a baby) 230:110f., qātāšu am-šá-ma tarāṣa la ile'i ibid. 90:20, (with šēpāšu) 142:11'; šumma ... ubānāt qātēšu u šēpēšu am-šá ašṭama petâ u GUB-za la ile'i if his fingers and toes are cataleptic(?) (and?) stiff, so that he cannot spread (the fingers) or stand ibid. 152:52'.

Possibly a variant of hamāšu, which also denotes an abnormal condition of the hands and feet, see hamāšu A lex. section and mng. 1, also hamšu B adj. It is difficult to find a common denominator for this meaning of hamāšu/amāšu and the well-attested meaning of "to cut, break (reeds or barley stalks)" of hamāšu.

In Küchler Beitr. pl. 1 i 15 one should emend the text's tu-ma-aš-su-ma (coll.) to tu-ma-aš-⟨šad-⟩ su-ma, after the parallel CT 16 5:190. For K.255:155 (= AfO 19 52), see amālu.

Landsberger, WZKM 56 116 n. 26.

amat ekalli s.; palace servant girl; from OB on; wr. gemé é.gal; ef. amtu.

a) referring to slaves — 1' in OB: šumma $aw\overline{\imath}lum\ lu$ arad é.gal lu gemé é.gal lu arad muškēnim lu gemé muškēnim abullam uštēsi if a man lets a palace servant, or a palace servant girl, or the slave or slave girl of a man of muškēnu-status go out through the city gate CH § 15:32, cf. kallatka mahrijama u mahrija innammarma kīma ša gemé é.gal $b\bar{a}b\,B\bar{a}bili\,u\check{s}\bar{a}siam\,simdat[i\dots]i\check{s}\check{s}akk[an]a[n=1]$ ni] may the decree [...] be imposed upon me if your daughter-in-law is with me and if she should ever be seen with me, as (if I were) one who has brought out a servant girl of the palace through the gate of Babylon JCS 5 86 MAH 16506+:17, see Landsberger, JCS 9 131; šumma gemé é.gal-lim māraša lu mārassa ana muškēnim ana tarbītim ittadin if a servant girl of the palace gives her son or her daughter to a man of muškēnu-rank for upbringing Goetze LE § 34:9, cf. ibid. § 35:12; ummašunu ahat PN ul a-ma-at É.GAL-lim [u] ina gātija ul šatrat [u] abušunu [lu] muškēn their mother is PN's sister, she is no servant girl of the palace, and is not inscribed in my list, but their father is a muškēnu (the king ought not to receive them better than their father's status) ARMT 13 141:8, cf. also GEMÉ É.GAL. ME Barton Haverford Coll. 3 374 iii 1 (Ur III).

2' in MB: ina bīt PN GEMÉ.MEŠ É.GAL ... kî īruba ittašba ana šakni [kî] agbû umma ... ina bīt ikkarātija gemé é.gal.meš [lu ašba] ina bīti ša bēlija GEMÉ É.GAL.MEŠ x x the servant girls of the palace entered PN's house and stayed there, when I told this to the governor, he (said), "Let the servant girls of the palace stay in the house of my farmers," in my lord's house [...] palace servant girls PBS 1/2 73:5 and 10f.; $x \check{s}e^{3}u \check{s}a$ ARAD É.GAL u[GEMÉ] É.GAL ina bīt miksi ipteķi x barley which the palace servant and the palace servant girl have locked in the building (used to store barley from) taxes PBS 2/2 112:9; 3 GEMÉ É.GAL ŠU PN three palace servant girls under the supervision of PN BE 15 200 ii 33, ef. ibid. 35, 37, iii 9 and 21; fPN GEMÉ É.GAL ša URU $Up\hat{\imath}$ Iraq 11 147 No. 8 r. 27.

3' in NA: lē'u ša lú.meš lú.šám.meš ša mārē gemé é.gal assaţar I have written

amat-šarrūtu amatu A

the register of the purchased persons, the children of the palace servant girl(s) ABL 99 r. 13, cf. DUMU(!) GEMÉ É.GAL ADD 675 r. 23 (coll. W. G. Lambert).

b) designating a special rank or status (OB, Nuzi): PN GEMÉ É.GAL (owner of a slave) PBS 8/1 1 seal (OB Nippur), cf. (same woman called LUKUR Ninurta) PBS 8/1 7 seal; É SILA ganīn GEMÉ É.GAL CT 2 14:6 (OB Sippar); tup: pu mārūti ša 'PN GEMÉ É.GAL-lim PN2 ana mārūti ītepuš adoption tablet (in) which 'PN, the "palace maid," has adopted PN2 RA 23 144 No. 9:2; umma PN 'PN2 mārtī u 'PN3 GEMÉ É.GAL-lim urebbīšu thus says PN, "PN2 is my daughter and PN3, the 'palace maid,' has brought her up" ibid. 152 No. 42:3 (Nuzi).

amat-šarrūtu s.; status as a royal slave; NB; cf. amtu.

pūt sēḥî u pāqirānu GEMÉ.LUGAL-ú-tu u mār-banûtu PN u 'PN2 našû PN and 'PN2 (the sellers) guarantee against anyone's claiming or bringing suit that (her) status is that of a royal slave girl or of a free-born woman Nbk. 67:8, also Nbn. 665:7, 765:8, 829:7, YOS 6 197:6 (Nbn.), VAS 5 90:8, 95:12, 112:5, 127:11 (all Dar.), and VAS 5 35:8 (Cyr.), also pūt la sēḥî la pāqirānu la širkūtu la GEMÉ.LUGAL-ú-tu la mār-banûtu u la x-ú-[tu] <ša> ana muḥḥi 'PN . . . illa' VAS 5 114:9 (Dar.). See also arad-šarrūtu.

amatu A (awatu, awutu, abutu) s.; 1. spoken word, utterance, formula, 2. news, report, message, rumor, secret, interpretation, plan, thought, 3. wording, text, content, terms of an agreement, 4. command, order, decision, 5. legal case, case in court, legal transacmatter, affair, thing; from OAkk. on; sing. amatu (OAkk., OB, Nuzi awatu, OA awutu, MA, NA abutu), note a-wa-ta- $k\grave{a}$ MVAG 35/3 No. 325:14 (OA), a-wa-ta-šu TCL 10 21:3 and YOS 8 66:16 (both amatu rare in OB (a-ma-tim OB), PBS 7 108:34, a-ma-tam/tum Kraus AbB 1 119:14 and 16), EA, Bogh., common in SB (incl. lex. and bil. where awatu is very rare), MB, NB (incl. royal), LB, pl. awâtum, amâtu; wr. syll. (with initial 'à (É) in OAkk., see MAD 3 p. 2, and Mari, see mng. 2b) and INIM; cf. amû A v.

 $du_{KA} = kul$ -lum ša a-mat to keep one's word Antagal A 41; $\kappa A.gun.gun.nu = ku-un-zu-bu šá$ a-ma-ti to flatter with words Antagal III 268; gizkim.ti = qa-[a-pu] ša a-[mat] to believe words Antagal A 150; lá, lá.lá = ub-bu-rum ša a-ma-tim to accuse Nabnitu M 175f.; GUR, gi, bal = na-karum šá a-ma-ti to deny, to make a denial Nabnitu XXII 215ff.; ki.bal = MIN (= nabalkutu) šá a-ma-ti ibid. 225; zu = la-ma-du šá a-wa-a-ti to understand words Nabnitu A 274; KA.gál.la = raga-mušá a-wa-tim to make a claim in court Nabnitu B 196; ki.lá = sa-na-qu šá a-wa-ti to be exact in speaking Nabnitu N 100, cf. ka.gi.na = sa-na-qu šá a-wa-tim ibid. 106; zi = e-su-u šá a-wa-tim Nabnitu B 135, also Antagal F 267; KA.SAR.SAR, lá, zi. zi = e-su-u šá a-w[a-tim] Nabnitu K 92ff.; ù. li. $DU^{\delta \acute{a}} = pa-\check{s} \acute{a}(!)-ru\ \check{s} \acute{a}\ a-wa-ti$ Nabnitu O 240; ri = na-sa-ku šá a-mat Antagal C 108, ri.ri = raha-su šá min ibid. 109, sil si-la. LA = ša-la-tu šá min ibid. 110, KAi.nu(!).ag.a = ba-ra-rum šá MIN ibid. 111; KA.KA.X.[X] = [ha-ra-šú šá] a-ma-ti Antagal III 93; šá-ar μ I = MIN (= δu -[ta-bu-lu]) [$\delta \acute{a}$ a-ma-ti] A V/2:57; inim.sù.ga = $e-lit \, \dot{s} \, \dot{a} \, a-ma-tim$ Nabnitu L 186 and 265; $[\ldots] = si\text{-lu } š\acute{a} \text{-wa-a-tu}$ Nabnitu Fragm. 5:4; nin.ezen = a-wa-tum i-na KÁ.É.GAL x x x RA 25 125 ii 17 (Silbenvokabular).

inim.mu šu.a.ga.ni.íb.gi, níg.šu.nu.gi, gi₄: a-ma-ti lušanni ul ša šunnê I will retell the story which should not be retold OECT 6 pl. 20 K.4812:1f.; inim.šà.dùg.ga.zu hu.mu.un.ra. ab.[bé]: a-mat tūb libbi liqbīk[a] may she (Antu) speak a word of welcome to you (Anu) TCL 6 53 r. 14f., cf. inim mu.na.ni.ib.bé (later version: mu.un.na.ni.ib.bé): a-ma-ta iqabbi Lugale XII 13, also inim.du₁₀.lugal.la u₄.sù.da.šè mu.un. $\verb"na.ab.[bé]: a\textit{-ma-ta ṭābta ša šarri ana rūqēti qibīši}$ tell her the gracious, royal, and everlasting word Angim IV 37; inim.mu zu+AB.šè túm.ma.ab: a-ma-ti ana apsî bili take my message to the nether world CT 16 20:114f.; inim.bi giš bí.in.tuk.a: a-mat šuāti išmēma he heard this message CT 16 45:116f.; an.ta.mu inim.diš.àm èn mu.da. [tar.re.en]: tappê a-wa-tam ištiat aša['alka] my friend, I will ask you one question PBS 1/2 135:7f.; inim.kù.ga.mu sig₅.ga.ab: a-ma-tum(var. -ti) elleti dummiq make my holy word favorable CT 16

amatu A amatu A 1a

7:270f.; inim.mah.bi dug.ga.a.ni ... ab. kin.kin.kex(KID): a-mat qibītišu sīrtu ... ište'ēma BIN 2 22:84f.; inim.zu+AB.àm im.diri an.šéš: ina a-mat apsî ša kīma upê šāpat by the Apsûformula which is as thick as a cloud SBH p. 55 r. 12; ù.gub.ba.bi inim.bi a.zu.ab ka.aš.bar. bi bar.ra.ab: izizma a-ma-as-su limad purussāšu purus stand by, learn of his case, make a decision about him 4R 17:43f.; inim.dug₄.ga ... me.li. e.a: inimmu a-mat iqbû RA 33 104:15; Nusku inim.lugal.la.kex sag.sar a.ba.ši.in.na.ag: DN a-mat bēlišu itta'idma Nusku heeded the command of his overlord CT 16 20:120f.; Enki dumu.ni ... inim mi.ni.in.dib.ba (var. mu. un.dib.ba): DN mārašu ... a-ma-ta ušahhaz Ea instructs his son (Marduk) CT 16 20:132f.; inim šà.bi.šè ba.an.gíd.i: a-ma-ta ana libbišu išdud he pondered over the matter CT 16 19:53 and 55; tu₆.dug₄.ga inim Enki : ina tudukkē a-[mat E[a through the incantation formula, the formula of Ea CT 16 3:82f.; inim a.u.gù.na.šè ki.bi.šè ba.ma.da: ana a-mat a-bi(!) ālidišu ašriš illikma SBH p. 74 r. 13f.

[nam].an.ta inim.inim.ma.na bí.in.ag.a: tappūti a-wa-ti-šu illik he went to his assistance in his case Ai.VII i 49, cf. lú.na.me ini[m.inim.m]a.a.ni giš nu.un.tuk: mamman a-wa-as-su ul išmi nobody had listened to his case ibid. 38, [lugal.inim].inim.ma.na giš bí.in.tuk.a: šarra a-wa-te-šu išmēma ibid. 44.

e.ne.èm.zu.šè e.ne.èm.zu.šè a.é e.ne.èm. [zu.šè]: ina a-ma-ti-ka ina a-ma-ti-ka u'i bīti [ina a-ma-ti-ka] by your command, by your command, woe to the temple by your command p. 10:136f.; e.ne.èm.zu sa.pàr.mah : a-mat-ka saparra ṣīru your word is a sublime net 4R 26 No. 4:43f., cf. KA^{en}.zu an.ki.a te.me.en.bi: amat-ka temen šamê u erşeti TCL 6 51:9f., also e.ne.èm.mà.ni a.ma.ru zi.ga : a-mat-su abūbu tēbû SBH p. 7:20f.; e.ne.èm.mà.zi.da.ke_x : ša a-mat-su kīnat ibid. p. 130:6f.; umun.e e.ne.èm. mà.ni a.zi.ga.àm : ša bēlu a-mat-su mīlu tēbû the word of the lord is a high flood ibid. p. 7:30f.; o.ne.èm.mà.ni nam.tag nu.al: a-ma-at anni la išā the word that has no flaw ibid. p. 15:22f.; e.ne.èm.mà.ni u₄ gu.da ma.al: a-mat-su ūm mehê ibid. p. 13:3f., and passim in similar passages; e.ne.èm.mà.ni a.zu ga.àm.ma.ga: a-mat-su ana bārî ibbabbalma when his word is brought to the diviner ibid. p. 8:52f.; za.e e.ne.èm.zu ki.a i.ma.al: kâtu a-mat-ka ina erșeti ina šakāni when your word settles on the ground 4R 9 r. 1f., and passini; e.ne.èm.zu.šè an al.dúb.ba.ni: ina a-ma-ti-ka [šamê] irubbu the heavens shake at your word SBH p. 10:151f.; e.ne.èm Asal.lú.hi a.sur.bi ab.lù.lù : a-mat DN asurrakku idallah 4R 26 No. 4:51f.; e.ne.èm gašan.an.na.kex di.da.ra: ana a-wa-at Ištar iqbû ASKT p. 120 r. 3f.; [nu].[nunuz] mu.lu e.ne.èm.zu: sin= ništu mudiat a-wa-[tim] SBH p. 106:47f., cf.

[a]b.ba e.ne.èm.zu : šībi mudē a-ma-ti ibid. p. 122 r. 12f.

1. spoken word, utterance, formula a) with verba dicendi, etc.: for OA refs. with $atw\hat{u}$, see $am\hat{u}$ A v.; a-wa-ta $igabb\bar{\imath}ki$ *iša'alki* she will address you and ask VAS 10 214 vi 39 (OB Agušaja); ana a-wa-at DN u DN₂ iqbûšum YOS 9 35:92 (Samsuiluna); a-wa-at igbû la uktīn (if) he cannot prove what he has said CH § 3:62; a-wa-at niqabbûšunūšim ul išemmû they do not listen to what we tell them PBS 7 102:28 (OB let.); a-wa-tam qabâm ul elīa I could not say a word Kraus AbB 1 132:6; note: do not kill me, my brother a-ma-ta luqbâku I have something to tell you EA 357:80 (Nergal and Ereškigal), cf. a-wa-tam (if) he talks to himself KI libbi iqab[bi] but note $[\check{s}]a$ a-wa-t[am]KUB 37 210:10, annītam i[na] libbi[šu i]qbû he who plotted such a thing ARM 3 73:11; a-mat aqabbû ēma agabbû lu magrat may what I say, wherever I say (it), be found pleasing AfO 14 142:16 (bit mēsiri); a-mat DN iqbûšu elišu iţīb what Irra had said to him (Marduk) pleased him Gössmann Era I 191; ina muhhi a-bi-te ša šarru bēlī iqbûni mā concerning what the king, my lord, has said to me, as follows ABL 6 r. 7 (NA); a-ma-at libbī ište'û šâšu aqbīš I told him (Marduk) what my heart was striving (to do) VAB 4 122 i 53 (Nbk.); PN a-mat PN₂ māršu iqbûšu la imgur PN was not amenable to what his son PN2 had proposed to him Hebraica 3 p. 15:11 (NB leg.); $\bar{a}lik \ idija \ a-wa-tim \ \check{s}a$ idbubūšum ušanni'amma my assistant has repeated to me what they told him TCL 1 29:20 (OB let.); a-ma-te.MEŠ ša ana pani guzali tadbubašunu altemēšunu I heard what you have said to the guzalû-official (and I am very happy about it) MRS 9 132 RS 17.116:5'; ama-a-ti la banâti ana pani ahija iddabub he said evil things to my brother KBo 1 10:39; a-ma-tum(var. -ti) ša libbišu iddanabbubma (see $dab\bar{a}bu$ v. mng. 1c-2') ZA 32 172:19 (SB amatu A 1b amatu A 1d

ša nuppuš libbi la tappalīši a-wa-tim do not answer her anything to relieve her heart VAS 10 214 vi 45 (Agušaja); abu Enlil a mat ul īpulšu Father Enlil did not answer him at all Gilg. XII 62, see AfO 10 363; ana la dabāba ša dibbīja ana [la] šunnê ša a-mati-iá not to say anything against me, not to repeat rumors about me VAT 35:5 (unpub. inc., courtesy F. Köcher); kīma ni'āti a-wa-tám ta'irma refute the words in our stead CCT 3 36a:12, and passim in OA, note ana šutêr a-wati EA 108:50, and see sub târu, cf. also tur-ti a-mat answer ABL 462 r. 25, and passim, see sub turtu; taštanni a-wa-tu ana jâši you are telling me again and again (quotation follows) EA 82:27, see Albright and Moran, JCS 2 241; a-wa-tu.meš ban[âta] i-din-mi ana šarri (addressing the scribe) tell it to the king in pleasing (Egyptian) words EA 289:49, see Oppenheim, Studies Landsberger 255; UGU a-maa-ti annâti ša ilzinu on account of such words which he had uttered disrespectfully Streck Asb. 34 iv 21; da'utu a-bu-tu ētapšan= nima he spoke to me in strong terms ABL 420:12 (NA), ef. a-bu-tu-ú izaqqar LKA 62:18 (MA lit.), and see zakāru.

b) with ref. to actual (physical) utterance: a-ma-at ippīša ussia the words that come out of her mouth VAS 10 214 vi 13 (OB Agušaja); just as for the coming forth of the sun tu-qau-na ... a-ṣa-i a-wa-te.meš ištu pī bēlišunu (so the servants) wait for the coming forth of words from the mouth of their master EA 195:21; ša a-ma-a-tum la banâtum ina pīšu la iggammara from whose mouth ungodly words never stop KBo 1 10:22; mār šipri a-wa-ti ša ištu pīšu ippalakka the words which the messenger recites to you word for word KBo 1 5 iv 33 and see mng. 4; a-ma-du ša ina $\lceil p\bar{i}su \rceil$ ussû ana kutallišu ul itâr (the king) who does not renege on the words he had uttered with his mouth (lit.: the word which comes out of his mouth does not turn back, loan translat. of Hitt. appa weh-, see Falkenstein Bil. p. 184f.) KBo 1 3:26, cf. I will tear out his tongue utarra inim-su ana pīšu and make him take back his words KAR 71 r. 6; pāšu ana a-ma-ti dan his (the sick person's) mouth is (too) stiff to (utter) words Labat TDP 22:41, cf. ibid. 45, and 162:27; INIM.MEŠ-šú imtanašši he constantly forgets words (and blurs them when speaking) Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 iii 51, also AMT 29,5:13, amat iqabbû imašši Köcher BAM 234:9, wr. INIM.INIM.MEŠ KAR 80:3; I am a loyal servant of the king u pûja a-wa-te.MEŠ aqbû and I have said these words myself EA 107:10; INIM.MEŠ amēli išaḥḥuḥa (uncert.) KAR 423 ii 24 (SB ext.).

- c) with special qualifications: šībūtum awa-tám maristam la igabbi'uniāti (watch out there that) the elders do not decide something to our disadvantage TCL 4 1:21; a-wa-tám saliptam ašmēma BIN 4 59:16 (both OA); ana a-WA^{ma}-ti šaqûtu mannum limgurma would like overbearing words? RA 15 181 viii 6 (OB Agušaja); a-wa-tim ţābātimma ina ţup: pim šutterma [šub]ilšu copy on a tablet and send him the (following) nice words ARM 1 24:7; ina a-ba-ti.meš ša nukurti MRS 9 50 RS 17.340:27, cf. a-ma-tú maruštu Lambert BWL 170:35; see also sabru A adj. usage b; a-mat tašqirti tapilti PN ana PN, idbubma PN spoke lies and abusive words to PN2 Lie Sar. 102; a-mat sullê u sarrâti idbubšunūtima Winckler Sar. pl. 31 No. 66:38; INIM kittu ana ūqi qi[bi] speak the truth to the people VAB 3 65:101 (Dar.); a-mat-ka la kitti iqtabi he has made an unfounded accusation against you TuM 2-3 254:23, cf. ibid. 14 (NB let.), cf. [m]amma a-waat lemuttika ina pani [...] should somebody accuse you wrongly before [...] KUB 3 16 r. 24 (treaty); šubši INIM damigti ina libbija create kind thoughts in my heart BMS 22:15, see Ebeling Handerhebung p. 106, and passim; he will live long INIM damiqti GAR-šú good cheer is in store for him KAR 382 r. 50 (SB Alu); litammīka DN rubû INIM damiqti may the noble Bunene recommend you BMS 6:125, see Ebeling Handerhebung 50; INIM tušši elišu imaqqut a calumny will be uttered against him CT 39 4:28 (SB Alu).
- d) other occs.: $k\bar{\imath}ma \, \check{s}a \, A\check{s}\check{s}ur \, a$ -wa-[at]- $k\grave{a}$ damqat your word is as pleasing as that of Aššur KT Blanckertz 6:8; a-wi-tí $\check{s}am\bar{a}$ 'am ula tamuwa you do not want to listen to my words AAA 1 pl. 19 No. 1 r. 21' (both OA);

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[ammīn]im a-wa-tu ša [š]āpiri elika ma-ru-is why is the commander's word so sharp against you? CT 29 14:4 (OB let.); ina a-waa-tim šināti 1 a-wa-tum kittum ul ibašši [k]alušina watra there is not one true word in these talks, they are all exaggerations ARM 1 47:9ff., and see Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 2 p. 39 note to No. 23:13; ikkêm a-wa-sú-nu $aq\bar{\imath}p$ for this reason I trusted their word Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 33 SH 920:33, ef. a-wa-tum šina damga these are good words ibid. 61 SH 874:8; nussuqa a-mat-ú-a the words I use are well chosen VAB 4 292 ii 32 (Nbn.); sunnuq a-wa-a-tim of choice diction UET 1 146 ii 7 (Hammurapi); a-ma-te. meš ša šarri rabî bēlika taqâp you must trust in the words of your lord, the great king MRS 9 36 RS 17.132:29; annûtu a-wa-tu-ka these were your words (after a quotation) EA 1:81; la jišmi šarru bēlī a-wa-te.meš lú. MEŠ šanūte the king, my lord, must not listen to the words of other people RA 19 102:49 legâ a-ma-ti harken to my words (preceded by $\check{s}im\hat{a}$ [$qab\bar{a}\dot{a}$?]) KUB 37 139:8' my lord should know (epic text); $in \bar{u} ma$ jānumi lemna ina [a]-wa-te ardišu that there is nothing untruthful in the words of his servant EA 94:6, cf. ul iqbû a-wa-tú šarrūte ibid. 7; ina ammûti a-ma-a-ti ana dārātimma lu nirta'am we will certainly love each other forever on account of those words EA 19:29; UZU libbija u a-ma-te, MEŠ-ia my heart and my words EA 167:29; anāku a-ma-sú minâ lusbat what should I think of what he says? KBo 1 10:35; a-wa-ta ana dajānē [iqtabû] they made a deposition before the judges HSS 9 8:26, cf. kīmê a-wa-ti-šu ša PN according to the deposition of PN ibid. 30 (Nuzi); $daj\bar{a}n\bar{e}$ a-ma-tu₄ PN išmûma the judges listened to the deposition of PN RA 12 6:9 (NB); DN ... ina mahar DN₂ a-wa-sú lilemmin may Ninlil speak against him before Enlil CH xlii 90, cf. mulammin INIM irašši he will have someone who speaks against him CT 38 47:45 (SB Alu), repeated, with gloss a-mat CT 41 31:28 (Alu Comm.), cf. Aja ... lu mulemmin a-va-ti- $\check{s}u$ Syria 32 11 v 27 (Jahdunlim); I prayed to them ana ... dummuqa a-ma-tu-ú-a to make my words pleasant (before Marduk my

lord) VAB 4 278 vii 8, ef. ina mahar DN bēli tudammiq a-ma-tu-ú-a ibid. 280 vii 37 the goddess mudammiqat a-mat unninni who makes the words of the prayer pleasing (to the gods) Streck Asb. 288:9; a-mat la i-du-u a word I do not know (in right col. of Šurpu Comm.) Šurpu p. 50 Commentary B 7; RN a-mat mārē tamkāri ina šemêšu when Sargon heard what the merchants said AfO 20 161:4 (šar tamhāri); [a-wa]-ti-ni ana LUGAL. HI.A ... damiq our words were agreeable to the kings (of the Hurri-warriors) Smith Idrimi 49; [issak]ta a-ma-ti-šú-nu šunu izzizzu their words were stilled into silence, they stood still Gilg. IV vi 41.

- e) formula, magic word: Ištar ana a-mati-ia izizzimma stand by, Ištar, at my (magic) word ZA 32 172:33 (SB inc.); a-mat-su-nu lip= paširma a-ma-ti la ippaššar may their (the sorcerer's and the sorceress's) "word" be dispelled but my "word" not Maqlu I 70, cf. adi a-mat kaššāpija ... aqabbû until I pronounce the "word" against the sorcerer ibid. 68, ef. also a-mat-su-nu ana pan inim.mu ul iparrik may their "word" not block my "word" ibid. 71; a-mat ipš $\bar{i}ki$ your formula of evil magic Maqlu III 58; tirra kišpūša ana mehê inim.meš-šá ana šāri turn her witchcraft into wind, her formulas into nothingness Maqlu V 56, ef. kišpīkunu aj iṭhûni a-ma-atku-nu aj ikšuda'inni ibid. 137; ša a-mat zu+ab (var. ap-si-i) tušabšû ina libbija you (wise man) who have created in my heart the knowledge of the secret magic formula of the nether world AfO 14 144:72 (bīt mēsiri); INIM zu+ab ša libbi uzni alpi ša imitti . . . tulahhaš (the preceding lines are) the magic formula of the nether world which you whisper into the right ear of the bull RAcc. 26:17, see also SBH p. 55 r. 12f., in lex. section; [a]-mat abika a-mat ummika ... attadin ana erseti mukat: timti I have handed over the formula of your father, the formula of your mother to the allcovering earth (so that you should not be able to open your mouth, move your tongue) KAR 43:2f.
- f) in ša awâtim (OA only): ahī atta anāku ula ša a-wa-tim gamālka ale'e my dear

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brother, I am not a man given to run to court but I am able to do you a favor! TCL 14 20:15, cf. $ah\bar{\imath}$ atta anāku ahuka ula ša a-wa-tim anāku you are my brother and I am yours — I am not a man (given to run to court, why are you constantly sending me word about losses?) CCT 3 27b:15, but note ša a-wa-tim anāku u atta you and I are men of (our) word TCL 19 59:39.

2. news, report, message, rumor, secret, interpretation, plan, thought -a) news, report, message: išti bātiqim a-wa-at-kà lilli: may your message come to me by the (first) departing messenger CCT 3 41b:27; a-wa-tám ... qarribamma u lattal= kam send me word and I will leave KT Hahn 5:11, cf. BIN 4 39:25, also a-wa-tám ištēt TCL 19 52:22 and TCL 20 aššumija qarrib 107:50; since you have stayed there up to this day la taštanammê a-wa-tim ša Ālim have you not heard the news from the city? TCL 20 101:13; ammakam ana šā'im bīti a-wa-tám id-a CCT 2 22:32, and passim with nadû; šumma a-wu-tum la imtaqut if word should not have arrived BIN 6266:3, and passim with maqātu (all OA); I will investigate a-wa-at hadêka ašapparakkum and send you news that will make you happy VAS 16 57:36 (OB let.), cf. a-wa-tam murus libbija ašpuram I sent (with the slave girl) news of what is worrying me Kraus AbB 1 88:5; a-wa-tum šî lu kittum this report is indeed true ibid. 2:13; $m\bar{\imath}num$ a-wa-tum annītum ikšudanniwhat means this news which reached me? VAS 16 193:4; a-wa-tum imhuran: nima u ašpurakkunūšimma news has reached me and I wrote to you VAS 16 93:17 (all OB); mimma a-wa-tam ša iqa[bbû]nim ana bēlija utâr I report to my lord whatever information they tell me Studies Robinson 104:30 (Mari); a-wa-at-mi teštemme ištu ašrānum tutēram ana jâti (you said,) "Report to me from where you are what news you have heard" EA 145:24; adimi jilmadu šarru ... a-wa-tú annītu until the king has taken cognizance of this message (and answered me) EA 251:9; a-ma-ta la nutarris we could not confirm the news EA 170:24; anāku ša ubbal a-ma-tú tāba u annāma lemna ana šarri I am one who brings good as well as bad news to the king EA 149:15; jānu ša jubalu a-wa-t[u a]na šarri there is nobody who could bring the news to the king EA 116:13; itter a-ma-tú ana jâši he reported the news to me EA 149:13, for other refs., see $t\hat{a}ru$; minû a-ma-tu.meš annâtu ša ana šarri taltanappara mā why is it that you are always sending such messages as the following to the king? MRS 9 222 RS 17.383:10; a-ma-a-tu₄ annâtu ša niltapparu DN ... u DN, limeššeršunūti may Tešup and Amon safely direct these messages which we are exchanging EA 19:75 (let. of Tušratta); mimma a-wa-tu ša RN ina pī nakri mamman išemmi ana RN ipaššar he will report to RN whatever news he hears concerning RN from any enemy KBo 1 5 iii 22, ef. ibid. 25; a-mat-su-nu ušannâ ana kikkišu he (Ea) told their (the gods') decision to the reed wall Gilg. XI 20; dibbīšu idabbubu inim. MEŠ-šú uštan[annû] karşēšu ikkalu gossip about him, they distort his words, they slander him 4R 55 No. 2:2; šumma a'īlu ina puzri ina muhhi tappa'išu a-ma-ta iškun if someone makes an accusation against his fellow in secret KAV 1 ii 83 (Ass. Code § 19); Assurbanipal heard: Samaš-šum-ukīn is fleeing to Elam a-mat- \hat{u} šalimtu š \hat{i} is this a reliable report? PRT 109 r. 8 (oracle query); ina muhhi a-bi-te ša GN šumma ibašši annûte udû šumma laššu šunuma udû as to the news from Guzana, if it is true they know and if it is not they likewise know ABL 633 r. 6; šum= ma a-bat-ka ibašši ... šupra if you have any news, send it to me ABL 80:12 (NA); tēmu u amat ša ašemmû what report and news I hear (I will send to the king) ABL 521 r. 26 (NB), ef. a-bu-tu ša āmuruni ašmûni ana šarri ... lagbi ABL 211:11, cf. also a-bu-tu ša ašmû[ni] ABL 1294 r. 7; mīni šá(!) a-ba-tu-ni mīni ša tēmuni ABL 992 r. 1; they asked a-bu-tu ibašši ina pīkunu a-bu-tu laššu "Do you have any news?" - there is no news ABL 604:5 and 7 (all NA); a-mat-a ana šarri ibašši I have a report for the king YOS 3 46:31, cf. a-mat-a ana šarri ina muhhišu ibaššû I have a report on him for the king YOS 718:7; a-mat-su-nu ibašši ša illika there is a report that has come from them ABL 436:16; a-mat-a bi'ilti ina

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pan šarri iqabbûma ABL 716:27, cf. a-mat-a babbānīti ina pan šarri ... qibi ABL 451:14, also a-mat-a bi'iltu adi pan šarri ... ultakši: duni ABL 716 r. 3; a-mat babbānītu u bi'ilti mala akanna ašemmû ... la ašappar swear) I am sending whatever reports there are here, good as well as bad ones BIN 1 75:12, cf. a-mat-ka ša ibaššû šupra UET 4 176:4; a-mat ina pīšu ul ašmu I have not heard the report from him directly YOS 718:8 ana šarri a-wa-tum damiqtum imaggut good news will reach the king YOS 10 47:7 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb), INIM hadê ana rubê iţehha KAR 423 iii 27, also INIM SAL.SIG₅ TE-a CT 31 33 r. 33, INIM ŠÀ. HÚL ana rubê TE-am TCL 6 4:22, INIM SAL. SIG5 ina māti ibašši there will be good reports in the country KAR 428 r. 18 (all SB ext.), É. BI INIM hadê irašši CT 40 5:19; ma-qa-at awa-ti arrival of news KAR 376:41 (SB Alu); mušītka a-wa-at taḥaddû liblamma may the night bring you news over which you will rejoice Gilg. Y. vi 34 (OB); a-wa-at tūb libbi YOS 9 35:30 (Samsuiluna); INIM-at HUL-ti ana rubê DA-a bad news will come to the prince KAR 152 r. 10, cf. INIM-at idirti ana ekalli irrub sad news will come into the palace KAR 153 obv.(!) 23; magāt inim níg.gig-te KAR 430 r. 21 (all SB ext.).

b) rumor, secret: if you are indeed my brother and you love me a-wa-tim anniātim la tešemme do not listen to these rumors TCL 14 43:18 (OA); a-wa-at nakrim imqutan= niāšim rumors concerning (an invasion by) the enemy have reached us TCL 17 60:7; a-wa-at nakrim šaknama rumors about the enemy are circulating (I cannot come) TCL 18 150:20 (both OB letters); mušadbibu ša a-mat those who spread la tābti ana muḥhi RN evil rumors about Assurbanipal 1105:13 (NB); atta tīdi kî a-mat bi ilti ina pî ibaššû you know that bad rumors are in circulation BIN 1 22:6; INIM tešê ina māti ib[bašši] rumors of rebellion will be in the country ACh Supp. Ištar 52:6; ušarbi zikra: ⟨šu⟩nu in a-wa-ta kal (copy: Aš) dadmē I made their names famous in the mouth of all the world CT 36 22 i 33 (Nbn.); 'à-wa-tum ussi a secret will become known RA 35 49 No.

30a:3, cf. [š]umma 'à-wa-at [e]kallim waṣât if a secret of the palace becomes known ibid. 50 No. 32b:1, ef. also 'à-wa-at nakrim . . . wasât ibid. No. 31d:1, and šumma 'à-wa-túm Iš nakrim ussi ibid. No. 32a:1, note a-wa-sú usi'am ibid. 46 No. 19:4 (early OB liver models, sinništum a-wa-at puhrim uštenes: si a woman will betray a secret of the assembly YOS 10 36 iv 9; āšib mahrika áš-bu INIM.MEŠ-ka ana nakri È.MEŠ one who lives with you will betray your secrets to the enemy KAR 423 ii 35, also CT 30 16 r. 21, Boissier DA 6 r. 1, ef. CT 5 5:44 (OB oil omens), (with also $m\bar{a}r$ zabālu) YOS 10 33 v 12 (OB ext.), šarri inim abišu ana lemutti è.meš CT 30 50 Sm. 823:6 (SB ext.); a-mat ālišu ultēși he has betrayed a secret of his home town Surpu II 96; note, however, a-bu-tu annītu ussēsia I have spread this rumor ABL 1397:8 (NA); see also zabālu mng. 1e and mng. 5.

- c) interpretation, plan, thought: u ittam u a-wa-tam têrani send us the sign as well as the (pertinent) interpretation BASOR 94 12 No. 1:24 (Taanach let.); a-wa-te.meš sarrūte ina libbika you have evil plans in your heart EA 162:36; u mimma a-ma-at hul-ti ikappudu or (who) plots an evil plan MDP 6 pl. 10 v 9, cf. a-mat Hul-te la ihassasamma Weidner Tn. 13 No. 5:100, also AKA 248 v 43 (Asn.); mannu ša a-bu-tu la de'iqtu [la] ṭābtu u nabalkattu ... teppašani whoever among you plans something ungodly or disloyal or a rebellion ABL 1239:12 (adû-text); šarru itpēšu muštābil a-mat dameqti the efficient king, always planning good things Lyon Sar. 14:37; awa-at libbiš[u ana abi]šu izzakaršum he told his father his secret plan RA 46 90:32 (Epic of Zu); see also sabātu mng. 8 (amatu); $m\bar{\imath}nu$ a-bat-su what is its meaning? ABL 38 r. 2 (NA), ef. a-bat-su laššu ABL 519 r. 12 and 22, also a-bat-su-ma ana gammurti laššu ibid. r. 27; will there be an eclipse of the sun or not? a-mat paristu šupra send me a definite answer ABL 477:5, cf. a-mat paristu ana šarri altapra ABL 1448 r. 3.
- 3. wording, text, content, terms of an agreement: ana a-wa-at tuppim ihidma libbī la tulamman heed the wording of my letter so

amatu A 3 amatu A 4a

that you do not make me sorry TCL 4 18:48, cf. also CCT 4 18a:14, TCL 20 88:23, etc., note ana a-wa-at tuppija la inahhid KTS 42a:4; $k\bar{\imath}ma [a-wa-at] na-ru-a-im sibtam \dots [nilagge]$ [we shall take] interest according to the wording of the stela ICK 2 147:21'; bel awitija PN ina 3 a-wa-tim ša <in>naruaim laptani lizku= ramma may PN, my adversary, take the oath by the three "words" which are written upon the stela MVAG 35/3 No. 325:34, also BIN 4 114:31, also ana kaspim sibtam u sibat sibtim $k\bar{\imath}ma$ a-wa-at na-ru-a-im $alaqq\bar{e}ma$ I will take interest and compound interest on the silver according to the "word" of the stela VAT 13509:7, cited Lewy, MVAG 35/3 p. 75 note c, and see (with lit.) Hirsch Untersuchungen p. 68 (all OA); aššum tuppašu uwwû u a-watam ikkiru because he has altered his tablet fraudulently and denied its content Kraus Edikt § 5':41; ša a-wa-at tuppim annîm unak= karu whosoever changes the wording of this document VAS 8 12:27, also ibid. 20:12 and Waterman Bus. Doc. 14 r. 5; ša a-BU-at tuppi annîm unakkarum CT 2 9:18 (all OB); a-wa-at ilum irkusu ida ul iraššia an agreement made under oath (lit.: the god made) does not tolerate neglect TCL 1 53:25 (OB let.); a-wa-tum mimma ša ina tuppi nīš ilī assuhu all the terms which I copied from the text of the oath by the gods ARM 1 37:22; ešteme a-wa-te.meš tuppi ša šarri bēlija I have listened to the text of the letter of the king, my lord EA 141:9, and passim in EA; $a-\check{s}u-nu$ $\check{s}\bar{\imath}buttu$ $\check{s}a$ a-ma-t[e] ša $m\bar{a}m\bar{t}i$ they are the witnesses to the wording of the oath (referring to the šiţirtu ša māmīti line 5) KBo 1 24 r. 10, see Edel, ZA 49 196; šumma a-wa-ti ša mār šipri ana a-ma-[ti] ša tuppi mithar if the words of the messenger correspond to the text of the tablet KBo 1 5 iv 34, cf. šumma a-ma-at.meš ša šatra tuppi ušašnā if he alters the wording of the inscribed tablet KBo 1 1 r. 38; a-mat[um] ša pī [tuppi] annî mamma la ušpâh no one must change the wording of this tablet KBo 1 6:5; ina libbi a-ma-te.meš annûti ša riksi lizzizu liltemû they (the listed deities) should be present and listen to the terms of the agreement KBo 1 1 r. 58, and passim, cf. šumma . . . a-ma-te.meš ša riksi annî la tanaş:

sara if you do not observe the terms of this agreement ibid. r. 59, also minummê a-wa-te. MEŠ ša riksi u ša māmīti KBo 14 iv 38, and passim in treaties; ša a-ba-te.MEŠ tuppi ša rikilti an= nâti ušašnâ who changes these terms of the tablet containing the agreement MRS 9 51 RS 17.340:16', cf. a-ba-te.meš tup-pa.meš an= $n\hat{u}ti$ ibid. 65 RS 17.237:9', also ša a-ma-te.meš ša tuppi annīti ušašnā who changes the wording of this tablet ibid. 43 RS 17.227:52, and a-mat-tu ša pīšu uštennâ (he who) changes its (the stela's) wording AKA 252 v 86 (Asn.); a-wa-az-zu irtaksu kīmē fPN ana aššūti ana PN, ittadnu they made the agreement that ^fPN was given as wife to PN₂ AASOR 16 31:13, cf. *a-wa-az-zu rakis* ibid. 57:8; who among them ištu a-wa-tum ša idbubu ittabal: kitu transgresses the oral agreement they had made RA 23 142 No. 1:18 (all Nuzi); mu= nekkir musarija dājisi a-ma-ti-ia one who changes my inscription, does not respect (its, lit.: my) words OIP 2 139:66, and passim in Senn.; with šaţāru: aššum a-ma-te.meš ša libbi tuppi annīti šatru on account of the words written on this tablet MRS 9 43 RS 17.227:48; a-ma-a-ti ša ina narî annî ašturu the words which I wrote on this stone MDP 2 pl. 22 iv 59, cf. a-ma-ta išturuma ibid. iv 24, a-ma-a-ti ša ina narî annî ašţuruma ēzibu ibid. iv 40; a-bu-tú annītu . . . ina muh= hikunu lu dāri may this agreement be binding upon you forever Wiesman Treaties 295.

4. command, order, decision -a) referring to gods -1' in gen.: $k\bar{\imath}ma$ DN ... qibītka sīrat ina ilī ... šūturat a-mat-ka your word is as supreme as that of Anu, your command excels that of the (other) gods BMS 60:12, cf. šurbât a-mat-ka qibītka ul im= mêš your command is great, your word cannot be ignored Laessøe Bit Rimki 57:57, kinat a-mat-su la enât qibīssu En. el. VII 151; ina šamê ... qibītka sīrat ina Ešarra šurruhat a-mat-ka your order is supreme in heaven, your command outstanding in Ešarra KAR 58:29; ina inim-ka ketti ina seqrika kabti BMS 22:9; a-mat qibīt ilūtišun Thompson Esarh. pl. 17 v 24 (Asb.), a-mat qibitisunu MDP 2 pl. 23 vi 21, ina a-mat qibītiki BMS 4:43, and passim prayers; dam(?)- $q\acute{a}$ -at a-mat-ku-nu $s\bar{i}t$ amatu A 4a amatu A 4a

 $p\bar{\imath}kunu$ $bal\bar{a}[tu]$ your (pl.) command is gracious, your pronouncement (spells) life OECT 6 pl. 6 K.2999:6, cf. INIM-ku-nu balāţu sīt pīkunu šalāmu Iraq 18 62:14, and passim in similar contexts; a-ma-at DN ... $qib\bar{\imath}t$ DN₂ u $DN_3 \dots atta idma$ I was obedient to the command of Sin, to the utterance of Samaš and Adad YOS 1 45 i 22 (Nbn.), cf. a-mat Ea lutta'id BMS 12 r. 89; likūnama aj immašâ $a-ma-tu-\check{s}u$ his orders should last, not to be forgotten En. el. VII 31; lišme a-wa-ta-ak līni irassu when he hears your command, he will turn back CT 15 3 i 6 (OB lit.); libbuš palhuma a-mat ilī nasru who is pious and obedient to the command of the gods VAB 4 262 i 9 (Nbn.), and see nasāru, also takālu and uggû; note amatu of gods and kings mentioned side by side: ina a-mat ili u šarri lišallimuka may they keep you safe upon the command of god and king JRAS 1920 567 K.2279+ r. 6; in legal context: ina a-wa-at dingir u šarri *līli* let him go away upon the command of god and king MDP 23 286:17, cf. ina a-wa-at DINGIR u LUGAL $l\bar{\imath}si$ ibid. 172:25, and passim in MDP, also ina a-wa-at RN ... līsi (translit. only) ibid. 242b:3.

2' referring to specific divine acts: kala a-wa-tim ša ni.ni ētawûnikkum a-wa-tim ša bītini adi assurrima tamtiši umma ilūma a-watí-ni ula imtua appūtum a-wa-at ilī usur all the words that the gods, have said to you, words concerning our firm, heaven forbid that you should have forgotten them — (but) the gods said, "He refused (to listen to) our words" please, obey the command of the gods! TCL 20 93:23f. and 27f., cf. a-wa-at ilī išteme libbaka la ulammin he listened to the command of the gods and did not make you unhappy ibid. 35, see Hirsch Untersuchungen p. 15f.; awa-at ilī uṣur obey the command of the gods (do not go back on the annual sacrifice which the gods ask of you) CCT 4 la:6; a-wa-at DINGIR.HI.A tamtišî have you forgotten the command of the gods? TCL 20 94:21, cf. ana mīnim a-wa-at dingir.hi.a la kà-ab-ta(text: -ga)-ni-ku-um why are the commands of the gods not important to you? ibid. 23; a-wa-at DINGIR danna the commands of the god(s) are grave CCT 3 2b:3, cf. a-wa-at DINGIR-li dannaTCL 20 88:8 (all OA); a-wa-tum maruštum ša DN arhiš likšussu may the curse of Šamaš come quickly upon him CH xliii 31 (epilogue); NA.BI ina INIM ili šarri kabti u rubî inneţţir that man will be saved upon an order of the god, the king, a nobleman, or a prince KAR 385 (p. 342) r. 29, cf. KAR 382 r. 58 (SB Alu); ina a-mat DN šar ilī DN₂ zunnē umašširamma Adad sent rain upon the command of the king of the gods, Sin BBSt. No. 37:2 (Nbn.), see Röllig, ZA 56 248; šubat namê nadûti ina a-mat DN uššabu abandoned land will be resettled upon a command of Enlil ABL 1080:9 (astrol.); [mu]šteš= mât a-mat-sa (Tašmētu) who makes her command obeyed BMS 33:2; ina a-ma-at ilišu may his reputation be DN šumšu lidmiq good upon the command of his god Nergal RA 16 81 No. 27:6 (MB seal); note in the pious motto: ina a-mat DN u DN, lišlim may (this tablet) remain undamaged through the command of Bel and Beltija SBH p. 125 top, and passim on late tablets, also (with Anu and Antu) TCL 64 top, shortened to ina a-mat DN DN₂ DN₃ RT 19 101:1, see Neugebauer ACT 1 16ff.; note ina inim DN u DN, mimma eppuš ina gātēja lišlim lalāšu lušbu may, upon the command of Anu and Antu, whatever I do with my hands remain intact and may I live to enjoy its beauty BRM 4 8 bottom.

3' referring to oracles: a-bat Istar ša Arba'il Craig ABRT 1 23 ii 33, also 24 i 15; a-bat Nusku šî mā šarrūtu ana PN this is the oracle of Nusku: the kingship belongs to PN ABL 1217 r. 4; a-mat DN ša ultu ūmē rūqūti iqbû the oracle of Sin, which he had pronounced long ago Streck Asb. 216 No. 13ζ, cf. a-mat ilūtiša ša ultu ūmē rūqūti taqbû ibid. 220 No. 16:27.

4' referring to the power of the divine word: uṣṣab ureddi a-wa-ta-am ana karšiša he placed more a.-power in her vitals VAS 10 214 vii 11 (OB Agušaja), cf. kabtat a-<ma>-as-sà elšunu ḥabtatma her "word" is powerful, it is more than theirs RA 22 170:26; [ūmu] a-mat Anu ūmu a-mat Enlil ūmu uggat libbi ša Anu rabî the storm is the word of Anu, the storm is the word of Enlil, the storm is the wrath of the great Anu BRM 4 6:9f.

amatu A 4b amatu A 4b

b) referring to kings -1' in gen. -a' in OB (referring to royal legislation): ana a-wati-ia ša ina narīja ašturu to the decisions which I wrote on my stela CH xlii 3, cf. šumma a-wa-ti-ia la uštepêl ibid. 7, also a-wa-ti-ia šūqurātim ina narīja aštur ibid. xl 74; a-waa-at mīšarim ibid. xli 64; (purchase of a house) warki a-wa-at šarrim YOS 8 110:7, cf. egir inim lugal ibid. 139:4; (rent of a garden) i-na a-wa-at šarri ibid. 141:24 and BIN 7 166:8, cf. ištu mu.10.kam a-wa-at šarrim iššakinma ABIM 8:5; (exchange of houses) aššum a-waat šarrim YOS 8 94:8 (= Grant Bus. Doc. 15), cf. also a-na a-wa-[at LUGAL] Grant Smith Coll. 254:15; for legal texts from Elam, see mng. 4a-1'.

b' in RS and EA: a-ma-te.MEŠ annâti ša šarri rabî ... tašamme u tanaṣṣaršina (if) you listen to and obey these commands of the great king MRS 9 35 RS 17.132:15, cf. if RN a-ma-te.MEŠ ša aqbû la eppuš does not execute the commands I have given ibid. 55 RS 17.334:17; a-ma-tú šarri // pa-ni-mu [i]llak for me the command of the king takes precedence EA 155:46; ištu a-ma-te.MEŠ bēlija la apaṭṭar u ištu a-ma-te.MEŠ-ku-nu I do not deviate from the commands of my lord nor from yours EA 166:18, cf. also EA 158:33f.

c' in MA, NA: ina a-bat RN ... paqduniš= $\check{s}u$ (x sheep) entrusted to him upon order of Ninurta-tukul-Aššur KAJ 192:5, cf. ina a-bat RN tadnu AfO 10 39 No. 84:10, wool PN ina a-bat PN2 ittiši KAJ 293:4, and passim in this text with našû and legû, cf. also KAJ 113:21 (all MA); *šumma a-bu-tú ša* RN *tēnâni* if you change the command of RN Wiseman Treaties 57; [an]a pāliḥi nāṣir a-mat šarrūtišu obedient who follows the royal commands ADD 646:6, cf. šumma a-bu-tu šalintu šî if it is a genuine (royal) order ibid. r. 16 and dupl. ADD 647 (Asb.); a-bat šarri šīti this is an order from the king ABL 585 r. 5; a-bat šarri ina muhhija tattalka an order of the king has come to me ABL 88:11, cf. a-bat šarri la išme ABL 463 r. 3, a-bat šarri ina panīja izzakar ABL 186:12, a-bat šarri izzakra ABL 871:8; for a-bat šarri as first words of a letter see ABL 302:1, 306:1, 417:1, 945:1. d' in hist.: a-mat šarrūtika ša ameššû ikšudanni jâti (the power of) your royal order which I have thought little of has (now) caught up with me Borger Esarh. 103 i 23; ša a-mat šarrūtija la iṣṣuru la išmû zikir šaptēja Streck Asb. 16 ii 51.

e' in NB: a-mat šarri šî (content follows) ABL 968:16; for a-mat šarri as first words of a letter, see ABL 288-297, 399-403, and passim; ul a-mat šarri šî this is not an order of the king ABL 702:5; a-mat šarri šî umma this is the order of the king (wording follows) ABL 716 r. 6; a-mat šarri ina muhhi ahhē ša PN qiba' issue a royal order against PN's brothers ABL 1032 r. 10, cf. mār šipri ... a-mat šarri iqbâššu ABL 1259 r. 11, and cf. (with qabû ana muḥhi PN) ABL 716:11, but a-mat šarri ina muhhišunu izzakar 1247 r. 4; mamma a-mat ša šarri ... kî jâši ul inandin alla PN no one but PN would transmit the order of the king in my stead ABL 892 r. 11; ina puhri ša nišī a-mat šarri iqtabi he announced the command of the king in the assembly of the people ABL 344 r. 6; ša ana muhhi šarri amru u a-mat šarri naṣru who looks toward the king and is obedient to the command of the king ABL 516 r. 12.

f' in late NB: a-mat šarri (as first words of a letter) CT 22 1, YOS 3 2-6, 115; a-mat šarri šî this is an order of the king (between the greetings and the text of the letter) YOS 3 152:13, 182:7, cf. (end of the letter) CT 22 40:10, (after umma) BIN 1 73:19, and passim in the text of such letters; $b\bar{a}b\bar{a}ni$... ša ina a-mat šarri ukanniki the doors which I had sealed upon an order of the king TCL 9 106:12, cf. PN ... ina a-mat šarri ... altaprakka YOS 3 44:7; minû šipirti a-mat ša bēlija lušmu let me have some message with a directive from my lord CT 22 222:32; note a-mat šarri u a-mat Bēlti ša Uruk BIN 1 37:27; exceptional in legal context: a-mat šarri ina muhhika the "order of the king" is upon you TuM 2-3 261:9.

g' in lit.: INIM KAL ša LUGAL elišu GÁL-ši a strict order of the king will be issued against him Labat Calendrier § 41':5; ukannu pû šarri

amatu A 4c amatu A 5a

ušzazzu a-mat-su they (the officials) confirm the royal word, they execute(?) his commands BHT pl. 9 v 25 (Nbn. Verse Account).

- 2' referring to other persons in authority: a-bat mārat šarri ABL 308:1 (NA); a-mat PN šī this is an order of Gobryas Anor 8 43:15 (NB), cf. ina a-mat Uštanu (governor of Babylon) Dar. 27:3.
- c) referring to an authority: $k\bar{\imath}ma\ a$ -wa-at kārim sibtam ... ussab he pays interest according to directives of the kārum Kienast ATHE 3:11, and passim in OA; a-wa-at kārim la tušerrabam do not bring in (against us) an order of the kārum CCT 4 27a:26; a-wa-at ekallim danna the (pertinent) orders of the palace are strict BIN 6 122:11, cf. kīma a-watum, ša ekallim ammakam dannani KTS 37a:11 (all OA); uluma a-wa-at ekallim uluma a-waat PN elikunu ibašši whether the palace or PN (the governor) has (issued) an order against you ARM 2 94:16f., cf. a-wa-tum ša ekallim elikunu ul tāba VAS 16 93:7 (OB); EN É.BI INIM ekalli isabbassu an order of the palace will seize the owner of this house CT 38 10:27, also (with É.BI) 17:95, and cf. LÚ.BI INIM imahharšu CT 39 49 r. 37 (all SB Alu).
- d) referring to an individual: unfortunately, our father is dead a-wa-sú la ighi (and) he had not expressed his intentions CCT 4 41b:5, also CCT 2 33:4; mamman ša a-wa-at-kà la išamme'u ana bītija la errab no one who does not obey your orders may enter my house CCT 4 6a:10; a-wa-at-ku-nu damiqtam išti suhārija lappitanimma do write (and send) me your kind message with my agent BIN 4 32:36, cf. a-wa-tim hamtātim tulap= mitimyou have written me angry messages BIN 6 93:6, also a-wa-tim $t\bar{a}b\bar{a}tim$ lappitašumma CCT 4 31a:30; ana a-wa-tim ša tašpuranni umme'ānīka nupahhirka we have assembled on your behalf your creditors according to the orders you have sent us TCL 14 10:4; ana têrtija u a-wi-tí-a panīka la tašakkanma a-wi-tí la innaddi do not disregard(?) my order and my command, let my affair not be neglected CCT 2 20:20; miššu

a-wa-tám ana PN taqbiunim why did you give orders to PN (to leave)? TCL 19 37:18; am= mala a-wa-tim ša unahhidkani according to all the commands whose importance I had impressed upon you BIN 69:15 (all OA); awa-tam qibi dunnin give strict orders Kraus AbB 1 141:31; inim.ta PN PBS 8/2 140:11, also Grant Bus. Doc. 31:8, and passim in OB; ušašqû a-mat kabti ša litmuda šagāša they think highly of the command of the strong who has learned but to murder Lambert BWL 86:267 (Theodicy); a-wa-at awēlim iqallil the command of the man will be slighted YOS 10 47:8, cf. a-wa-at awēlim izzaz the command of the man will prevail ibid. 30 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); la ina a-ma-ti-ia ina a-mat DN not upon my command but upon the command of Ištar KAR 238 r. 4, and dupl. A 3445.

5. legal case, case in court, legal transaction — a) in OA: a-wi-ti ištu PN gumurma settle my case with PN Kienast ATHE 64:6, cf. a-wa-tí-šu-nu nugammirma ibid. 24:16, and passim with gamāru; mala tale'âni a-wi-tí bu-utqá regulate my affairs as far as you are able KT Hahn 15:24, ef. ištu a-wu-tum batqat TCL 14 20:14, a-wa-za lu tabtuq BIN 6 199:6, and passim with batāqu; PN pāšir a-wa-tim is the one who arranges the case MVAG 35/3 No. 278 case 5, cf. ibid. No. 327:15, JSOR 11 p. 105 No. 17:8; ana a-wa-tim anniātim kārum GN iddinniātima the kārum of Kaniš granted us legal proceedings in this case TCL 4 96:25, and passim; annakam a-wa-tum ina barīni ibaššiama we have here a legal case between us CCT 2 19a:3; ana a-wa-tim anniātim nīš Alim itmû they took an oath by the city in this legal case TCL 21 216A: 21; $k\bar{\imath}ma$ PN a-watám išû since PN was involved in a law suit (we sent him to you) CCT 4 23b:11; kārim seher rabi a-wi-tí bila bring my case before the entire kārum BIN 4112:35, and passim, ef. ana ālim u bēlija a-wi-tí bila BIN 6 219:36, and KT Blanckertz 18 r. 19'; PN kala a-wa-tí-ni idi PN knows our entire case BIN 6 22:10; ana a-wa-tim la ituar he must not take up the case again KT Hahn 14:47; i(n) GN a-wa-tí-im nuppišma we have settled the affairs in Mata MVAG 35/3 No. 325a:9, amatu A 5a amatu A 5b

cf. išti PN a-wa-tim uppišma BIN 4 83:16, and see epēšu mng. 2c (amatu d'); ana a-watim ša bīt abini uzakkunu lu nadāt you should be interested in the affairs of the house of your boss TCL 19 81:26, ef. ana a-wa-tí-kà nahdu Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 10:10; you have not informed me, but kuati a-wa-tim ukallamka I will show you the state of the affairs BIN 4 79:12'; a-watim ša $b\bar{\imath}t$ abini ... za-ki-a ... $zak\bar{u}ssa$ šupranim settle the affairs of the house of our boss and give me a clear report TCL 19 80:16, and cf. adi 171.1.KAM 171.2.KAM a-watum la izakkuwa the case will not become cleared for a month or two BIN 6 59:28, ef. zakût a-wa-tim BIN 4 76:10; ina a-wa-tim uznī pitiama u lattalkam inform me about the case so that I can depart (my own case is settled) CCT 3 42b:24; šumma a-wu-tum imtuatma kaspum ittašqal if the case has come to an end and the silver has been paid BIN 6 28:40; a-wa-tám kubusma drop the CCT 3 25:19, ef. $k\bar{\imath}ma$ a-wa-tù-a la kabsani OIP 27 62:22; mahar umme'ānī a-watám annītam idīši place this matter (before him) in front of the creditors KT Hahn 7:24; ana a-wi-tim sikkaka ukâl I am holding the hem of your (garment) on account of the case BIN 4 109:8; note, in idiomatic use: ana bēl a-WA-ti-kà a-wa-tám din be ready to answer your adversary in court BIN 4 114:14, cf. Kienast ATHE 23:15, MVAG 35/3 No. 325:14, etc.; am= mala dīn kārim Kaniš . . . allakamma a-wa-tám addanakkum I will come to you according to the decision of the kārum of Kaniš and answer you in court TCL 4 82:16; ana a-wa-tim am= mîšam nadāni kārum ūmē iškunniātima the kārum has set us a date to appear in court KTS 25b:15, cf. adi mala u šinīšu akkārim illikma a-wa-tám-ma la iddinunim a-wa-tám laddinakkum la TCL 20 85:30; tukallanni I will answer you in court, do not hold me (by the hem of my garment) BIN 4 109:11, also ibid. 110:10, cf. anākuma a-wa-tám addaššum TCL 4 3:33, and passim with nadānu; with leqû: adi a-wa-at-ni išti ekallim nilaggi'uni until we obtain (a decision in) our legal case from the palace KTS 11:7, cf. išti PN a-wi-ti alaqqēma allak CCT 2 46b: 26,

also išti ruba'im a-wa-sú ilaqqe'u Contenau Tronte Tablettes Cappadociennes 27:33, a-wi-tí ina Ālim lalqi CCT 5 2a:48.

b) in OB: a-wa-sú gamrat the transaction (concerning) this (object) is terminated BE 6/1 1:13, and passim in sales, also wr. INIM.BI AL.TIL ibid. 2:4', and passim; šūt têrētim u dajānū a-wa-ti-šu-nu īmuru the officers and judges investigated their case (heard the tablet read and questioned witnesses) PBS 5 100 i 36, and passim; note a-wa-a-ti-šu-nu amrama dīnam gumrašunūšim BIN 7 3:25. also a-wa-at PN amrama dīnam . . . šūhizanim TCL 18 130:5, VAS 16 142:10, cf. also Kraus AbB 1 14:14, 92:13; kīma annikī'am dīnum u a-watum la ibaššû atta ula tīdê do you not know that no legal decisions are given here? (why do you bring his accounts here to me?) ABIM 20:42: dajānū a-wa-a-ti-šu-nu immaruma CH § 9:28; a-wa-at napištim ana šarrimma (if it is) a capital case, it is up to the king alone Goetze LE § 48:44; kanīkī ana šībūt awa-ti-ia esram (for usram) keep the sealed documents to serve as evidence in my legal case Sumer 14 57 No. 31:18 (Harmal), ef. ana šībūt a-wa-ti-ia uṣra Boyer Contribution No. 108:30, also ana šībūt a-wa-ti-ka tuppaka lu(!) $u_{s-s\hat{u}-ur}$ I will keep your tablet to serve as evidence in your case Sumer 14 45 No. 21:15; awīlum ... ša a-wa-tam iraššû a man who is involved in a legal case CH xli 4; a-wa-tam elika PN la irašši PN must have no case against you Kraus AbB 1 50:20, tarašši a-ma-tam Lambert BWL 102:92, and see ibid. p. 315; attunu ālum u šībūtum a-wa-atim ša eglim šu'ati mahar ilim birrama (see $b\hat{a}ru$ A mng. 3a-2') TCL 7 40:33; $\check{s}\bar{\imath}b\bar{\imath}$ $mud\bar{e}$ $a-wa-[a]-ti-\check{s}u-[nu]$ (they should bring) witnesses knowledgeable about their case 1/2 9:29, cf. šībū ša a-wa-a-tim šināti idû LIH 11:11; a-wa-tam šu'atu bīrši clarify that case UCP 9 355 No. 25:23; a-wa-tu-ni ul ša kabti ul ša dajāni our case is not one (to be decided) by an influential person or by a judge VAS 16 145:20; ul tīdia kīma ina simdat bēlija a-watum ana pī kankišu do you not know that according to the regulations of my lord a case is (decided) according to his sealed document? UCP 9 343 No. 19:22; a-wa-tum la

amatu A 5b amatu A 6a

ilabbirama ana arkāt šattim la isaḥhurama la udabbabuka the lawsuit must not drag on until autumn lest they bother you OECT 3 šumma a-wa-tum idam išu bēl a-wati-šu ana sērija turdam should the case suffer neglect, send his adversary before me Boyer Contribution No. 122:27f.; aššum a-wa-a-tim ša libbaka imrasuma as to the lawsuit which aggravates you TCL 18 151:4, cf. a-wa-tum marṣatma VAS 16 144:19; a-wa-tim maḥar bēlija aškumma I have put the case before my lord TCL 7 75:8, ef. atti u PN a-wa-at-kunu taškuna TCL 1 10:20; ali'animma a-wati-ku-nu ša našiātunu mahar wardī šarrim šukna go up (to the palace) and lay your case with which you are concerned before the royal officials YOS 2 92:26; 20 šibūt ālim upahhiršumma a-wa-a-ti-šu mahrišunu aš: kunma I assembled for him twenty elders of the city and laid his case before them YOS 2 50:9, cf. also ittalkakkum a-wa-a-ti-šu mahrika liškunma BIN 7 44:19; agirtim annimmītim ša a-wa-ti-ša ana gagîm gamrat[i]concerning that hired woman whose case against the $gag\hat{u}$ you are to settle VAS 16 160:28; a-wa-at eqlātišina ul ina qātija ina qāti šā pir nā rimma the case concerning their fields is not in my hands but solely in the hands of the canal master CT 29 27:11, cf. $r\bar{e}\check{s}$ a-wa-ti-ia $k\bar{\imath}l$ be in readiness for my case VAS 16 104:16; bēltī ana a-wa-ti-ia nīdi ahim la irašši my lady must not be negligent with regard to my case PBS 7 125:36; a-watum hurrumum hurruma the affairs are kept in complete secrecy TCL 17 59:20; we met in GN ana a-wa-tim nittegri and quarreled about the lawsuit CT 6 19b:12; ša ana a-wati-šu iturru who goes back on his agreement CT 4 35a:19, cf. also BE 6/1 2:8, BA 5 513 No. 48:15, and see sub $t\hat{a}ru$; note in administrative contexts: a-wa-a-ti-šu-nu amur: $ma\ \check{s}e$ ' $am\ \dots\ \check{s}a\ \mathrm{PN}\ ilq\hat{u}\ \dots\ lit\hat{e}r\ \mathrm{investigate}$ their complaint, then PN should return the barley he has taken LIH 12:17, cf. ibid. 1:17, and passim in royal letters, note also a-watum mahar bēlija gamrakkum the complaint has been settled in your favor in the presence of my lord OECT 3 79:3; ana GN alkamma a-wa-ti-ni i nigmur come here to Larsa and we will complete our transaction VAS 16 145:7; adi bēlī a-ma-at rēdĉ ša kanīkātišunu našiāku išemmû until my lord has heard the case of the rēdû-soldiers whose sealed documents I hold CT 4 19a:30; exceptional in lit.: ul idinnu dīnam ul iparrasu a-wa-tim they (Šamaš, Sin, etc.) do not make a decision (any more), do not adjudicate a lawsuit ZA 43 306:8.

c) in later texts: a-ma-ti ul lummudāku I am not kept informed about my case BE 14 8:11 (MB); a-na a-wa-at eqli baqri u a(na)rugimāni PN ana PN₂ izzaz PN guarantees to be responsible to PN2 in case of a lawsuit concerning the field, a claim or contestation MDP 24 351:13, cf. $d\bar{\imath}na$ u a-wa-ta PN ul $i\check{s}u$ MDP 18 228:14 (= MDP 22 37); $[\check{s}unu]$ a-wata eli alimāmi ul išû they have no lawsuit against each other MDP 18 214:16 (= MDP 22 14); note: maḥar PN mār šipri ša a-wa-te before PN, the messenger concerned with lawsuits MDP 23 176:22, also 174:23, 175:22, and mahar PN ša a-wa-tu-š[à] MDP 4 1:17 (= MDP 22 132); a-ba-su amrat his case has been taken care of KAJ 48:8, and passim in see also amāru A v. mng. 5 (amatu); [aš]šum a-wa-ti annâti [ana] huršān illaku they will undergo the river ordeal in this legal case HSS 9 7:23, and passim; PN declared la ulami la a-wa-du-mi no, no, (this is) no legal case (I have not had intercourse with her) AASOR 164:10; ulami la šībākumi a-ma-te-e. MEŠ-šu-nu la idēšunūti no, I am not a witness, I do not know their case ibid. 73:19; a-wa-tum ša hubti (this is) a case of theft ibid. 74:27 (all Nuzi); he questioned a-ma-ti those who knew about the transaction BBSt. No. 3 iv 46; belša hantiš INIM TUK- $\dot{s}i$ her (the ewe's) owner will soon be involved in a lawsuit CT 28 40 K.6286 r. 10 (SB Izbu); dīnšunu dīni a-mat-su-nu gamrat their case has been decided, their lawsuit is terminated RA 12 7 r. 7 (NB leg.); a-mat-ni ša ibaššû ana Lú.GAL.MEŠ ša šarri ul (copy lu) taqba'ma you (pl.) have not informed the officials of the king about our case BIN 136:11 (NB let.).

6. matter, affair, thing — a) in gen. — 1' in OA: šumma a-wa-tám annītam la

amatu A 6a amatu A 6a

tamaggar if you are not agreeable to this matter CCT 2 50:26; a-wa-tám ša tīdiu ... a-wa-tám zakūssa šupramma as to the matter which you know, (please) send me a clear report on the matter BIN 6 169:5f.; kīma ša ana kuwātim tuštamarruṣu u ana a-wa-tí-a šutamriṣ go to as great pains in my affairs as you are going to in yours KT Hahn 15:29; ina GN a-wa-tum danna things are difficult (here) in Šalatiwar CCT 4 4b:22, cf. šumma a-wa-tum da-na-a KT Hahn 6:21.

2' in OB: I will deliver in full all the beer una a-wa-tim annītim la tanazziq do not worry about this matter VAS 16 9:15; note (at the beginning of a letter) minû a-wa-tumma what is the matter? VAS 16 117:4, also CT 2 19:6 and Sumer 14 37 No. 16:3; appūtum a-wa-tum danna please, the matter is urgent YOS 2 83:26, cf. a-wa-tum itti bēlija dunnuna the matter is considered urgent by my lord AJSL 32 278 No. 3:10, also a-wa-a-tum ina pan ekallim mādiš dunnuna OECT 3 33:30; ana ište'at a-wa-tum libbī isbatma . . . amguršunūti first, the matter appealed to me and I consented to their (proposal) Bagh. Mitt. 2 56 i 26; ana ţēmim ša PN a-wa-tum-ma there is something (to be said) about the report of ibid. iii 21; ištu allikam a-wa-tum ana panīja iprikma since I came here a troublesome thing happened to me TCL 18 151:11; ina alākija a-wa-as-sú lulmad I would like to learn about his affair when I come TCL 18 92:15, cf. a-wa-as-sú alammadu ibid. 11; a-wa-tum annītum ša tēpušu ul natāt what you have done is not correct LIH 43:20; națât a-wa-tum annītum is this affair proper? PBS 7 33:16, cf. a-wa-tum ana šemêm națătmi ABIM 14:6; eli a-wa-ti-im annītim a-wa-tum šanītum šumruštum ibašši $_{
m there}$ is a second matter which is more disagreeable than this (first) matter TCL 17 59:5f.; a-wa-tum annītum ša magal dekêm dubbubtam išu this enterprise, which requires much summoning of workers, causes vexation LIH 8:8; šumma a-wa-tum la imtagraka if matters have not met with your approval TCL 1 27:15; [a-w]a-tam $k\bar{\imath}ma$ taš $\bar{\imath}mtiki$ epši arrange the matter according to your best judgment Kraus AbB 1 70:14; a-wa-tam an:

nītam ina qāti mannim tāmur have you ever seen a man doing such a thing? VAS 7 191:9; a-wa-tam idam tušaršâmu if you (pl.) neglect the matter CT 4 36a:29, cf. ana a-wa-tim annītim la tušta'am PBS 7 68:21 and UCP 9 345 No. 20:11; note from Mari and Shemshara: a-wa-tam kêm aşbassunūšim I explained the matter to them as follows Syria 19 117:23 (Mari let.); heaven forbid that they have found out the real opinion of the city itti ramanišunuma a-wa-tim annêtim uštaşbitu or have freely invented that matter Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 32 SH.920:20, cf. you have not written me and libbi a-wa-tim ul idi I really do not know what it is all about ibid. 54 SH.921:23'.

3' in MB: awīlam ša a-mat-su tīdû (report concerning) the man whose affair you know BE 17 80:12; a-ma-ti mala ibaššû ana PN addabubI told PN the entire affair bēlī a-ma-as- (su) līmur my lord 81:15: should investigate his case ibid. 24:34; ina GN a-ma-as-sa jānu a-ma-as-su-nu labirtam: ma lu sabtu her affair is not in GN, they shall be seized with regard to their former affair ibid. 14:14f.; a-ma-ti ša GÚ.EN.NA mala ibaššû ana bēlija pagdat the entire affair of the guennakku has been entrusted to my lord ibid. 45:19; šîma a-ma-tum ina birīni lu kajānat this situation should be permanent between us EA 7:39 (let. of Burnaburiaš).

4' in Bogh.: if some enemy rebels against you u lu a-ma-tum mimma ana panīkunu parkat or some trouble befalls you KBo 1 10:16; jānu a-ma-du ina libbišu there is nothing to it KBo 1 24 r. 13; [ina] a-ma-ti annīti ilāni ... lu šībūtu let the gods be witnesses in this matter KBo 1 6 r. 9; ana muḥḥi a-wa-te šâši ... ul askut I did not remain silent about this affair KBo 1 4 i 12.

5' in RS: ana a-ma-ti šâši Šamši ra'ub danz niš the Sun is very angry about that affair MRS 9 191 RS 17.247:13; aššum a-ma-ti ša aššatika as to the affair of your wife ibid. 132 RS 17.116:8; mannumma a-wa-te.MEŠ ša ahšušu ul ihšuš nobody thought out the things I thought out Smith Idrimi 9. amatu A 6a amatu A 6b

6' in EA: la ēpuš a-ma-ta annīta I have not done such a thing EA 38:20, cf. ana a-ma-te.MEŠ ša teppuš ultu panānu EA 162:27.

7' in NA: ina mulihi a-bi-te annīte aptalah I became worried about this matter ABL 88 r. 10; mīnu ša a-bat-u-ni šarru . . . lišpura the king should write me what the matter is ABL 252 r. 19; akkīma ina libbi a-bi-te annīte qurbāku how much I am involved in this matter ABL 211 r. 15; šumma a-bu-tú annītu udûni ašmûni ina libbi qurbākuni if I had known of that matter, heard about it, had been involved in it (I would have told the king) ABL 211 r. 6, cf. also ABL 85 r. 10; a-bu-tu-ú annītu ša šarru bēli ihsuanni ABL 1277:1; šanittu a-bu-tu another matter ABL 1396 r. 5; šarru ... liš'alšu kî ša a-bu-tu-uni ana šarri ... ligbi the king should question him and he should tell the king how matters stand ABL 186 r. 6, and cf. ina muhhi a-bi-te-e annīti iqtibûnikka ABL 46:14, also ana a-bi-it annīte ABL 1308:5.

8' in NB: immeru šunu a-mat agarti as to sheep, they are (now) something precious (if you need a sheep, send me five garments) YOS 3 104:6; ina muḥḥi mēnî ina muḥḥi ajītu a-mat īpušma for what reason and on what account did he do it? ABL 1165:8: a-ma-ta kî ša šî the matter is like that UET 4 191:18; mudē a-ma-tu₄ [k]î ša ile'û līpuš let the expert do the best he can ABL 702 r. 9; la mudē ama-ti ušanzaga dannu one who does not know what he is talking about can aggravate even a strong man (preceded by la mudē šipri [...]a-nu ušannah) ABL 37 r. 5 (proverb, in a let. to Esarh.); u šanītu a-mat ša itti libbikunu kuṣṣupākunu anāku idi I also know another matter which weighs on your heart 2-ta a-mat.meš ša ina pan šarri ... la ţāba PN ītepuš PN has done other things which displease the king ABL 716 r. 5.

9' in hist.: ina la bišīt uzni la ḥasās a-ma-te in (their) lack of intelligence and failure to give thought to the matter OIP 2 108 vi 85 (Senn.); šūt rēšēja a-ma-a-te annâte išmû my officials learned of these doings Streck Asb.

12 i 128, cf. *šūt a-ma-a-ti annâti* on account of these matters ibid. 46 v 36.

10' in lit. : a-wa-at ibbaš $\hat{s}\hat{u}$ $\hat{s}\hat{u}$ \hat{u} - $ul \langle i \rangle$ -la-amma-ad there will be an affair but he will not know (of it) (obscure) YOS 10 54 r. 16 (OB physiogn.); INIM lemutti inneppussu something evil will happen to him CT 38 29:42 cf. $il\check{s}u$ inim (var. gis[kim]) damiqti Dù-su Labat Calendrier § 31:1; lup= tēka ... a-mat niṣirti let me divulge a secret matter to you Gilg. XI 9 and 266; a-ma-a-ti imtalliku they consulted on the matter En. el. I 34; a-mat ibrija the case of my friend Gilg. X ii 8; mudē a-ma-ti rapaš uzni experienced in everything, intelligent ZA 43 18:66; ša la šemēša a-ma-ti upattâ I (the willow) make known to her (the fortuneteller) things she cannot have heard of Lambert BWL 166:6; arkānumma a-ma-tu in= nes[sis] afterward, the matter will be investigated ibid. 102:88.

ša la a-wa-as-sú kussâm negated: [i]sabbat one who has no right to do so will seize the throne YOS 10 56 ii 16 (OB Izbu), also ibid. 8, and, wr. ša la-mat-su CT 27 1 r.(!) 6 (SB Izbu), ACh Sin 27:24, BRM 413:68, and, wr. ša la INIM-su CT 27 47:10, and passim in SB omens; note in legal contexts: the house is bought PN la a-wa-ti-šu-ma PN has no claim (to it) whatsoever Grant Bus. Doc. 29:16, cf. ul a-wa-as-sú-nu-ma(!) Gautier Dilbat 21:5, and $b\bar{u}\check{s}i$. . . PN \acute{u} -ul a-wa- $s\acute{u}$ CT 8 49b:22, cf. also CT 33 44b:10, VAS 8 108:19, 123:14, and PSBA 33 pl. 36 No. 11:12; ana igārim ša PN PN $_2$ ú-la a-wa-ta-šu PN₂ has no claim to the wall of PN TCL 10 21:3; in letters: ú-ul a-wa-at-ni TCL 18 139:19, $[\acute{u}]$ -ul a-wa-ti UCP 9 335 No. 11:9, awīlum ul a-wa-s[ú] Kraus AbB 1 86:19; kīma la a-wa-as-sú-ma ušta'a aham nadi he treats it lightly as if it were not his business, and is negligent ARMT 13 110 r. 8'; aššum ... ana la a-wa-ti-šu-nu idīnu because they went to court in a matter that does not concern them Kraus AbB 1 14:20; note the very rare positive formulation: $b\bar{\imath}tum...$ PN a-wata-šu the house is the concern of PN YOS 8 66:16 (all OB); note also a-wa-tí ú lá a-wa-aat MVAG 33 No. 248:17 and 247:15f. (OA); aamatu A amatu A

mat la a-mat ana šurri ... iqt[abi] he said useless things to the king ABL 968 r. 13, note also mala agâ ūmu ina la-ma-ti-ia anāku ūmu namru ul āmur as long as I have been without news(?) I have not had a cheerful day ABL 451:9 (NB).

For the use of the MA form abutu, abat, in Bogh., see Goetze Kizzuwatna p. 32 n. 128, see also MRS 9 51, and passim, cited mng. 3a. Note amatu construed as masculine in EA (e.g., EA 19:29, 294:26) and Bogh. (KBo 11r.58).

For A-WA-AT KARAŠ as Akkadogram in Bogh., see Sommer-Falkenstein Bil. p. 7 ii 40.

For etymology, see Goetze, Or. NS 16 244f. Ad mng. 4b-1'a': Matouš, ArOr 18/4 30. Ad mng. 5: Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 1 p. 9 n. 4. Ad mng. 6b: Borger, Or. NS 26 6f.

amatu A in bēl amati (bēl awatim, bēlet amati) s.; adversary in court, litigant; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and EN KA, NIN KA; cf. amû A v.

lú.inim.[ini]m.[m]a.a.ni nam.tag.ga in. na.an.í[l]: be-el a-wa-ti-šu anna īmedu they meted out punishment to his adversary Ai.VII i 51.

- a) in legal contexts 1' in OA: bi-el a-wa-ti-ia PN ... lizkuramma let PN, my adversary, take an oath on it MVAG 35/3 No. 325:33, cf. BIN 4 114:31 and 24, and dupl. BIN 6 211:31 and 25, cf. also ana bi(var. be)-el a-wa-ti-kà a-wa-ta-kà (var. a-wa-tám) din MVAG 35/3 No. 325:13, vars. from BIN 4 114:13 and BIN 6 211:15; ina ālim išti be-el a-wa-ti-ku-nu ātawu I (the rābiṣu-official) discussed (the matter) with your adversary in court in the City Kienast ATHE 23:7f., cf. rābiṣum ša ekallim [...]-ma šībē u be-el a-wa-tim [...] Bolleten 14 178:57 (Irišum), also (in broken context) BIN 6 219:17; for Aššur-bēl-awâtim (personal name), see Hirsch Untersuchungen 8f.
- 2' in OB: kīma dīnim ša maḥar bēlija ibaššû bēlī ana be-el a-wa-ti-šu ligmur (see gamāru mng. 1d-1') PBS 7 78:12, cf. ibid. 15, cf. also dīnam šūḥizašu ... šu'ati u be-el a-wa-ti-šu ana ṣērini ṭurdanim decide their case (or) send him and his adversary to us VAS 16 142:14, also be-el a-wa-ti-šu litrūnikkumma dīnam ... šūḥissunūti LIH 19:10, also ibid. 9:18 (both letters of Hammurapi), cf. also LIH

47:5, Boyer Contribution 122:28, 123:18, Fish Letters 19:13; PN u PN₂ turdamma be-el a-wa-tišu-nu $l\bar{\imath}pulu$ send PN and PN₂ here so that
they may answer their opponent in court
(whether they have sold the cattle to the
persons accused of possessing someone's lost
cattle) Sumer 14 55 No. 28:20 (Harmal).

- 3' in Mari: šumma ana RN u ummānātišu tugallal anāku ana be-el a-wa-ti-ka atâr if you commit treachery against Zimrilim and his troops, I will become your adversary Mél. Dussaud 991:23, also ibid. 26.
- 4' in Nuzi: kunuk ^fPN EN a-wa-ti seal of the litigant ^fPN (on a deposition of ^fPN) HSS 19 143:19.
- b) in magic: šumma amēlu en ka-šú kišpī ušashiršu if his adversary uses sorcery against someone AMT 89,1 v(!) 16 and 19, dupl. RS 2 136:14 and 17 (= Ebeling KMI 51 r. v(!) 14 and 17), ef. ana kipdī en ka-šú nadî (šuddî) ibid. 19 and 21, AMT 89,1:21, cf. also šumma amēlu HUL.GIG . . . EN KA-šú ušashiršu AMT 87,1 r. 3, Biggs Šaziga 64:23; you perform the exorcistic ritual and EN KA-ka ikannušakka your adversary will submit to you KAR 178 r.vi 27, dupl. KAR 171 r. 6, cf. EN KA-ia ša elija emūqa $ra\check{s}\hat{u}$ my adversary, who is stronger than I KAR 178 r. vi 18 and 171:8, but wr. EN KA.KA $(= b\bar{e}l \ dab\bar{a}bi?)$ KAR 171:1f. and 178 r. vi 10; note also ina muhhi en ka-šú izzazzu (but referred to as $b\bar{e}l \, dab\bar{a}bi$, q.v., line 7) VAT 35:18 (courtesy F. Köcher); salmāni EN KA-ia u NIN KA-ia figurines of my adversary, male and female (with figurines of bel dabābi, bel $r\bar{\imath}di$, etc.) Maqlu I 83 and II 46.
- c) in omens: bēl šamnim eli be-el a-wa-ti-šu izzaz the man for whom the lecanomancy is performed will triumph over his adversary CT 3 4:62 (OB oil omens), cf. eli EN KA-šu GUB. BA MDP 14 p. 58 r. ii 17 (MB dream omens), amēlu eli EN KA-šu izzaz KAR 148:5 (SB ext.), and passim in Alu and Izbu, BRM 4 24:45, and passim in iqqur īpuš; bēl immerim be-el a-wa-ti i[rašzšī]ma ina dīnim i-le-[e]-[šu] the owner of the lamb will have(?) an adversary but will triumph over him in the lawsuit YOS 10 33 ii 6, cf. awīlum eli be-el a-wa-ti-šu ap-pa-šu

amatu B amēl nāri

 $ika\check{s}\check{s}ad$ ibid. 11 iii 21 (both OB ext.), cf. EN KA-šú gāssu ikaššad KAR 427:30 (SB ext.), EN KA-šú ikaššad / ikaššassu Labat Calendrier § 41':10, and passim; amēlu ina pan EN KA-šu ana āli šanîma inakkir the man will move to another city away from his adversary TCL 6 1:17 (SB ext.); EN KA- $\check{s}\acute{u}$ ŠE (the king's) adversary will be agreeable 4R 33* iv 16, cf. ana en ka-šú sig_5 CT 40 11:79, also K.10629 r. i 26 (hemer.), also $rub\hat{u}$ ana en ka-šú ša₆(?) TCL 6 1:6; migitti be-el a-wa-ti-šu ina ekallim downfall of his adversary in the palace YOS 10 54 r. 17 (OB physiogn.), cf. miqitti EN KA-šú CT 38 39:18 (SB Alu), magāt en ka-šu immar kar 386:66, and passim, note (obscure): amēlu diš en KA-šú IGI-mar CT 20 50 r. 9, CT 40 10:7. Note in the protasis: if when the foundations of the house are laid En ka-šú izziz his adversary is present CT 38 10:18.

References written EN KA.KA have been cited sub $b\bar{e}l\ dab\bar{a}bi$, although Ai., in lex. section, translates lú.inim.inim.ma by $b\bar{e}l\ awati$, and the incantations and rituals against the adversary use sometimes the writing EN KA, sometimes EN KA.KA.

Kienast ATHE p. 27; Geers, AJSL 43 30 n. 3. amatu B s.; (a topographical designation); Nuzi.*

2 ANŠE A.ŠÀ šīqa ... ina a-mat A.ŠÀ GN an irrigated field of two homers in the a. of the field of GN JEN 439:6, cf. 1 awihar A.ŠÀ šīqa ... ina A.ŠÀ a-mat dimti GN JEN 75:6; X ANŠE A.ŠÀ ašar a-ma-ti(-)a-ni HSS 19 8:31, cf. 2 awihar A.ŠÀ zittija ašar a-ma-ti a-an-ni ša GN RA 23 149 No. 30:4.

Possibly the last two refs. are to be taken as a word amatian(n)i, and not to be connected with anni, q.v.

ambassu (anbassu) s.; game preserve; SB, NA, NB; foreign word.

[UD].11.KAM Nabû uṣṣa šēpšu ipaššar ana am-ba-as-si illak rīmāni iduak on the eleventh day Nabû will come out (from his bedroom), take a walk(?), go to the game preserve, and kill wild oxen ABL 366:3 (NA); Adad nuḥše ina libbi am-ba-si illak niqēma ša šarri inneppaš Adad-of-Abundance will walk in the

game preserve, the sacrifices for the king will also be made ABL 427 r. 7 (NA), cf. abul Adad ša am-ba-si šá GIŠ.SAR [(x)] the Adad Gate which (faces toward) the game preserve of the park STT 372:11, also OIP 2 112 vii 88 (Senn.); sēr šabburti ša a-ha am-ba-si karān šadî kališun gimir inbi adnāte riqqē u sirdī ana ba'uli azqup I planted (around Nineveh) in great number, on the which is beside the game preserve, every type of wild vine and every exotic fruit tree, aromatics and olive(?) trees OIP 2 114 viii 19 (Senn.); adi mê la ikaš: šadu ana sumāmēti umašširma am-ba-su mubil [...] as long as the water was unable to reach it, I left it a desert region, and the game preserve(?) [...] ibid. 80:21; uncert.: x a-na am-pa-ša HSS 9 127:4 (Nuzi, barley translit. only).

To be connected with Hurrian *ambašši*-, e.g. KUB 29 4 ii 38, in Hitt. context KUB 27 16 iii 17, see Friedrich, RHA 8 14 and MVAG 42/2 49ff.

The translation "game preserve" is based on the letter ABL 366, where Nabû is said to go to the a. to kill wild oxen. Apart from the two letters, ambassu is attested only in the inscriptions of Sennacherib; the Sar. ref. Lyon Sar. 10:61 (see abālu B mng. 2a) is to be emended to qar(!)-ba-te. It is likely that OIP 2 80:21 is also to be emended to ana sumāz mēti umašširma qar(!)-ba-su I let its fields become a desert region. In BIN 1 23:16 the signs AN BA x occur in too fragmentary a context to be interpreted as an-ba-s[i], and this would be the only NB occurrence of this foreign loan word in Assyrian.

von Brandenstein, AfO 13 58; Klauber, OLZ 1911 21; Gelb, OIP 57 200.

- **ambatu (AHw. 42b) sec qarbātu (see ambassu discussion section).
- **ambu (AHw. 42b) read si-ih-pu (see zirqu A lex. section).

ameharu see awiharu.

amēl arni see arnu in amēl arni.

amēl ḥubulli see ḥubullu A in amēl ḥubulli.

amēl nāri s.; (an aquatic animal); SB*; wr. $L\acute{U}.\acute{D}$; cf. $am\bar{\imath}lu$.

amēltu am<u>h</u>ara

pagūta rabīta namsuḥa LÚ.ÍD umāmi ša tâmti rabīte (the king of Egypt sent) a large monkey, a crocodile, a "river-man," animals of the great sea AKA 142 iv 29 (Aššur-bēl-kala?).

Note also Lú.A.MEŠ ina āli innamir a "water-man" was seen in the city CT 29 48:2, for restoration see AfO 16 262.

Landsberger Fauna 142 n. 2 (rhinoceros?); Gadd, Iraq 10 21ff. (seal).

amēltu see amīltu.

amēlu see amīlu.

amēluttu see amīlūtu.

amēlūtu see amīlūtu.

amerāniš see amīru.

āmerānu s.; eye witness; MA; cf. amāru A. $a^{i}lu \, \delta a \, \ldots \, ina \, p\bar{\imath} \, a$ -me-ra-a-ni $\delta a \, ki\delta p\bar{\imath}$ išmeūnima anāku ātamar iqbiaššunni šāme'ānu illaka ana šarri iqabbi šumma a-me-ra-a-nu ... ittekir ana pani DN iqabbi mā šumma la iqbianni zāku a-me-ra-a-nu ša iqbiūni u ik: kiruni šarru kî ila'ūni iltana'alšu any man who (witnesses sorcery or) hears from an eye witness to the sorcery who has said to him, "I saw it," this man who has heard it shall go (and) inform the king, (and) if the eye witness denies (it), he shall swear before DN, "He has indeed told me so," and he shall go free, (and) the king, if he wishes, may subject to further questioning the eye witness who reported and (then) denied (it) KAV 1 vii 9, 14 and 18 (Ass. Code § 47); lu sal lu lú a-me-ra-na ana lib[bi a tūni ikarrurušunu they will cast into the furnace whoever sees (a lady of the harem), whether man or woman AfO 17 285:94 (MA harem edict); a-me-ra-an-šu [kuz]ippēšu ilaggi whoever witnesses (and informs on) him will take his kuzippu-garments ibid. 287:106.

For lex. refs. see amirānu.

amertu see amirtu A.

ameštu see amirtu A.

amhara s.; (a medicinal plant); SB, NB; foreign word.

a) in plant lists: \circ am-ha-ra: \circ ka-su- \circ CT 14 18 K.4354 i 26 (Uruanna I 157), ef. \circ

GAZI(!).SAR am. ha.ra: \circ a-tú-ar-tum ibid. i 23 and dupl. 35 K.271:8, cf. also \circ gazi.sar am. ha.ra = a-t[a]r-tum = ha-sar-rat Hg. B IV 178b; $[\circ]$ am-ha-ra tam-Li \circ [...] CT 14 27 Sm.1846:7 (plant list), cf. \circ am-ha-ri Montser-rat 479:4 (NB plant list, courtesy M. Civil); \circ am-ha-ra: \circ NIM.NIM: \circ aku ina himēti em: meti pašāšu — a. is a plant (for) NIM.NIM-disease, to pound in hot ghee (and) rub on Köcher BAM 1 ii 13.

- b) in the series šammu šikinšu: šammu šikinšu kīma ú am-ha-ri larūšu sehrū šizba ul išû [...] kīma zēr kitî šammu šû ú la-bu-bi-tu $[\check{s}um\check{s}u]$ the plant which is like the a.-plant, its leaves are small, it has no milky sap, [its seeds] are like linseed, that plant is called labubītu Köcher Pflanzenkunde 33:4; šammu šikinšu kīma ú am-ha-ra zērašu kīma abulīli $s\bar{a}m \ \check{s}ammu \ \check{s}\hat{u} \ [\ldots \check{s}um\check{s}u]$ the plant which is like the a-plant, (and) its seeds are red like the abulilu-berry, that plant is called [...] ibid. 6; šammu šikinšu kīma Ú am-hara inibšu kīma abulīli sām šammu šû šem-[... $\check{s}um\check{s}u$] the plant which is like the a.plant (and) its fruit is red like the abulīluberry, that plant is called [...] ibid. 8, dupl. ibid. 34a:3, 5, and 7.
- c) in med.: [am]-ha-ra tasâk ina šikari išattīma ina'eš you pound a., he drinks (it) in beer, and he will get well Küchler Beitr. pl. 19 iv 20; Ú am-[ha-ra] ... $tap \hat{a}s$ ina $\check{s}ikari$... tarabbak taşammid you bray a. (and other plants), you soak (them) in beer, (and) you make a compress Köcher BAM 124 ii 15, ef. Ú am-ha-ra tas ak ibid. 159 iii 19, ef. also (among medicinal herbs) ibid. 174 r. 23, AMT \circ am-ha-ra ... ina κ U \circ — a. (to wear) in a leather bag STT 95:46; Ú am-ha-ra taptanaššassuma iballut Iraq 19 41:20; zēr Ú am-ha-ra . . . 5 šammī annûti ištēniš tasāk ina karāni tamahhas la patān išatti seed of a. (etc.), these five plants you pound, knead (them) in wine, he drinks (the potion) on an empty stomach Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 iii 50, 1 SìLA NE Ú am-ha-ra tuballal you mix one sila of a. ashes (with other ashes) Köcher BAM 237 iv 9, ef. also Biggs Šaziga 64 LKA 103:18; note GAZI.SAR.AM.HA.RA (= atartu or hasarratu)

amiḥaru amīltu

AMT 31,4:20; Ú am-ha-ra GAZI.SAR ... ina karāni ṣaḥti tarabbak Köcher BAM 11:7f.

Possibly amhara should be taken as a logogram, although it is written am-ha-ri Köcher Pflanzenkunde 33:4ff. and Montserrat 479:4, and a m. h a. ru in Sum. context: lugal.mu am.ha.ru mu.na.ab.bé [mu.na.bu].ri ba.kú.e he (Isimud) says to (Enki), "my lord, (it is) the a.-plant, he will uproot it for him, (and) it will be eaten" Kramer Enki and Ninhursag 18:215f.

amiḥaru see awiḥaru.

amikû s.; (mng. unkn.); NA.*

a-gi ina libbi GIŠ a-pi-sa-x ina libbi GIŠ a-mi-ku-ú PN KÚ PN will have the usufruct of the as well as the a. Woolley Carchemish 2 136:34 (coll. from photo).

A legal(?) phrase not otherwise attested. (Thompson DAB 250.)

amīlānu s.; (a medicinal plant); SB; wr. $\dot{\mathbf{U}}/\mathbf{G}$ IŠ $\mathbf{L}\dot{\mathbf{U}}-a-nu$, $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ (NAM.) $\mathbf{L}\dot{\mathbf{U}}.\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{X}}$ (GIŠGAL). $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{U}$, $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ $\mathbf{L}\dot{\mathbf{U}}-\mathbf{d}A-nu$ ($\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ NA-a-nu Köcher BAM 207:11', 312:6, LKA 144 r. 31); ef. $am\bar{\imath}lu$.

ť [LÚ]-a-nu (var. a-mi-la-nu) : Ú [. . .] Uruanna I 657.

 \circ L \circ -dA-nu \parallel ki-ma hal-la e-ri-bi the a.-plant is like the of the raven BRM 4 32:11 (comm. to TCL 6 34).

- a) in gen.: Ú.LAL Ú LÚ-a-nu lubulti birme ŠIM.HI.A kalama GUD.MEŠ u ṣēni maddattašu amhur I received as his tribute ašqulālu-plant, a., colored garments, all kinds of aromatics, oxen and sheep and goats Rost Tigl. III pl. 23 No. 35:28.
- b) in med.: ina muḥḥi takṣīri ša ú.Lú.U_x. Lu tamannu you recite (the incantations) over a phylactery containing a.-plant AMT 104:32, dupl. AMT 13,5:9, cf. ú.Lú.U_x.Lu LKA 84 r. 14, KAR 56:3, AMT 88,2 r. 2, KAR 91 r. 11, Biggs Šaziga 65 LKA 103 left edge 2; ú.Lú.U_x.Lu (var. ú.NAM.Lú.U_x.Lu) TCL 6 34 r. i 9, var. from VAT 4115 (courtesy F. Köcher); ú.Lú.U_x.Lu STT 95:139, dupl., wr. ú Lú-a-nu Köcher BAM 316 ii 18, cf. ibid. iii 22; ú Lú-a-nu Labat, Semitica 3 17 ii 3f., AMT 4,4:8; GIŠ Lú-a-nu ... [ina Kuš] a.-plant (and other plants to wear) in a leather bag CT 23 36:55;

 \circ L \circ -a-nu TCL 6 34 i 10 and parallel AMT 35,3:7, for comm., see lex. section.

Literally amīlānu means the "man-like (plant)." It could perhaps be connected with the mandrake, a tuber which often has four shoots resembling arms and legs and which was well known in medieval times for its use as a drug.

von Soden, AfO 18 394; Köcher BAM 3 p. xxiv n. 56.

amīliš see amīlu mng. la-1'.

amīltu (awīltu, amēltu, awēltu) s.; 1. free woman, 2. woman of lower or undetermined status, 3. female, feminine; from OA, OB on; pl. amīlātu; wr. syll. and (only in EA, Nuzi) sal; ef. amīlu.

lú = a-wi-lum, ša-a, a-wi-il-tum OB Lu A 492ff.; di-lib $_{\rm KA} \times {\rm Sid}$, mu-rů- $ub_{\rm MUR} \acute{u}B$, dìm, dàra-da-ra-si $_{\rm SI}$ = a-mil- $t\acute{u}$ Lu I 21ff.; aš. $_{\rm BAR}$ = a-mil-tu Izi E 187.

lú.bi (var. mu.lu.ba) na.ám.usar(var. adds.e) ba.an.da.ab.dù(var. .te).e: a-wi-il-tam šâti ana ši'ūtiki taṣabbati that woman you accept as your friend (Sum. from Dialogue 5:89, courtesy M. Civil) RA 24 36 A 5, see van Dijk La Sagesse 91.

1. free woman -a) in commercial trans- $1\frac{1}{2}$ gín kaspam ana a-wi-i l_5 -tim nušēbil we sent one and a half shekels of silver to the lady BIN 6 142:7; $4\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN kaspam išti a-wi-il₅-tí alqe I took x shekels of silver from the lady KTS 52a:7; kaspam ... ša ublanni a-wi-il₅-tum tattabalma the lady took away the silver which he brought me CCT 3 31:18, cf. x kaspam and a-wi- il_5 -tim . . . ašqul BIN 4 157:26; riksum ... ana a-wi-il₅tim a package for the lady CCT 1 37a:14, cf. riksam . . . kunukkini ana a-wi-il₅-tim niddin ICK 1 149:11; naphar şubātija ana a-wi-il₅tim ahzama (see ahāzu mng. 3b) CCT 2 25:36; ana a-wi-il₅-tim qibi TuM 14b:25, cf. (in broken context) AAA 1 pl. 22 No. 5:7'; issēr a-wi-il₅tim ēnka lillik keep your eye on the lady OIP 27 26 r. 8; $a ext{-}wi ext{-}il_5 ext{-}tum$ $\bar{a}lam$ ana $es\bar{a}r$ kaspim taše'e the woman (mentioned by name in line 6ff.) will request from the city (authority) the collecting of the (owed) silver BIN 6 199:14; ittuppim lapātim a-wi-il₅-tam₄ e ikla he must not restrain the lady from writing the tablet TCL 14 9:20, cf. 2 MA.NA amiltu amiltu

hurāṣum ša a-wi-il₅-tim ibid. 19; uncert., possibly referring to a pledged woman: ašam: mēma a-wi-il₅-tám PN ibbītija i-ta-ra-zu (for itarrašši?) I understand PN wants to take away the woman from my house (let him pay you the silver and rent a house for her) TCL 19 47:22; note the plural referring to a group of women: kaspam ša išti a-wi-la-tim aşşibtim talqi'aninni kasap awi-lá-tim šugla as to the silver which you have borrowed on interest from the ladies, pay the silver to the ladies 1 192:11 and 13, cf. CCT 5 8b:13 and 23; days after I arrived a-wi-lá-tum ša bīt PN ālam imhurama the ladies of PN's house approached (the authorities of) the city (with a claim) TCL 4 3:4; šūt u amassu a-wi-lá-tim ušamdûma warkāt a-wi-lá-tim attabālim izzaz he and his slave girl warned(?) the ladies and he is set to take away the estate of the ladies TCL 14 40:35f. (all OA); ezib daqqātim ša a-wi-il-tum and PN $idd\hat{u}$ aside from the small amounts of silver which the lady had left for UET 5 686:8, cf. x kaspam ša PN nik= kassam ana a-wi-il-tim iddû x silver which PN left for the lady as a sum to be accounted for ibid. 4; kaspam šūbilamma a-wi-il-tam $l\bar{u}pul$ send me silver so that I can pay the lady CT 33 23:20; send me silver a-wi-il-tam lunihhi so that I can appease the lady Kraus AbB 1 138:39; $s\bar{e}num \, sa \, a-wi-il-tim \,$ the sheep and goats of the lady TCL 18 116:17; a-wi-iltum ša ana pīḥat kurummatišu abī išāluši \check{sima} u $\check{s}addan$ the lady whom my father asked concerning the responsibility for his subsistence will collect (it) herself VAS 16 193:20; ana tēm a-wi-il-tim šukbutim to honor the opinion of the lady Kraus AbB 1 117:5, cf. (in broken contexts) a-wi-la-tim ibid. 112 edge 4, VAS 16 148:30, a-wi-il-tu-um CT 29 15:18 (all OB); note in Mari: PN ša rēš a-we-eltim ARM 9 24 iii 17, iv 25, and 27 iv 33.

- b) used in polite reference to a person: eqelsu a-wi-il-tum PN sa ina ekallim wasbatu ilteqi the lady PN, who lives in the palace, has taken his field away TCL 7 58:12 (OB).
- c) referring to the wife of an amīlu: PN ... a-wi-il-tam ul irdiamma should PN (the

guarantor) not bring the woman (the wife of the debtor) VAS 8 26:19, cf. a-wi-il-tum awâtim mādiš uktabbit (referred to as DAM PN in line 9) TCL 18 135:10; a-wi-il-tum annītum aššatkâ is this woman your wife? CT 45 86:18 (all OB); a-mil-tum šuāti this woman (referring to the DAM married by an amēlu) SBAW 1889 p. 828 (pl. 7) iv 29 (NB laws), see Driver and Miles Babylonian Laws 2 344:28.

2. woman of lower or undetermined status - a) in OB, MB: 1 a-wi-il-tum mārat Idama: ras a woman, native of GN VAS 16 80:1; a-wi-il-tum ša usiam amat šarrim the woman who left is a slave of the king Boyer Contribution 119:9; a-wi-il-tum ša ina bītim ušbu the woman who lived in the house (lived there for five years and has taken sundry articles) PBS 8/1 82:4; PN PN₂ u PN₃ a-wi-il-ta-amirtedûnikkum PN, PN2, and PN3 brought the woman (called Kusia line 17) to you (do what you deem right) CT 29 24:20; a-wi-ilta-am itramma 10 kaš.ú.sa ugdallil billatu mng. 2) JCS 9 105 No. 111:3'; a-wi-iltam šu'ati iqallûši they burn that woman (referring to a *nadītu* operating a tavern) CH § 110:43; a-wi-il-tum šî ihtaliq TCL 18 136:15, a-wi-il-tum ul ina eqlim u ul ina kirîm šaknat the woman is neither in the field nor in the orchard ibid. 17; a-wi-il-tum ul sehre[t] rabiat the girl is not too young, she is grown up TCL 11 246:7; a-wi-il-tum muškēnet the woman is of the $mu\check{s}k\bar{e}nu$ -class VAS 16 148:11; did I not write to you as follows a-wi-il-tum šārassa ša-na-a-at that woman's hair is (uncert.) ibid. 22:23; a-wi-il-tum-ma šî OECT 3 69:16; a-wi-il-tum [nígl.šu PN išpu: ranni the woman under the supervision of PN has written to me (but has not given me the barley) VAS 16 106:12 (all OB); in personal names: A-wi-il-ti-i-li Boyer Contribution 120:3, 10, and 16: A-wi-il-tum-ba-ni-tum BE 15 163:6 (MB); [a]-mi-il-ta $\check{s}\hat{a}\check{s}i$... [ina] $m\bar{u}t\bar{a}ni \ m\bar{t}ta[t]$ that woman died during the plague EA 11:13 and 15 (MB royal let.); note, wr. sal, possibly to be read sinnistu, in MB royal: 1 SAL banīta a beautiful woman EA 4:12, SAL.MEŠ banātu ibid., cf. also lines 19ff., SAL irtabi ša zikari šî the woman is now amīltu amīlu

grown up, ready for a man EA 3:8, note also [25 LÚ(?).MEŠ] 25 SAL.MEŠ naphar 50 a-m[i-lu-tu] ibid. 30.

- b) in Bogh., EA: people from Meluhha $zikar\overline{u}tu$.Meš [...] SAL a-mi-la-du.Meš ša Meluhha KUB 3 52:7; 270 Lú.Meš 30 SAL.Meš (as $mul\overline{u}gu$ -gift) EA 25 iv 64, cf. 100 SAL.Meš ibid. iii 65; I brought 10 SAL.Meš $/\!\!/ mi$ -ki-tu EA 64:21.
- c) in Nuzi: fPN u fPN₂ 2 SAL.MEŠ annûtu Hapirû ... PN₄ šu-ur-šu-nu ša u-wi-la-ti PN and PN₂, these two Hapiru-women (made themselves slaves of PN₃), PN₄ is the guarantor(?) for the(se) women JAOS 55 pl. 1 and p. 434 No. 1:6; 2 SAL.MEŠ umalla he will give two women as a fine JEN 179:23 (sale of a slave girl).
- d) in NB: (after a list of women, including widows and girls) a-mil-tu₄ ina libbi itti mār banî ul tūšubu not one of these women may live with a free-born man Dar. 43:9; libbû a-mil-ti ša bēlī išmû like the woman of whom my lord has heard TCL 9 81:25 (let.); send me my son quickly ana pi-pi-i ša a-milti la tallak do not act according to the babbling of the woman RT 19 106 82-3-23,845:12 (let.); PN SAL a-me-la-a-ta ušerribima ina bīt alpi i-na-sar(!) PN will bring in the women and keep (them) under guard in the cattle shed UET 4 188:15, cf. ana muhhi sal a-milti ibid. 5 (let.), cf. also SAL a-mil-tum ši that YOS 6 235:19; in broken context: a-mil-tum.meš VAS 3 143:2, cf. sat. a-mil-ti KB 4 122 K.3790:2 (translit. only), a-mil-ti BRM 1 32:10, ABL 859:17.
- b) referring to representations: δa -qar- δu salam a-mi-il- tu_4 its(?) (part of the object) is the figure of a woman EA 22 ii 21, also EA 25 ii 56, 58 (list of gifts of Tušratta);

2 ṣalmāni ša SAL.MEŠ ša kaspima two statuettes of women, likewise of silver EA 41:26 (let. from Bogh.).

amīltu in rabi amīlāti s.; official in charge of the women (of the royal palace); NB*; cf. amīlu.

PN LÚ GAL a-mi-la-a-ti PN₂ LÚ GAL a-mi-la-a-ti Unger Babylon No. 26 pl. 55 iv 11f.

amīlu (amēlu, awīlu, awēlu, a'īlu, abīlu) s.; 1. human being (in contrast to gods and animals), man, person, somebody, anybody, (negated) nobody, one (another), 2. grown man, male, 3. free man, gentleman, 4. man (as designation of a person in relation to another person, to an organization, to a city); from OAkk. on; abīlum in OAkk. (personal names and possibly MDP 2 63:5), $aw\bar{\imath}lu(m)$ in OAkk., OA, OB, RS, Nuzi, amīlu and amēlu in MB, SB, NB, LB, a'īlu in MA, amēlu in NA only in citing SB texts (ADD) 1067 ii 2, ABL 74 r. 6, 385:8); pl. $aw\bar{\imath}l\bar{u}$ (wr. a-wi-lu-ú rarely in OA, mostly in OB); wr. syll. (\grave{a} -wi-lu SBH p. 13:19 and 21) and $L\acute{\mathbf{U}}$, LÚ.Ux(GIŠGAL).LU, in SB also NA (ZA KUB 37 56:3 and 5, 80:2' and 13', 210:1ff. and KUB 4 44:8, also with the cryptogram 1, see Labat, Studies Landsberger 260); cf. amīl nāri, amī: lānu, amīltu, amīltu in rabi amīlāti, amīlu in la amīlu, amīlūtu, awīlānu,

lú = a-mi-lu, mu.lu = a-mi-lu EME.SAL.LA, lú.u_X(GIŠCAL).lu, ur, sag, di-lib_{KAX}ŠID, ni-tanita. za, na, nu, di-lidili, pap.hal, i-lil.lí, a.da.ab = a-mi-lu Lu I 7ff.

lú = a-wi-lum OB Lu A 492; lu-u L \acute{v} = a-[me-lu] S^b II 320, lú = a-me-lu S² Voc. AA 16′, [lu- \acute{u}] L \acute{v} = [a-wi-l]u A VII/2:11, [lu-u] Lu = L \acute{v} -lum = (Hitt.) L \acute{v} -iš S² Voc. H 18′; lú = a-me-lu EME.SI.SÁ ZA 9 163 iv 7.

mu-lu MUL = [a-mi]-[lu EME].sal A II/6 A ii 44, $[mu.l]u = l\acute{u} = [a-mi-lu]$ Emesal Voc. II 6; mu.lu = a-me-lu EME.te.ná ZA 9 163 iv 5.

LÚ.GIŠGAL.LU lu-ú-la (pronunciation) = a-me-lu Igituh App. B iv 13, lú.u_x.lu = a-me-lu Igituh short version 177; na₄.HAR.zabar nam.lú.u_x.lu = (blank) = NA₄ bir-ki LÚ Hg. B IV 71 and Hg. D 76.

úr ur = a-me-lu Sb II 6, lu-u ur = a-[mi-lu] A VII/2:88, a-a ur = a-[mi-lu] ibid. 89, ur ur = a-[mi-lu] ibid. 93; ur = a-[ilu] ibid. 93; ur = a-[ilu] ibid. 93; ur = a-[ilu] ibid. 11 181, in MSL 6 ii 19' (Proto-Ea); ur # a-me-lu Hg. II 181, in MSL 6 143; ur = a-me-lu eme.surud.da ZA 9 163 iv 1.

sa-ag saG=u-mi- $lum \ Idu I 111, sa-[ag] sa<math>G=a$ -me- $lu \ S^b I 244, sag=a$ -me- $lu \ EME.GAL \ ZA 9 163 iii$

amīlu amīlu 1a

38; lú.sag.gá.e (Sum. nominative) = a-wi-lum Ai. VII iv 14; lú.sag.ki al.du, lú.sag.bi ki.a, lú.sag.bi dul.la, lú.kaxmi àm.tag, lú.igi.ni nu.zalag, l[ú.x.x].n[i] mi.mi = a-mi-lu a-di-ir Nabnitu I 161ff.; sag.kur = a-wi-il x x, Lú dingir. RA RA 25 125:11' (Silbenvokabular A). za-a zA = a-me-lu Sb I 7, za-a zA = a-mi-lu Ea I 20; za = a-me-lu Eme.suh.A ZA 9 163 iv 3. na-a nA = a-mi-li Ea IV 108, [na]-[a] nA = a-mi-lu Sb I 275; na = a-me-lu eme.gal ZA 9 163 iii 37. nu nu = a-wi-lum MSL 2 142 i 4 (Proto-Ea). [d]ili = a-mi-lu Izi E 193, dili = a-me-lu eme.sukud.da ZA 9 163 iv 2; sa-an-takdiš = a-me-lu eme.suh.a ibid. 4; mupa = a-me-lu eme.te.ná ibid. 6.

lú.bi lú.gal hi.a in hi.a ni.in.si hi.a ra. bu.um hi.a: a-wi-lum šû lu šarrum lu ēnum lu iššiakkum u lu rabûm if this man be a king, an ēnu, an iššakku or an official Sumer 11 pl. 16 No. 10:18f.; en.gal lú ti.ti ki.ága.me.en : bēlum rabûm ša a-wi-lam bulluţu irammu (see balāţu v. lex. section) Analecta Biblica 1271:4; mir lú.ra te.a.ta: šibba ša ana a-me-li itehhû — šibbu-snake which attacks Angim III 35; dingir.lú.ba.kex(KID) nam.mu.un.da.an.búr.ra : ša ... ilu u Lú la ippaššaru (curse) from which neither god nor man can become free CT 17 34:9f.; udug.huledin.na lú.ti.la ba.an.gaz : utukku lemnu ša ina sēri Lú balta inarru evil spirit who kills healthy men in the open country CT 16 1:28f.; lú.lú.ra: Lú ana LÚ one another Hh. I 309, also Ai. IV iv 43, and passim in Ai.; lú.lú.ra: Lú a-mi-lam Ai. VI i 60, and passim in Ai.; lú.lú.a.ginx(GIM): a-me-lu kīma a-me-li Hh. I 336 and Ai. IV i 62.

é.mu.lu.e ku4.ku4.da.zu.dè: ana É a-melim ina erēbiki Delitzsch AL3 p. 135:9f.; me.e mu.lu.mu mu.un.[...]: ša jāši a-mi-li ukallam TCL 654 r. 4f., see ZA 4088; mu.lugaba.ri.a.ni mu.lu gam.[am]: a-mi-li imhuruma a-mi-lu mitum the man who met it (the storm) was a dead man SBH p. 112 r. 3f.; mu.lui.bí.bar.ra.zu mu.lu. bi al.ti: a-we-lim tappallasi a-me-lu šû iballuț ASKT p. 115:7f.; kun₄.mu.lu.ne.ka tuš.tuš.ù é.mu.lu.ne.ka malga ba.e.zu : muttaššibat askuppāt a-wi-li-e bīt a-wi-li-im malākšu talamma: dima you who sit around on the thresholds of men, you who find out about the opinions in a man's house van Dijk La Sagesse p. 92:2, Sum. from Dialogue 5:112f., cf. dam.mu.lu du₅.mu.mu.lu dag.gi₄.a ti.la: [aš-š]a-at a-wi-li DUMU.SAL a-wili ša ina bābtim wašba ibid. 113f. (courtesy M.

lú.u_x(gišgal).lu dumu.dingir.ra.na ... u. me.ni.hu.luh.luh. luh : Lú dumu dingir.ra.na ... u. me.ni.hu.luh.luh : Lú dumu dingir.ra.na ... limtessi may the man, the son of his god, become cleansed CT 16 11 vi 32f., and passim in these texts; lú.u_x.lu.bi ù.di níg.me.gar gá.gá.da. na : a-me-lu šuātu qūlu kūru iššakinšumma faintness, daze have come over that man Šurpu VII 34f.; lú.u_x.lu.bi ní.te.a.ni.šè ér.gig l.šéš.

šéš: Lť šú ina ramanišu marşiš ibakki (see bakû lex. section) AMT 11,1:18f.; ad ugu.na dìm. me.ir.e.ne na.ám.lú.[u_x.lu]: abu ālid ilī u ame-li 4R 9:32f.

a.na íb.ag.a na.bi nu.un.zu: minā ēpuš Lứ (var. a-me-lu) šuātu ul idi I do not know what this man has done CT 17 26:54f., also Šurpu V-VI 25f. šu-nun-du (var. šá-nun-du) = a-me-lu, IA-ú (var. IA-'-[ú]), a-IA-ú = MIN Malku I 165ff., cf. šu-nun-du = ra-i-mu, a-wi-lu An VIII 67; a-me-lu-u = MIN (= [e-ru]-[ú]) copper An VII 37; ma-li = a-mi-[lu] JRAS 1917 103ff., see Balkan Kassit. Stud. 4:26 (Kassite voc.).

1. human being (in contrast to gods and animals), man, person, somebody, anybody, (negated) nobody, one (another) — a) human being - 1' in contrast to gods and animals: lušzizma lullā lu a-me-lu šumšu I will make a creature in human form, his name shall be amēlu En. el. VI 6, cf. bānū ame-lim (referring to Ea) PBS 1/2 106:15, see ArOr 17/1 178, and see banû A v. mng. 3a-1'; I trust you kīma a-wi-lum ana Ištar taklu as a human being trusts Ištar Bagh. Mitt. 2 59 iv 12 (OB); $silli\ ili\ a\text{-}me\text{-}lu\ [x\ x]\ silli$ ци́ a-me-li-e [a]-me-lu // šarru god is the protection(?) of the $am\bar{e}lu$ and the $am\bar{e}lu$ is the protection(?) of men, amēlu means (here) the king (uncert., see Lambert BWL 282) ABL 652 r. 10ff.; these things you have done ša ina muhhi ili u lú tābu šunu which are pleasing to god and man ABL 1380:17; erišti ilī ana LÚ (see erištu A mng. 1b) YOS 1 45 i 17 (Nbn.); kişir libbi ili ana NA paţir the wrath of the deity against the man will be dissolved CT 38 26:42 (SB Alu); dsiraš pāšir ili u lú DN, the one who sets god and man at rest Šurpu V-VI 182, also JNES 15 138:120; zumri ili u lú taşabbat you (disease) attack the bodies of god and man AMT 84,4 ii 12; qabal ili u Lú ippaṭṭara Gössmann Era III 149, restored from Borger and Lambert, Or. NS 27 43; $in\bar{u}ma\ i$ -lu a-we-lum CT 46 l i l (= YOR cf. i-lu-um-ma ù a-wi-lum 5/3 pl. 2:441), ibid. iv 43, DINGIR-ma u a-we-lum ibid. 4 $[nam].tar = \delta i - ma - a - at a - wi$ (in group with "painted mark for lim"painted mark for woodworker," marking sheep") the fate of man Ni 10310:10' (Imgidda to Erimhuš); see also 34:9f., in lex. section; note: Lú ša tallika

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panassu the mortal (i.e., Gilgāmeš) whom you (Uršanabi) have led here Gilg. XI 237, cf. ibid. 206; he anointed himself with oil a-wi-li-iš īwi and became a human being Gilg. P. iii 25 (OB); tamtašal a-me(var. -mi)-liš you came to resemble a man Gössmann Era IV 3.

2' other occs.: a-wi-lam šuāti lu LUGAL lu EN such a man, be he a king or an ēnu RA 11 92 ii 17, cf. AfO 12 365:28, cf. lu ša Lú lu ša šarri AMT 49,6:8, also Lú šû lu kabtu lu rabû mālik šarri MDP 2 pl. 23 vi 1, see also Sumer 11 pl. 16 No. 10:18f., in lex. section; burrû akālu ṣummû šatû eli Lú illak (see barû B v. mng. 2) Lambert BWL 144:16; a region ša ana kibis Lú la naţû not fit to be trod by human feet AKA 50 iii 20 (Tigl. I), cf. a shore ša ... ana šitkun šēp Lú la naţû not fit to be stepped on by human feet OIP 2 75:82 (Senn.); baltu ša a-me-li (var. Lú) fitting behavior for a man Lambert BWL 100:27.

b) man, person -1' referring to a single person: 15 še k $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$.Babbar i-du ud.1.Kam $\dot{\mathbf{a}}$.BI 1 Lú 15 grains of silver are the daily wages, the wages for one man A 3529:7 (OB); iškar ištēn a-wi-li-im the work assignment for one man Sumer 7 35 No. 4:4 and r. 5 (math.), cf. 6 a-wi-lu-ka you (need) six men (in answer to kî maşi şābam how many men? line 4) ibid. No. 3 r. 2; ina erín.meš-ku-nu ištēn a-wi-lam eltege I have taken a man from your (pl.) teams TCL 17 12:8; barley ša apāl a-wi-lim u idi sag.gemé to pay the man and for the wages of the servant girl VAS 16 160:8; ana mīnim mal uštanabbalakkim lu še'um lu kaspum ... a-wi-lam u šumšu ina tuppim la tašattarima why do you not enter on a tablet whatever I have sent you at various times, whether barley or silver, the person (who brought it or to whom it has been given) and the item Kraus AbB 1 130:26; note the use of Lú instead of MU.BI.(IM) as heading of the column with personal names in TLB 178:2, 80:2, 81:2, 82:2; (all OB); ina āli u sēri sabāt lú la šakāna not to permit the seizure of a person inside cities or outside BBSt. No. 6 ii 5; akala u šikara ana pī a-mi-lee-šu idin give out bread and beer corresponding to the number of his men BE 17 84:16

(MB); 3 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR.MEŠ mullâ ša ištēn LÚ-lim umallûnimma they pay a fine of three minas of silver for one man (killed) MRS 9 157 RS 17.146:43; anāku u atta aḥḥē mārē ša ištēn Lú-lim you and I are brothers, sons of one and the same man ibid. 133 RS 17.116:22'; LÚ $\langle 1 \rangle$ -en $d\bar{a}ka$ u LÚ 1-en la[qi] one man killed, one man taken prisoner EA 154:19, and note the distributive use: šukun 1 Lú 1 Lú ina libbi āli put one man each in (every) town EA 101:27; šumma elteqi Lú u šumma ištēn alpa u šumma imēra ištu muḥhišu (the king should ask) whether I have taken from him a man or one bull or a donkey EA 280:26; $k\hat{i}\,i\check{s}t\bar{e}n\,$ LÚ- $lam\,ina\,i\check{s}t\bar{e}n\,libbi\,$ like one man with one mind KUB 3 42:11, cf. kīma ištēn Lú Smith Idrimi 37; mamman lu Lú lu ālu should somebody, either an individual or a city (rebel against the king) KBo 1 5 ii 16 and 19; $1 \text{ L\'u} id\bar{u}ku\check{s}u\check{s}an\hat{u}\text{ L\'u} ilteq\hat{u}$ they killed a man and took another man prisoner JEN 670:27f.; ištēn lú 2 gun erû sartušu two talents of copper is the fine for one man (killed) ADD 164:5; anāku u ahūa lú 3 anše nittiši my brothers and I, we each withdrew three homers (of seed) ABL 1285 r. 22 (NA); agrūtu ša arhi lú 6 gín kaspa ana arhišu ana idišu inašši men hired by the month who each draw six shekels of silver per month YOS 3 69:10; idi a-me-lu jānu u hubulli kaspi jānu neither wages for the man (the debtor) nor interest on the silver (loaned will be paid) VAS 5 9:6, and passim in similar clauses in NB, see also amīlūtu mng. 2d; ištēn a-me-lu ana $\bar{u}mu$ 110 sig_4 110 bricks (to be made) per day per man BIN 1 40:16, cf. ša šatti ana ištēn Lú 12 lim agurru AnOr 8 52:8; ana LÚ a-me-lu 6 GUR uttatu six gur of barley (and other commodities) per man TCL 9 85:13; 36 Sìla uțțatu ša 15 ūmē ana lú idin pay out for 15 days 36 silas of barley per man YOS 3 69:19; ištēn Lú ina kutallika a man in your stead CT 22 152:14; note ina dullu ša ištēn Lú allak u anehhisma I am busy working for one single person BIN 1 39:21 (all NB letters); ištēn LÚ PN šumšu a man named PN VAB 3 45 § 38:68 (Dar.); Lứ la uda ajû šūtuni ana manni laš'al LÚ lu-du-x-ni laš'alšu I do not know who

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the man is whom I should ask, let them point out the man to me and I will ask him ABL 55 r. 1 and 4 (NA).

2' referring to several persons: mahar a-wi-li anniūtim aplanni answer me in the presence of these men CCT 1 49b:9, cf. a-wilu anniūtum Kienast ATHE 24 case 28, also TCL 21 216A:4; a-wi-lu-ú kilallāma mītu (these) men are dead CCT 3 40b:9, cf. 4 a-wi-li ušēribma TCL 14 42:14, also a-wi-li nisbatma BIN 4 77:5, and a-wi-lu anniūtum lu šībūka BIN 4 108:19; nimguršunuma a-wi-lu-ú ittabal= kutu we came to an agreement with them but the men changed their minds CCT 4 30a:12; awi-lu ištēn u šina lamnūtum ana bīt abini dalā: him izzazzu a few evil persons are intent on causing confusion in our firm CCT 2 33:8 (all OA); a-wi-lu-ú kâtama ú-qa-wu-ka the men are waiting for you Kraus AbB 1 36:8, cf. a-wilu-ú ša wašbu ibid. 37:9; a-wi-li-e ša hibiltam išûma (see hibiltu mng. 1a) LIH 103:6; aššum eqlim ša PN a-wi-lu-ú napištam ul išû as to the field of PN (remember that) the people have no (other) livelihood OECT 3 35:6; a-wilu- \acute{u} ul $m\bar{a}du$ the men are not numerous Sumer 14 44 No. 20:13, cf. la iturruma a-wi $lu - \langle u \rangle ekallam la ulammadu$ the men must not inform the palace again ibid. 22; anumma a-wi-le-e ana zú.si.ga ... šubqumim ... attardam I have now sent you the men to do the plucking TCL 17 63:5; šumma a-wi-lu-ú šunu wardū ša nadiātim ana bēlētišunu litūru if these men are slaves of nadītu-women, they should return to their mistresses Kraus AbB 1 115 r. 8'; dīnam a-wi-lu-ú igabbûnim men will pronounce the verdict TCL 1 41:15; a-wi-li-e ša tīdû šita'alma ask all the men you know TCL 17 58:33; ana PN rā'im a-we-li-e qibīma tell PN, who is kind to every man CT 29 23:1; note a-wi-lu-ú šūt ittišunu ušbu the men with whom I was staying (sold me) AS 6 p. 29 TA 1930 230:4 (all OB); LÚ.LÚ.MEŠ.É. GAL inassahu nīnu wašābni kî if they remove the palace people, how are we going to stay? RA 42 73:26 (Mari), cf. LÚ.LÚ.MEŠ É.GAL-lim [...] ARM 3 84:17; ša 3 LÚ ... ukinnuwhat three men have attested23 318:17; LÚ.MEŠ annûtim waššer release these men (after a list of persons, each

qadu ṣābišu with his men, qadu mārēšu with his sons, and the like) Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 39:41, cf. Lú.meš šunūti waššeram ibid. 38:12; 6 LÚ.MEŠ ša [r]e-eš LÚ six men who serve(?) the master (after six names, the last a barber) ARM 9 27 iii 20, cf. naphar 17 LÚ. MEŠ ša warki LÚ (totaling five cooks, six grooms, and the above six ša rēs awīlim's) ibid. 22; 6 Lú.meš ša sarta īpušu six men who had committed crimes PBS 2/2 126:3 (MB); note (referring to persons to be sold) 4 LÚ.MEŠ-e EN LÚ four persons, owners of the man (to be sold) ADD 640:5, cf. ibid. 616:4; naphar 6 LÚ.MEŠ bēl eqli tadāni in all, six men, owners of the field to be sold ADD 388:5: lu LÚ.MEŠ annûti lu mārēšunu either these men or their sons (or their grandsons or their brothers) TCL 9 58:38 (NA); a-wi-lì ha-bi_a-ri OIP 27 5:9 (OA); a-we-lu-ú DUMU.MEŠ Isin PBS 7 22:10 (OB); ša a-me-lu Lú Parsaja azmarūšu the lance of the Persian VAB 3 91 § 4:28, ef. LÚ LÚ Parsaja ibid. 29 (Dar.).

3' referring to a known person: a-wi-lam šamrisma kaspam šašqilšu press the man hard to make him pay the silver CCT 1 30b:12 (OA); x kaspam ša a-wi-lim šu'ati ana šīmim šâmi alge'am I took x silver from that man to make purchases TCL 18 151:9; a-wi-la-am ša tuppī ubbalakkum (do not detain) the man who brings you my tablet Sumer 14 27 No. 8:14 (OB Harmal), cf. a-wi-lam ša ašpurakku la takallāšu do not detain the man whom I have sent to you TCL 18 142:12, a-wi-lum ... nahlaptam šūbilaššu have the man bring me a coat ibid. 14; a-wi-lum ša Ištar the man belongs to Ištar (see emēdu mng. 4c-2'b') VAS 16 144:8; aššum PN a-wi-lum SAG. ARAD É Šamaš as to PN (referred to as awilum line 29), the man is a slave(?) of the temple of Šamaš TCL 18 90:25 (OB let.); [a]-wi-lum kīma nadītim iltapassi the (mentioned) man had an unwarranted claim against her, she being a nadītu-woman TCL 18 136:10, and passim in this text; a-wi-lum bīssu bītī the man's house is my house TCL 18 91:16; [awi]-lum bēl sibûtim ūm issangakkum la takal: $l\bar{a}\dot{s}u$ the man is very much needed, do not detain him when he reaches you TCL 7 51:17, cf. a-wi-lum ša ašpurakkum a-wi-il sibûtim

amīlu 1b amīlu 1b

VAS 16 57:9f.; a-wi-lum ina tupšikkim nasih u tahhûm šanûmma nadnakkum the man has been taken off the corvée work (list) and you have been given another as a replacement PBS 7 43:11; eglam ana a-wi-li-im têr return the field to the man TCL 17 72:27, cf. ibid. 21 (all OB); Lú ša PN inandinaššunūti inassaru: ma [i]leqqûni they will bring here the man PN will hand over to them under guard PBS 2/2 55:7 (MB); Lú annû tamkārija these people are (lit.: this man is) my merchant EA 39:14, cf. Lú annûtum EA 40:16, also Lú annû ardu ša šarri ibid. 24 (both letters from Cyprus); exceptionally in NB: Lú ana madaktu illak the man is going into the army CT 22 157:15; LÚ ša dīnu ina muḥḥišu ušēpišu' LÚ ša PN the man who started the lawsuit against him is PN's man GCCI 2 387:27 (both NB letters); ukkiši a-wi-lam (see akāšu mng. 3b-1') Gilg. P. iv 13; a-wi-lum šû ša annītam immaruma la imêšu that man who will find this (tomb) and not treat (it) carelessly OLZ 1901 6:8; a-me-lu ša šumšu ina nijari annâ šatruma the man whose name is written on this papyrus Knudtzon Gebete 116 r. 9, cf. Lú ša šumšu ina libbi im nibzi annā šaţirma the man whose name is written on this clay tag PRT 139 r. 6.

4' qualified by an adj.: kīma a-wi-lim ha-al-pì-im (see halpu A adj.) TCL 21 265:5, cf. kīma a-wi-lim sà-ri-im like a criminal TCL 4 31:40, also TCL 14 3:10; a-wi-lúm matí-um anāku I am a man of lower rank TCL 19 53:26 (all OA); a-wi-lam da-an-na-am ana libittim labānim (send me) a strong man to make bricks Sumer 14 68 No. 43:17, cf. a-wi-le-e da-an-nu-tim turdam ibid. 7; rēdûssuma lillik ana šabrîm la ţuḥḥīšu a-wi-lum jûm he should do his service as a $r\bar{e}d\hat{u}$ -soldier, do not let him join the šabr \hat{u} official, he is my man (referred to as Lú GN in line 5) TCL 17 67:19; a-wi-li-e ha-ab-ba-ti-i BIN 7 93:1; šīb ālim u a-wi-lu-ú labīrūtum lizzizu OECT 3 40:25, cf. a-\langle wi\rangle -li-e labīrū= tum VAS 16 185:12; ana a-wi-li-e kabtūtim unnedukkātuka lillikanimma have your letters go to important persons ABIM 22:36 (all OB letters); a-wi-lum ha-ab-lum a person who has been wronged CH xli 3 (epilogue); lú.gi lú.si.sá: ki-nu-[um] a-wi-lum i-ša-[rum] UET 1 146 v-vi 3 (Hammurapi); pīqat mār *šarri pīqat* LÚ *el-lu* MRS 9 82 RS 17.382+:52; anāku lú-la mīta I was a dead man KBo 1 8:22; nam.ti.la lú.ux(GIŠGAL).lu pap.hal.la.ke_x: [ana] bullut a-me-lu muttal-li-ki Schollmeyer No. 1 ii 3f., dupl. LKA 75 r. 15f., and passim; ša a-me-l[i] (var. Lú) muttapraššidi mali karassu the active man's stomach is always full Lambert BWL 144:19; Lú na-'-du-ma GAR- $\check{s}\check{u}$ it is a cautious man who wears it (the seal) Köcher BAM 194 vii 17; $k\hat{\imath}$ ša a-me(var. -mi)-li da-al-pi (see dalpu mng. 2) Gössmann Era I 15; note, wr. Lú (perhaps sometimes a determinative): jilqīšu Lú šanû ana šâšu no other man should take it for himself EA 117:70; Lứ em-qú šūtu he is a wise man EA 106:39; PN LÚ lem-nu PN, an evil-doer KBo 1 10:34; Lú a-ha-am nak(a)ra ... umta'irma (if) he sends somebody else, a stranger MDP 2 pl. 22 v 47; ana LÚ ša-ni-e-ma la iddan he will not give it to somebody else KAJ 162:21; šumu ša LÚ ša-a-ni-i [iq]abbi if she mentions the name of another man (as her master) JEN 434:9; ardu Lú ra-i-'-an-nu u ziqpi [ina] qāt šarri . . . (see ziqpu A mng. 2) ABL 521:21; LÚ NU KÙ NU IGI an unclean person must not see it AMT 34,3:6.

5' in compounds: see $dunnam\bar{a}$ - $am\bar{\imath}lu$, emūq-amīlu, hābilu-amīlu, hādi'u-amīlu, lalē'û-amīlu, lemnu-amīlu, lullû-amīlu, mālikuamīlu, nittamīlu, also the Sum. loan words girtablilu, kulīlu, urmahlilu; for expressions with amīlu as first element, e.g., amēl tēmi Lambert BWL 215:15, awīl šumim 1 90:22, amēl arni EA 136:45, amēl sīsî CT 22 74:9, 15, 18, etc., see under the second word; note from vocabularies: lú.di.a = awi-il qá-ta-tim guarantor OB Lu A 280, lú.ki.d[Lama].ra = a-wi-il la-ma-sí lucky person OB Lu B ii 22, $[l\acute{u}].x.x = a-wi-il ka$ bu-t[im] (mng. unkn.) ibid. vi 35; see also amēl nāri; LÚ.DINGIR.RE.E.NE.MEŠ (CT 38 4:89, SB Alu) remains obscure. For refs. such as Lú.sag, Lú.eme, Lú.ban, etc., see $r\bar{e}su$ in ša rēši, lišānu in ša lišāni, qaštu in ša qašti, etc. For mār awēlim denoting a specific rank see mng. 3, but a-pil a-wi-lim YOS 10 33 iii 32, amīlu 1c amīlu 1c

 $ma-ri\ a-wi-li-im$ the man's son ibid. 41:53, and see also $a\check{s}tapiru$, $ni\check{s}\bar{u}tu$, etc.

c) somebody, anybody, (negated) nobody: for a-bi-lum ... ula ēpuš MDP 2 63:5 (OAkk.), see $am\overline{u}tu$ D; a-wi-lum-mawarki [bēl eqlišu] illa[k] every man follows the owner of his field LIH 38 r. 3'; a-wilum(text: -lam) ša kirīšu la kapdu ana kirêm ša tappēšu īnšu inaššīma kirīšu ul ikappud anybody whose garden is not well taken care of covets the garden of his fellow gardener and takes even less care of his own garden TCL 17 15:10; a-wi-lum ul rēgma ul allikam nobody is idle and so I could not come ibid. 22:6 (all OB letters); ahum ana ahim ul eraggam ... a-wi-lum ana kīsišuma ukašša one will not raise a claim against the other, each will make profit for his own capital BE 6/1 15:14 (OB); hadīn fPN ana Lú ša DUMU DÙ (= ana mārūti eppušu) inandin if he wants, he may give the slave girl PN to somebody who will adopt her JEN 428:9, parallel JEN 432:8; šumma fPN ana Lú uššab when fPN goes to live with a man HSS 19 10:24, cf. enūma ^fPN ana lú ikaššadu ibid. 94:8; [jā]nu Lú ša jaqbe kittija ana pani šarri there is nobody who would tell the king the truth about me EA 119:36f., cf. jānu Lú ša ušezzibanni EA 74:44; la ippaš ip\\ši\rangle ann\hat{a} Lú ištu dārīte never has anyone done such a EA 196:32; jānuam LÚ.MEŠ-li ana naṣāri GN I have nobody to hold Byblos RA 19 103:38 (EA), cf. $j\bar{a}nuammi$ Lú ibid. 102:30; ēdu Lú la īzibma he spared nobody VAS 1 37 iii 26, cf. $\bar{e}du$ LÚ ul [$\bar{e}zib$] Wiseman Chron. 60:57 (Fall of Nineveh), ēdu a-me-lum la ēzibu Streck Asb. 14 ii 2; ina libbi āli 1 Lú ana dilīli linnezib (see ezēbu mng. 8) AfO 8 25 vi 5; birīt āli u bīti a-me-lu mimmū tappêšu ul ēkim (see birīt mng. 3) Streck Asb. 260 ii 19; šumma Lú ina ahhē la zīzūte if any one of the brothers who have not divided (the paternal estate, commits murder) KAV 2 ii 15 (Ass. Code B § 2); Lú ana sīr eqlišu išallim ilaqqe every one takes in full according to his field ibid. iii 26 (§ 6), note ki-i LÚ «ša» (or for kiša-<a> LÚ) aššassu ana epāše igabbiūni KAV 1 ii 33 (Ass. Code § 14); Lú ša amēlutti ana kaspi iddinuma somebody who has sold a slave

girl SBAW 1889 p. 828 (pl. 7) ii 15 (NB laws), cf. Lú ša tuppa ... iknukuma ibid. 4; la hābil a-wi-lim nobody's oppressor YOS 9 62:8 (OB royal); šību iṣṣaḥir Lú every old man is rejuvenated Gilg. XI 281, cf. ša Lú ina libbišu ikaššadu nap-pí-su through which one obtains one's life (again) ibid. 279; aj iblut Lú ina karāši no one (parallel: ajumma) was to live through the destruction ibid. 173, cf. kî iblut 1 a-wi-lum ina karāši CT 46 3 vi 10; a-me-lu ša sarta ippuš one who commits a Lambert BWL 146:44, cf. Lú (var. a-me-lu) ša nigâ ana ilišu ippuš ibid. 56 (Dialogue), and passim in this text; libbû LÚ ša itti bēl dabābišu harrāna illaku like somebody who travels with his enemy CT 22 144:5 (NB let.); Lú patar parzilli issu pan meherišu la ussahra (when they are drunk) no one can turn (his) dagger away from his comrade ABL 85 r. 7 (NA); ištēn Lú ultu tamirti ša GN sabtanimma catch us a man from the region of Uruk ABL 1028:11 (NB); LÚ ultu libbišunu kî ušēziba when one of them escaped ABL 262:14 (NB); LÚ ša bīt bēlišu ira': amu anybody who cares for the house of his lord (will inform his lord) ABL 288:9, cf. Lú ša ina muhhi pî ša bēlēšu idulluni (the gods will favor) anyone who keeps busy at the command of his masters ABL 118:9 (both NA); a-me-lu ša ina dāta annā' iseggû anyone who lives according to that law (which DN has promulgated) Herzfeld API p. 31:42 (Xerxes Ph); ul a-wi-lum mihiršu nobody can be his rival JCS 15 6 i 8 (OB lit.); itti Lú mam= man la tadabbub you must not speak with any person Köcher BAM 248 iv 37; šumma LÚ ina naplusišu a-wi-lam la utteddi if a person cannot recognize somebody when he looks at him AfO 18 65 ii 12, cf. diš lú ištu 1 uš ana 30 ninda lú uweddi if a person recognizes somebody at a distance of from one UŠ to thirty NINDA ibid. 14 (OB physiogn.), and passim, wr. Lú, in OB and MB omens and med., also šumma LÚ SAG.KI.DIB.BA TUK.TUK-ši Köcher BAM 11:1, and rarely in SB, wr. mostly NA in SB omens and med., e.g., šum: ma na igi.meš-šú ișșanundušu if a man has vertigo Köcher BAM 214 i 1, and passim, note, wr. za (Bogh. only): za.bi [šà.zi.g]a irašši

amīlu 1d amīlu 2b

that man will have sexual potency Biggs Šaziga 60 KUB 37 80:13', also ibid. 2', cf. KUB 4 44:8, also *šumma* (wr. BE) ZA KUB 37 56:3' and 5', 210:11, and passim in this text.

- one (another): kīma ša a-wi-lúm ana a-wi-lim lamuttam illikuni tēpušannima vou treat me as if I (were) a person who has evil intentions against another CCT 2 39:7f. (OA); a-wi-lum pani a-wi-lim ina bāb Ištar la ubbal one should not show favor to another person in the Gate of Ištar VAS 16 88:12; kīma ša awi-lum a-wi-lam matīma la īmuru such as one man has never experienced from another CT 29 8a:17; ištu panānumma anāku u kâti a-wi-lum ana a-wi-lim paqid from of old our relationship was (such that) one trusted the other TCL 17 31:8f.; a-wi-lum mala a-wi-lim mānahtam išakkan each of them will make the same investment BIN 2 79:11, also VAS 7 95:14 and 26, Waterman Bus. Doc. 15:13, 75:12, Meissner BAP 75:17, cf. šE-im a-wi-lum mala a-wi-lim izâz Grant Smith Coll. 264:17 (all OB), and see Hh. I, Ai., in lex. section; šumma a-wi-lum a-wi-lam ... īgurma if one man hires another CH § 253:69, cf. šumma a-wilum a-wi-lam ubbirma CH § 1:26; a-wi-lu eli a-wi-li mimma e-li-šu (for ul išu) they do not owe each other anything MDP 24 328:8; a-wi-lum ana a-wi-li-im ul itebbu one will not sue the other MDP 23 171:8; urra šēra Lú ana Lú la itūr they will never retract (the agreement) MRS 9 231 RS 17.123:26, cf. ibid. 238 RS 17.231:13; Lú ana Lú la iraggum they will not sue each other KAJ 10:7; Lú ana Lú māhis pūta one guaran: tees for the other HSS 9 72:11 (Nuzi), cf. LÚ.MEŠ ana LÚ.MEŠ māhis pū (ti) 85:13; LÚ šēr LÚ līkul LÚ mašak LÚ lillabiš one man should eat the other's flesh, one be clad in another's skin Wiseman Treaties 450.
- e) describing parts of the body, objects in human shape, and objects for human use: 1 SAG LÚ one (charm in the form of a) human head RA 43 144:62 (Qatna); pa-nu LÚ the face is (that of) a man (referring to statues) MIO 1 64 i 18', cf. rittašu LÚ ibid. 31', and passim in this text; 1 qaqqad LÚ one (of the newborn kids has) a human head CT 27 26:20, cf.

šumma izbu panūšu kīma pa-an Lú if the malformed animal's face is like that of a man ibid. 45 K.4071:5, and passim in Izbu referring to malformed animals; 1 gursip siparri ša Lú one coat of mail for a human being (beside some for horses) EA 22 iii 37, cf. gurpizu siparru ša IM.Lú JEN 527:15, also, wr. ša Lú.MEŠ HSS 5 106:7; sirijam ša Lú PBS 2/2 99:5 (MB), ištēnūtu sarijam maški ša Lú JEN 533:1, and passim, also, wr. ša IM.Lú JEN 527:1, and passim in Nuzi.

- f) other occs.: ula ina bi-rit purīdi a-me-li ētiq (see birītu mng. 3b-4') ABL 385: 8 (NA).
- 2. grown man, male a) grown man: lu a-wi-la-at be a man! ARM 1 69 r. 13'; lu-û a(!)-mi-la-tu-nu idnumi gabbi erištišunu ana Lú.MEŠ GN act grown up, give the people of GN whatever they want EA 289:26; mārēja zikrūtu urabbi adi e-li ša itti Lú.MEŠ immannū I shall raise my sons until they are old enough to be included among adults Camb. 273:8; ša kīma nēši iṣbatu a-me-lu (var. a-me-lu-û-ti) kīma huhāri ishupu eṭlu which seized the grown man like a lion, clamped down on the man like a bird trap Maqlu III 160; for ARM 7 157:1, see mng. 2b.
- b) male (used beside sinništu): šumma lu LÚ lu SAL if either a man or a woman KAV 1 vii 1 (Ass. Code § 47), also ibid. i 97 (§ 10); LÚ. MEŠ SAL.MEŠ-šá ša bīt sibitte (he must not keep) its (the palace's) male and female personnel prisoners (in the palace) AKA 247 v 37 (Asn.); DINGIR.MEŠ LÚ.MEŠ DINGIR.MEŠ SAL.MEŠ gods and goddesses KBo 1 1 r. 51, and passim in Bogh.; 76 LÚ.MEŠ 53 SAL.MEŠ $5 \text{ TUR.MEŠ } 1 \text{ SAL.TUR } naphar 129 \text{ LÚ } \hat{u} \text{ SAL.MEŠ}$ 6 L'u(!).TUR(!) u SAL.TUR.MEŠ 76 grown men,53 women, five boys, one girl, together 129 men and women, six boys and girls ARM 7 157:5; nišūt ekalli ... lu lú u lu sal the members of the palace household, male and female HSS 9 3:9 (Nuzi); 7 ZI.MEŠ ina lib= bišunu 3 Lú.meš 4 sal.meš seven persons, among them three men and four women MRS 9 168 RS 17.337:9; 70 LÚ.MEŠ 30 SAL.MEŠ EA 25 iv 64; LÚ $id\bar{u}ku$ SAL [...] they killed the men, [...]-ed the women ABL 1224 r. 6; note also 178. Am Alam. Dím Lú. [A.Kam] 701.

amīlu 2c amīlu 3a

ÀM ALAM.DÍM.SAL.A.KAM x tablets with omens of the series Alamdimmu referring to men, x referring to women Kraus Texte 52:3f. (= ADD 976:3), also $alamdimm\hat{u}$ SAL [L] $\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ Iraq 24 59:49; they declared before six muš: $kar{e}nu$ -witnesses: ud.20.kam $a\check{s}\check{s}u$ sal u lú ina bāb teppir ill[iku] they came to the judges on the twentieth day on account of the woman and the man (who went to court) MDP 23 327 r. 3; for iššu instead of sinništu see *iššu u a-wi-lum palhušima* women and men worship her (Ištar) RA 22 170:32 (OB lit.), cited iššu s.

- c) in personal names: for Awilum-banûm A-Beautiful-Male see Stamm Namengebung 248; Awilumma ibid. 127 and 368 is attested only in A-wi-lu-ma CT 6 42a:36 (OB), and is uncertain of interpretation; see also mng. 4b.
- 3. free man, gentleman -a) $am\bar{e}lu$ referring to behavior: instruct PN palāḥam lu idi ana ninda ù kaš la idaggal lu a-wi-il, he should know how to behave with respect, he should not look greedily on food and beer, he should be a gentleman CCT 4 28a:33; lu a-wi-lá-tí-ma ana têrti abika ihidma act like a gentleman and heed the instructions of your father KTS 1b:11; a-wi*lúm a-la a-wi-lim ina ēnīka šakin* a gentleman is in your eyes the same as an ungentlemanly person BIN 6 119:8; šût iṣṣērija a-wi il_5 -mamā $\check{s}uw$ āti taq $\check{\imath}pma$ jāti ula taqt $\check{\imath}panni$ is he a better gentleman than I that you have trusted him but did not trust me? CCT 4 3b:22; mamman ina barīni ahhīni a-wi-lúm la damqum umma šūtma someone among us colleagues, who is not a real gentleman, said CCT 3 15:11, nīnu iṣṣērišunu awi-lá-ni we are better gentlemen than they BIN 4 33:51 (all OA), see also amīlu in la amīlu; note as a designation of an obligation or a share in a common responsibility of a member of the $k\bar{a}rum$ of $aw\bar{\imath}lu$ -status (in the absolute state awīl beside mišal "half share" (OA): šumma la imaggurukunu aliama mì-šál a-wi-il₅ lazziz if they do not agree to your request, come here (to Assur), I will guarantee at least a half share (lit: a half share (or) an awil) CCT 5 6a:14, cf. ibdama ana

mì-šál a-wi-il₅ lazziz ibid. 23; ana a-wi-il₅ ù mì-ša-al a-wi-lim lizzizu they should guarantee a share or a half share of a man BIN 4 33:49; subāt a-wi-li-e šattam ana šattim idam=miqu the garments of the (other) gentlemen get finer every year TCL 18 111:7 (OB let.); come and meet PN a-wi-lu-um <atta> be a gentleman (do me the favor) Sumer 14 27 No. 9:16 (OB Harmal); naṭûma DUMU.MEŠ LÚ akassûma anaddinakkum is it appropriate that I put members of the awīlu-class in fetters and extradite them to you? ARM 2 94:23; if he always betrays secrets itti Lú. MEŠ ul immannu he will not be counted among gentlemen ZA 43 96 ii 3 (Sittenkanon).

2' as an honorific title — a' after or before personal names (OB only): ana PN [a-w]i-lim PN₂ u PN₃ qibīma VAS 16 93:1, cf. aššum PN a-wi-[lim] AJSL 32 278 No. 3:5, PN a-wi-[lum] kī'am iqbi VAS 16 29:2, and note mAtar-ḥasis Lú CT 15 49 "ii" 53 (SB); ana a-wi-lim PN idbubma PBS 7 107:18, also (same person) ibid. 13; a-wi-lum PN CT 4 1a:24, cf. CT 2 1:39, 8 19a:18, TCL 18 102:18, YOS 2 15:21; note a-wi-lum PN DUB.SAR PBS 7 112:5, a-wi-lum PN DI.KUD Kraus AbB 1 100:16, a-wi-lim for -lum) PN ŠU.I CT 29 37:5, ana a-wi-lim PN ŠU.ḤA VAS 16 14:23f., maḥar a-wi-lim PN GÁ.DUB.BA VAS 7 56:6, 9, and passim.

b' before names of officials: a-wi-lu-ú NU.GIŠ.SAR.MEŠ VAS 16 32:7; qadu a-wi-li-e māhirūt eprim Sumer 14 63 No. 37:11 (Harmal), a-wi-lum [SUKKAL]-lum YOS 2 123:12, a-wili-e a-bi ERÍN.MEŠ VAS 7 195:11, a-wi-li-e UGULA.MAR.TU.MEŠ ibid. 197:12. ana a-wi-li-e ša bāb eka[lim] Sumer 14 18 No. 2:8 (Harmal); a-wi-lim GAL.UNKIN.NA PBS 7 100:12, ana a-wi-li-e dajānē aḥḥīka PBS 7 106:31; tuppi a-wi-lim PA+É CT 4 28:4; LÚ. MEŠ $\tilde{s}\bar{\imath}b\bar{\imath}\check{s}u$ Kraus Edikt § 5' ii 37, LÚ.MEŠ $\tilde{s}\bar{u}t$ têrētim PBS 5 100 i 35; LÚ.MEŠ itû PBS 7 103:25, LÚ.MEŠ $m\bar{a}r\bar{i}$ abulli VAS 16 6:8, LÚ. MEŠ ŠÛt pīhātim LIH 56:6, LÚ.MEŠ babbilī ibid. 15; a-wi-li-e eb-bu-tim OECT 3 8:4, also LÚ.MEŠ eb-bu-tim TCL 7 6:4; 13 LÚ.MEŠ wedu-tim ša gāt PN TCL 7 30:4, and passim; note aššum a-wi-li-e dumu.me Bad-Tibira 17 54:7 (all OB).

amīlu 3b amīlu 4a

c' before ahu: $k\bar{\imath}ma\ a$ -wi-li-e $ahh\bar{\imath}su$ TCL 7 53:9 and 71 6 (OB).

b) $m\bar{a}r (m\bar{a}rat) aw\bar{\imath}lim - 1'$ in gen. (OB): anāku dumu a-wi-lim šû dumu muškēnim Leiden No. 1892 (= TLB 4 33:22), cited Kraus Edikt p. 148; epēšum ša tēpušaninni ša ma-a-ar a-wi-li-i is what you have done to me appropriate for members of the class of freeborn citizens? CT 29 8a:6; ma-ri a-wi-li kīma nêti gentlemen such as we are UET 5 81:19; ul mār GN šû ul DUMU a-wi-lim he is neither a native of Šaga nor a member of the awīlu-class Kraus AbB 1 129:11; her mother manumitted her KI DUMU.MEŠ a-wi-li imnūši and made her a freeborn citizen BM 82504:6 (courtesy R. Harris); aran ma-ru a-wi-li im= midušu (see arnu mng. 2b) CT 4 42a:27; 2 ERÍN ... DUMU.MEŠ LÚ (between warad bītim and amat bītim) CT 8 30a:4; the city proved to her kima dumu.sal a-[wi]-lim šî that she is the daughter of a man of awilustatus VAS 16 80:5 (OB let.); in Mari: šumma warad ekallim ana ekallimma litūr šumma dumu a-wi-lim ana lú bihri [lu]mallīšu (see beru B usage b) ARM 6 40:23; be-en(!)-ni eli ma-ri a-wi-li-im imaggut the bennudisease will befall the men of the awīlu-class YOS 10 41:53 (OB ext.); tibût ma-ri a-wi-lim revolt of the freeborn citizens YOS 10 11 ii 13: but note: DUMU+DIŠ NA ašaredūtam illak the son of the person will become a leader CT 38 21:2 (SB Alu).

2' in the codes: šumma a-wi-lum īn DUMU a-wi-lim uhtappid if an a. injures the eye of a member of the awilu-class CH § 196:45; šumma dumu a-wi-lim mārašu idukku if he is a free man, they will kill his son (followed by šumma warad awilim) § 116:46; šumma DUMU a-wi-lim lēt dumu a-wi-lim ša kīma šuāti imtahas if a member of the awīluclass strikes the cheek of (another) member of the awilu-class of the same status (as against a-wi-lum lēt a-wi-lim ša elišu rabû imtahas § 202:75f.) § 203:82f., cf. šumma warad a-wi-lim let DUMU a-wi-lim imtahas § 205:93; šumma dumu a-wi-lim if it is a member of the awīlu-class § 207:17; alpum šû dumu a-wilim ikkipma (if) that bull gores a member of the awīlu-class § 251:61; but note if somebody buys something ina qāt DUMU a-wi-lim ulu warad awīlim from a man's minor son or from a man's slave § 7:48, see Goetze LE p. 115f., note also DUMU LÚ la zīzu Goetze LE § 16:1; referring to a freeborn woman: if a slave DUMU.SAL a-wi-lim īḥuzma marries the daughter of a man of the awīlu-class CH § 175:60, cf. § 176:71, 88, 8, 10, 20, § 209:24.

- 4. man (as designation of a person in relation to another person, to an organization, to a city) a) in relation to another person 1' to a private person: in Pre-Sar.: PN LÚ PN₂ CT 5 3 iii 8, RA 31 142:2 (Mari), OIP 14 149:3, but LÚ PN (alone) RA 24 43:3; in Ur III: YOS 4 149:2 and 4, and passim, see Eames Coll. pp. 128f. sub P 18, also lú PN Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 3 p. 134 sub lú No. 5; in OB: PN LÚ PN₂ Grant Bus. Doc. 12:29; in MB: bīt PN LÚ ša PN₂ RA 16 125 i 15; in Nuzi: LÚ ša PN HSS 16 93:4, etc.; 3 LÚ.MEŠ ša PN ibid. 188:2, and passim; LÚ ša PN (not referring to slaves) BIN 1 24:5, GCCI 2 387:27 (both NB).
- 2' to the king: Lú šar-ri-im ... ul ikšuzdanni TCL 17 64:5 (OB), cf. aššum a-wi-li-e ša šar-ri-im ibid. 49:5; Lú LUGAL bēli ša il[lik] EA 138:89; I Lú attūa PN one man of mine (named) PN EA 8:35 (MB royal).
- 3' with possessive suffixes and pronouns: LÚ-ia ušširte qadu LÚ.MEŠ I have dispatched my man together with a retinue (to have an audience with my king) EA 265:4, cf. ušširami Lú-ka ittija send your man to me EA 82:15, also inūma kašid Lú-ia ištu mahar šarri bēlija EA 92:20, and passim in EA; may all be well with your palaces, your wives, your children ana Lú. MEŠ-ka your troops, (your chariots and horses) EA 21:10; ana Lú.MEŠ-ki lu [šul]= mu may everything be well with your troops mārēki and gabbi mātā: (listed between tiki) KUB 3 66:12 (let. to a queen of Hatti); mimma maššīta ... imēršu u LÚ-šu la na: šė not to require deliveries by somebody's donkey or man MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 52, cf. LÚ-šú alapšu imēršu la rakāsi BBSt. No.

amīlu 4b amīlūtu

24:36; note *lu āšib āli lu* Lú.MEŠ *ša tēmišu* either city dwellers or persons under his command MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 37; Lú-a-a laššu ABL 1285 r. 25 (NA); *ša illakamma ul ju-ú* Lú the one who is coming is not one of my men Gilg. X iv 17, cf. a-wi-lum kīma jûm ul tīdê don't you know that he is my man? BIN 7 11:5 (OB let.).

- b) in relation to a deity (servant, devotee of a deity, in personal names only): for Awil-ili and names of the same type, see Stamm Namengobung 76 and 263, also abbreviated Awilum CT 8 28b:24, etc., Awilatum YOS 2 62:13, etc., Awilija PBS 7 100:14, etc., wr. A-mi-lu-a-a PBS 2/2 130:78 (MB), Lú-a-a VAS 4 4:7 (NB), for other names see mng. 2c.
- c) in relation to an organization (designating the head of an organization or group) - 1' in OA, in commercial contexts: a-wilúm ina Ālim wašab the a. lives in the city TCL 20 90:36; a-wi-lu-um nabalkattim mal'u the a. is full of whims KT Hahn 14:37; a-wilúm ahuka ša kīnātimma the a. is in truth (like) a brother of yours TCL 19 6:9; mala tale'û išti a-wi-lim namgir come to an understanding with the a. as best you can BIN 4 16:17; a-wi-lúm $p\bar{a}$ šu iddinam the a. has promised to me CCT 3 21a:13; x garments ša kunuk a-wi-lim under the seal of the a. CCT 3 28b:27; a-wi-lúm akalam la emmis the a. must not lack food TCL 14 38:25; li[bbi] awi-lim $lin\bar{u}h$ the a. should stop being angry CCT 4 18b:14, and passim in OA; note: ana DUMU a-wi-lim la tuššara do not release it to the son of the a. TCL 4 95:27.
- 2' in OB, in adm. contexts: ina qibīt a-wi-lim bēlija u PN aḥika upon the order of the a., my master, and of your brother PN PBS 7 99:13; a-wi-lu-ú-um leqē'ašu iqbiakkum has the a. ordered you to take it? Sumer 14 64 No. 38:6; for letters by and to an a., cf. umma a-wi-lum-ma VAS 7 189:3, and cf. ana a-wi-lim qibīma VAS 16 158:1, and passim; anāku šalmāku u a-wi-lum šalim I am fine and the a. is (also) fine PBS 7 17:23; a-wi-lum kalbum iššukma as to the a., a dog has bitten (him) PBS 7 57:14; fish as

naptan a-wi-lim a meal for the a. Grant Bus. Doc. 51:4, cf. also ana akāl a-wi-lim TCL 10 39:16 and 45:5.

- 3' other occs.: a-wi-lum a-wi-il bītija ul nakar the man is a member of my household, not a stranger Fish Letters No. 1:21 (OB); PN u ... PN₂ LÚ.MEŠ É urši ša PN₃ mār šarri PN and PN₂, attached to the personal service of the crown prince PN₃ MRS 9 109 RS 17.28:5.
- d) in relation to a city 1' in letters: Lú Bābili ištu GN uṣêmma the ruler of Babylon left Malgium RA 42 48 r. 11'; Lú Ešnunna ana GN īrub ARM 2 43:5, and passim in Mari; Ammitakkum Lú Alalah Wiseman Alalakh 6:2, and passim; PN Lú ša GN EA 299:4, and passim in EA, also PN Lú GN EA 203:4, and passim in EA; note also Lú-lim ša ibašši ina Gubla the a., who is in Byblos EA 74:12.
- 2' in lit.: Iphur-Kiš Lú Kiš RA 16 163:31.
 In ADD 1067 ii 2 read 2 Lú a-šib ib-x-[...] (coll. W. G. Lambert).

Kraus Edikt 147ff.; Eilers, ZA 51 233 n. 2.

amīlu in la amīlu s.; non-gentleman; OA, NA; cf. amīlu.

nir.gál.nu.me.a = la Lú(!), la tàk-lu CT 18 30 r. i 34, dupl. RA 16 167 iii 48 (group voc.).

- a) in OA: ana lá a-wi-lim taškunima you have made me into one who acts as no gentleman should CCT 2 21b:14 (= CCT 4 46b); atta ramakka a-lá a-wi-lim taštakan you have made yourself appear as one who does not act as a gentleman should KTS 6:16; atta ana la a-wi-li ina ēnīka šaknāni in your opinion we are considered as no gentlemen TCL 19 1:25, cf. awīlum a-la a-wi-lim ina ēnīka šakin BIN 6 119:8.
- b) in NA: ana la Lú ina pan mār šarri atuar amuat I will become unacceptable as a gentleman before the crown prince and will die (of shame) ABL 885:21.

Oppenheim, Or. NS 7 133.

amīlūtu (awīlūtu, awīluttu, amēlūtu, amēluttu, a'īluttu) s.; 1. mankind, the human species, man, human being, people (old and young, male and female), somebody, anybody,

amīlūtu 1a amīlūtu 1a

2. soldier, workman, retainer, slave, 3. status of being freeborn, behavior of a gentleman, mature old age, 4. status of a retainer; from OA, OB on; used as a collective, awīluttu in OA, awīlūtu in OB, MB, a'īluttu in MA (AfO 18 308:23), amīlūtu in MB, SB, NA, NB; wr. syll. and NAM.LÚ.U_x(GIŠGAL).LU, NAM.LÚ.LU_x(GIŠGAL), LÚ.U_x.LU, NAM.LÚ.LÚ, LÚ. MEŠ, LÚ.ḤI.A, and LÚ with complement -ti (for A.ZA.LU.LU see mng. 1b-3'); cf. amlu.

nam.lú.u_x.lu = a-me-lu-tú Igituh I 268, also Igituh short version 178; nam.lú.u_x.lu na-im-lu-u-la (pronunciation) = [a-m]e-lu-tu Igituh App. B iv 14, see AfO 18 87.

[a].za.lu.lu = a-me-lu- $t\acute{u}$ Erimhuš V 50; [a.z]a.lu.lu = te-ni-še-e-tum = a-me-lu-tum Hg. A II 278, in MSL 8/2 45; a.za.lu.lu = a-me-lu-tum EME.SI.SÁ ZA 9 162 iii 23 (group voc.); [KI.KA]L. BAD.SIG₅ = MIN (= ka-ra- $s\'{u}m$) a-mi-lu-ti Erimhuš III 11.

ki nam.lú. $\mathbf{u_x}$.lu ba.ni.in.dím.eš : ašar a-milu-tu ibbanû where mankind was created KAR 4 r. 29f., cf. nam.lú. $\mathbf{u_x}$.lu ba.dù : a-me-lu-ti ibtani CT 13 35:20 (on pl. 36); nam.lú.ux.luú.hub.àm ám nu.un.zu: a-me-lu-tu sukkukatma mimma ul idi man is foolish (lit.: deaf), knows nothing 4R 10 r. 29f.; nam.lú.ux.lu nu.ì.me.a : šî la a-melu-tùm-ma (melancholy and brooding) does not behoove man Lambert BWL 267:15 (bil. proverb), also (Akk. only) ibid. pl. 68 Leiden 853:5 and STT 121r. 3; UD. SAR níg. dím. dím. ma nam. lú. ux. lu mu.un.dím.ma: (askaru) binût ili epšet a-me-lu-ti crescent (symbol), created by god, made by man 4R 25 iii 58f.; numun nam. [lú.ux.lu.kex(KID)]: ze-er a-me-lu-[ti] CT 16 20:93 f.; note nam.lú. u_x . lu un sag.ge₆.ga: a-me-lu-tu₄ nišī salmat qaqqadi 4R 29 No. 1:41f., cf. [na.am.lu].li mu.un.zi. ga.l[i mu.ni].ša hi.a : u lu a-wi-lu-tum ša ana šikin napištim [šu]mam nabiat or any other human being that has been called into existence Sumer 11 110 (pl. 16) No. 10:20f., ef. UET 1 294:32.

kaskal.la ba.an.da.til mu.lu.u_x.lu.zu.šė: ana harrāni ... mupaššihat a-me-lu-ti on the road which brings peace to man 4R 30 No. 2:30f.; mu.lu.til.la.gin_x(GIM): $k\bar{\imath}$ ma a-we-lu-ti SBH p. 9:110f.; lú hé.a gud hé.a udu hé.a: lu a-we-lu-tum lu alpu lu immeru CT 4 8a: 33f.

1. mankind, the human species, man, human being, people (old and young, male and female), somebody, anybody — a) mankind, the human species — 1' in gen.: a-wi-lu-tum-ma manû ūmūša man's days are numbered Gilg. Y. iv 7; illikma ana šīmātu a-wi-lu-tim he went to man's destiny Gilg. M.

ii 4; a-mi-lu- $tum n\bar{i}nu$ we are (both) human KBo 1 10:9; raggat a-me-lut-tu iraggigki man is wicked, he will treat you wickedly Gilg. XI 210; a-me-lu-ti la šēmēti la nātilti ša ramanša la tīdû la parsāta arkât ūmēša deaf and blind human beings, who do not know their fate (lit.: themselves), do not foresee their future Borger Esarh. 82:15; kīmē a-mi-lu-ú-tum Sa= maš ira'amšu just as men love the sun EA 20:76 (let. of Tušratta), see also 4R 10 r. 29f., in lex. section; note also [nam].tar = [ši-mat]a-me-lu-ti human fate Erimhuš II 161, also Antagal F 282; Ahuramazda, who gave us this heaven and this earth ša a-me-lu-ú-tú agâ iddinu ša dumqi ana a-me-lu-ú-tú agâ iddinu who gave this mankind, who bestowed (his) blessings on this mankind VAB 3 107:3f. (Xerxes Pa), cf. ša a-me-lu-ú-tú iddinu Herzfeld API p. 30:2 (Xerxes Ph); ša ... ana padīšunu ibnû a-me-lu-tu (Marduk) who created mankind to release them (the gods) En. el. VII 29; ina damēšu ibnâ a-me-lu-tú he created man from his (Qingu's) blood En. el. VI 33, ef. Ea ... ša $q\bar{a}t\bar{a}$ šu $ibn\hat{a}$ a-me-lut-tu Šurpu IV 91, $ultu \ a$ -me-lu- $[tu] [ib] n\hat{u} \ Ea$ En. el. VI 35, and passim in prayers, also inūma ilū ibnû Gilg. M. iii 3, attīma šassūru a-wi-lu-tam bāniat a-wi-lu-ti CT 46 4 iii 8 (OB Atrahasis), and cf. KAR 4 r. 29 f. and CT 13 35:20, in lex. section; $n\bar{u}r$ $il\bar{\iota}$ $murtedd\hat{u}$ a-me-lu-ti light among the gods, who leads mankind (referring to Samaš) KAR 64:25, and passim; *iktabta* rigim a-wi(var. -me)-lu-ti the noise made by man has become too great for me YOR 5/3 i 7, var. from CT 15 49 iii 6 (Atrahasis); šarku ana a-me-lut-tú itauru dabāba (the gods) have given to mankind dishonest speech Lambert BWL 88:279; dZAG.GAR.RA bābilu a-me-lu-ti dream god who carries man in his arms KAR 58 r. 9, see Dream-book p. 226; Ea and Marduk rā'imū nam.lú.u_x.lu (var. a-me-lu-ti) KAR 355:13, var. from LKA 112:17; nāṣiru napišti a-me-lu-ti (var. \grave{a} -wi-lu-tum) who keeps mankind alive KAR 26:13, var. from dupl., Rm. 2,171:14'; mehru ša NAM.LÚ.Ux.LU.M[EŠ] untoward accidents befalling man JNES 15 142:46', cf. upšāšē lemnūti ša a-me-lu-ti evil machinations worked by men KAR 26:37, also, wr. Lú.meš Maqlu VII 135; šamnu balti amīlūtu 1a amīlūtu 1b

a-me-lu-ti oil, the pride of mankind Lyon Sar. 7:41, cf. šamnu mupašših šer āna ša a-me-lu-ti oil which soothes man's muscles Maqlu VII 33; arnu māmīt ša ana šuzzuq nam.lú.ux.lu garnu sins and curses fit only to torment man Šurpu IV 88; $aw\bar{\imath}lum$... [ša i]na a-we-lu-timšumam nabû any person whatsoever among the people AfO 12 365:29 (Takil-ilišu), cf. awe-lu-tum mala šuma nabāt BMS 11:8; NAM. LÚ.Ux.LU mal bašú hitītu tīdi you know the sins of every human being KAR 45 + 39:5; lu a-me-lu-ta šikin napišti uma'aruma would send any other living man AKA 250 v 69 (Asn.); ina muhhi Lú.meš gabbi tazzizza you should watch all people ABL 292:18; note mimma ša ilu ana a-wi-lu-ti ana rašė id: dinu whatever goods god gave man MDP 22 12:12, and passim in texts from Elam, also Grant Smith Coll. 254:15; dim še'am u Lú.HI.A ir[ahhis] Adad will destroy barley and people YOS 10 39:38 (OB ext.); NUMUN NAM. $U_x(!)$.LU ul iššir Köcher BAM 1 iv 20, for other refs. to zēr amīlūti see zēru mng. 5a.

2' in contrast to gods and animals: rêšunik: ka ilū hadātakka a-me-lut-tú the gods are happy on account of you (Samaš), men rejoice over you K.3333:8', in Dream-book p. 340; šibsāt ili u Lú-ti(var. -tu₄) bašâ elija the wrath of god and man is upon me BMS 12:57, see Ebeling Handerhebung 78; mim= ma ša eli ilāni u a-me-lu-ti la ṭābu whatever is wicked before god and man Borger Esarh. 42 i 42, ef. ša ina pan dingir u lú-ti mahra: tuni Wiseman Treaties 296, also ABL 358:19, cf. also șīt pî ša šarri ... [ṭāb itti] ili u Lú-ti ABL 1110:12 (NA); this man itti ilišu sakip itti a-wi-lu-ti sakip is rejected by his god, rejected by men AfO 18 66 ii 45 (OB physiogn.); ilu ištar nam.lú.u_x.lu salīmu liršûni may (my personal) god, goddess, and men be reconciled with me BMS 50:25, see Ebeling Handerhebung 148, cf. BMS 12:61, also ila zenâ [ištara zenīta] u a-me-lu-ta sullimamma ibid. 111; ilu u a-me-lu-tu issija $\lceil \ldots \rceil$ ABL 6 r. 15 (NA); ana ili u a-me-lu-tu₄ ana mītūti u baltūti tābta ēpuš I was generous to god and man, to the dead and the living Streck Asb. 250 r. 3; šumma ana bāb i-lu-ti a-we-lu-ti sadir (mng. uncert.) CT 40 11:87 (SB Alu);

note banāt ili šarri u NAM.LÚ.U_x.LU she who created gods, kings, and man RA 16 67:2; rigim a-me-lu-ti (var. LÚ.MEŠ) kibis alpē u ṣēni the noise produced by man, the tramping of cattle, sheep, and goats Streck Asb. 56 vi 101; izbu lu ša ÁB.GUD.ḤI.A lu ša U₈. UDU. ḤI.A ... lu ša NAM.LÚ.U_x.LU LKA 114:4, dupl. STT 72:89 (namburbi), and cf. CT 4 8a:33f., in lex. section.

- b) man, human being 1' in gen.: ina pana PN a-me-lu-tùm-ma previously, Utnapištim was a human being (now he and his wife are like gods) Gilg. XI 193; šittašu iluma šullultašu a-me-lu-tú two-thirds of him is god, one-third human Gilg. IX ii 16; I have never seen a-mi-lu-ú-ta ša kânna epšu a human being thus built EA 21:30, cf. a-wi-lu-tum-m[a ...] EA 20:53 (both letters of Tušratta); ištu Hur.sag ippaṭṭaru lú.meš ina 30 kù. Babbar.meš a man can be redeemed from a mountain (tribe) for thirty (shekels of) silver (but from PN only for a hundred) EA 292:50.
- 2' qualifying parts of the body in descriptions of living beings or objects: šumma izbu qaqqad NAM.Lú.U_x.[LU šakin] if the malformed animal has a human head CT 27 29:26, cf. IGI NAM.LÚ.U $_{x}$.LU $\check{s}akin$ ibid. 21:3, also buun(var. -nu) NAM.LÚ.U_x.LU šakin ibid. 10:23; 1 qaqqadišu nam.lú.ux.lu.meš one (of) its heads is human CT 27 31 K.9517 r. 8, and passim in Izbu; binût a-me-[lu]-ti man-shaped creature (referring to the unborn child) Köcher BAM 248 ii 55; GÌR^{II} LÚ.MEŠ human feet (description of a demon) ZA 43 16:46, cf. $k\bar{\imath}ma$ GÌR NAM.LÚ.U_X.LU BRM 4 13:77, $k\bar{\imath}ma$ ritti NAM.LÚ.U_x.LU ibid. 76; a golden lock ritte a-me-lu-ti in the shape of a human hand TCL 3 373, cf. rittu dannatu ša a-me-lu-ti (var. LÚ.Ux.LU.MEŠ) mighty human hand(shaped symbol?) Maglu III 159; note also (as an ornament) ritti a-i-lu-ut-te AfO 18 308 iv 23 (MA); for iṣṣūr hurri a-me-lu-ti, see sub iṣṣūr hurri.
- 3' qualifying names of parts of the body and various substances used for magic purposes: síg a-me-lu-ti human hair KUB 37 54 r. 5; rihût NAM.LÚ.U_x.LU human sperm Köcher BAM 32:13', and passim; UZU.NAM.LÚ. U_x.LU human flesh AMT 99,3:8, KAŠ₄ a-me-

amīlūtu 1c amīlūtu 2a

lu-ti human urine AMT 83,2:10, ZÚ NAM. LÚ.U_X.LU human tooth AMT 24,3:11, kubuš kimṣi NAM.LÚ.U_X.LU the joint(?) of a human shin AMT 99,3 r. 12; ga nam.lú.u_X.lu.ke_X: šizib a-mi-lu-ti human milk (in adoption ceremony) Ai. III iii 55; note, wr. A.ZA.LU. LU: GÌR.PAD.DU A.ZA.LU.LU human bone KUB 37 87:3, [A].RI.A A.ZA.LU.[LU] KUB 37 8:1, see also sub damu, eṣemtu, gulgullu, išku, zû; for the disease qāt amēlūti see sub qātu.

c) people (old and young, male and female) - 1' population of a city or a country: any Hurrians lu tamkārē lu nam.lú.ux.l[u] ša URU GN either merchants or inhabitants of Urušša KBo 1 5 iv 5, cf. 6 ME LÚ.MEŠ URU GN AOB 1 54:24 (Arik-dēn-ili); iqbi ana LÚ.MEŠ GN he said to the people of GN ("kill your overlords") EA 74:25; the ruler of Sidon does not permit Lú.MEŠ-ia arāda ana erseti my people to come to the mainland (to obtain firewood and water) EA 154:15; laqi kaspu laqi Lú.meš laqi sēnu the silver is taken away, the population and the sheep and goats are taken EA 263:12; ajāmi telqû LÚ.MEŠ ana ašābi ana āli from where will you take people to live in the town? EA 138:41; u tibbalkitu LÚ.MEŠ-ši its inhabitants will desert ibid. 103; šumma ibašši Lú. MEŠ ša mātija if there are people of my land (in Egypt, inform me) EA 38:16 (let. of the king of Cyprus); obscure: NAM.LÚ.Ux.LU DÙ.A.BI TAR-su CT 39 44:4 (SB (letter addressing) Lú-ut-tim Bābili Thompson Catalogue pl. 2 C 3:2 (NB).

2' people in gen. ilum ana akāl alpī u a-wi-lu-tim qātam iškun the pestilence has begun to ravage among cattle and men ARM 3 61:11; I left the city qadu Lú.MEŠ ša ira'a=muni together with those of the people who love me EA 83:50, cf. Lú.MEŠ-šu tīšašuna elija his (the king's) people are angry with me ibid. 35; seḥru Lú.MEŠ ina libbi āli there are only a few people in the city EA 103:50; išimmi ištu pī Lú.MEŠ-tum I hear people (saying) EA 106:39, cf. gabbi Lú.ME iraḥa=mušu all the people love him ibid. 40; ul tīdi sarrutta ša Lú.MEŠ do you not know the people's wickedness? EA 162:14; šumma NAM. Lú.Lú.MEŠ šanûtu... PN la idēšunūti (I swear)

that there were other people whom PN knew (among the trees they have been cutting at night) HSS 97:8 (Nuzi), cf. ana mīni tešmuna LÚ.MEŠ šanūtu why did other people hear (of it)? EA 108:52; ina pī lemni lišāni lemutti ša LÚ.MEŠ (may I be safe) from the wicked speech (and) the evil rumors among people BMS 12:66, see Ebeling Handerhebung 80; itti LÚ.MEŠ luba'i sūqa let me walk along the street with all the other people STC 2 pl. 82:84; kî mala LÚ a-me-lut-ti ša ṭābti ša DUMU Jakini ilḥimu all the persons who have tasted the salt of the PN-tribe ABL 747 r. 6.

- somebody, anybody: lu šarrum lu bēlum lu iššakkum u lu a-wi-lu-tum ša šumam nabiat be he king, lord, iššakku or also any human being CH xlii 43, cf. MDP 2 108 vi 13, cf. also lu a-we-lu-tum šumša Syria 32 16 v 11 (Jahdunlim), see also Sumer 11 p. 110, in lex. section; LÚ.MEŠ ša la tištimuna ana šarri (the king should beware of) anybody who does not listen to the king EA 216:18; kî Lú a-milu-ut-ti itten pušu kî šâšu he (does) as everybody always does KBo 1 23:8; URU ša NAM. LÚ.Ux.LU NU DÙ.MEŠ nišē īmura if people see (in a well) a city which no human being has built CT 39 22:8 (SB Alu); a-wi-lu-tam ana atallukim ul inaddinu they do not allow anyone to move about freely ARM 4 64 r. 4'.
- 2. soldier, workman, retainer, slave -a) soldier, workman: (tribute consisting of metal objects) itti 2 šu.ši a-mi-lu-te along with 120 men (cattle, sheep, and goats) AKA 43:51 (Tigl. I); send horses to your servant $m\bar{a}du$ Lú.MEŠ ittija I have many soldiers (in need of them) EA 106:43; give me 20 LÚ.MEŠ ana naṣāri āl šar: ri twenty men to hold the city of the king EA 151:15, and passim with figures before Lú in EA; jānu lú.meš ina libbiši there are no soldiers in it (to hold the city) EA 62:12; note amur LÚ.MEŠ ša tušebbil ana šarri bēlika these are the men whom you have to send to the king your lord (a list of names, heads of families, etc., follows) EA 162:67 (let. from Egypt); Lú-ti Hatti hubut qaštija Hittites whom I took as prisoners OIP 2 73:57 (Senn.); they pay as fine 1 lú 2 gun urudu.meš ša lú-ti one man (and) two talents of bronze per person (killed) ADD 164 r. 5.

amīlūtu 2b amīlūtu 2c

b) retainer (male, female, old, young, MB, rarely Nuzi, NB): (list of a large family) naphar 20 nam.lú.u_x.lu.meš Aro, WZJ 8 573 HS 115:16, cf. a-mi-lu-ta arkīta u panīta ibid. HS 111:4, and note a-mi-lu-us-sa $l\bar{\imath}kul$ her retainers should eat (the barley planted) ibid. 7, and passim in this let.; 9 a-mi-lu-ussu ana pî a-mi-lu-ti-[šu-nu] itti aššābī ša āli ŠE.BAR $idnaššu[n\bar{u}\check{s}i]$ give his nine retainers, according to their individual retainer-status, barley (as rations) together with the metics of the city BE 17 83:16, cf. PBS 2/2 25:5; aššum NAM.LÚ.LU_x(GIŠGAL).MEŠ *ša ili ... isbatu* because he seized the personnel of the god PBS 2/2 116:12; barley ŠE.BA a-mi-lu-ti ša bītānu rations of the internal (work crew of) retainers BE 15 41:3; (after a list of two men and six women) naphar 8 NAM.LÚ.LUx ŠÁM X KÙ.GI SAG.GÉME(!).ARAD.NE.NE Ša PN in all eight persons, worth 58 shekels of gold, the personnel of PN BE 14 7:9, cf. 5 NAM. LÚ.LU_x ARAD ša PN ibid. 2:6, also PBS 2/2 89:7 and 4 NAM.LÚ.U_x.LU ša PN PBS 8/2 162:5 (all MB); payment of 7 a-mi-lu-ta (for a slain dušmītu-girl) BBSt. No. 9:12 (early NB); a-la-ad a-me-lu-ti alpē u sēni birthgiving among the retainers, the cattle and sheep and goats ibid. ii 27; aššum nam.lú.lú.meš-šu mimma šumšu ... ina arki PN la išassû they will not claim again from PN any of the personnel (referred to as NAM.LÚ.LÚ.SAL line 5) JEN 468:31; jānu LÚ.MEŠ ša ašbu ina ekalliši u anumma Lú.meš ša ašbuni ina ekal: liši PN PN₂ PN₃ PN₄ anumma 4 Lú.meš ša ašbuni ina ekalliši there were no retainers staying in his palace, moreover the retainers who stayed in his palace were PN, PN₂, PN₃, (and) PN₄, these were the (only) four retainers staying in his palace EA 62:23, 25, and 27; in NB: 5 Lú a-me-lut-tum u 20 gur suluppī šūbilani send me five workmen and twenty gur of dates YOS 3 163:19 (let.); Lú a-me-lutú. MEŠ šīni(!) terramma innaššu return to him this team of workmen BIN 1 87:13 (let.); $j\bar{a}n\hat{u}$ Lú-ut-su ul umaššar if not, I will not release his workman YOS 3 95:28; note also (barley expended for) KA.KÉŠ LÚ-ti AfK 2 51:12 (Itti-Marduk-balāţu); exceptionally in SB: umāmu a-me-lu-tú u būšu u makkūru ša māt nakri

suātu qāssu ikaššad will he bring as booty from that enemy country animals, slaves, and other valuables? Craig ABRT 1 81:27 (oracle query); they now receive camels u a-me-luti(var. -tu) Streck Asb. 76 ix 52; miḥirti alpi ṣēni a-me-lu-ti amāru u maḥāru Šurpu VIII 57.

- c) referring in NB to a household slave but not denoting slaves as such -1' referring specifically to females: idi Lú a-me-lut $tum j\bar{a}nu$ no wages are to be paid for the woman (referring to a qallatu given as pledge) Dar. 575:6, also TuM 2-3 115:8, Wr. LÚ-tú Nbn. 340:6, Stevenson Ass.-Bab. Contracts No. 32:7, and passim, also idi Lú a-me-lut-tum jānu (referring to two named lamutānu-women given as pledge) AJSL 27 221 No. 20:8; note (referring to a wife given by her husband as pledge) idi a-me-lu-tum jānu Nbn. 655:8; šīm a-me $lut-tu_4$ -šu (sale of a qallatu) Nbn. 665:11, cf. also Nbk. 31:7; a-me-lu-ut-ti attūa šî she is my slave girl CT 22 202:11; fPN a-me-lu-tú mah: rītu fPN, a former slave girl TuM 2-3 1:15.
- 2' referring specifically to male slaves: Lú ša a-me-lu-ut-ti ana kaspi iddinuma a man who sells a slave SPAW 1889 p. 828 (pl. 7) ii 15 (NB laws); (after a list of 12 names) 12-ta ame-lut-ti ša . . . PN ana Eanna [ana x] kaspi iddinuma twelve men whom PN sold to the temple Eanna for x silver (but took away himself and had them stay in his house) BIN 1 120:8; for mandattu (q.v.) used normally referring to slaves, see Lú-ut-tum u mandattu AnOr 8 53:11, and a-me-lut-tum u mandattišu JRAS 1926 107:20; idi a-me-lu-tum jānu (referring to a qallu slave) Nbn. 1116:6, Lú a-melut-tum (referring to a qallu sold) Nbn. 801:8, wr. a-me-lut-tum VAS 5 45:7, wr. Lú-tú VAS 5 93:7.
- 3' referring to a group of named slaves, male and female, adults and children: PN PN $_2$ u $^{\rm f}$ PN $_3$ Lú-ut-ti ša PN $_4$ Nbn. 392:2; $^{\rm f}$ PN $^{\rm f}$ PN $_2$ u $^{\rm f}$ PN $_3$ naphar 3-ta Lú a-me-lut-tum ša PN $_4$ YOS 6 219:3; PN $m\bar{a}r$ 5 šanāti u PN $_2$ $m\bar{a}r$ 4 šanāti naphar 2-ta Lú-ut-ta-sú-nu YOS 7 164:3, cf. PN u $^{\rm f}$ PN $_2$ Lú-ut-su Dar. 319:5; $^{\rm f}$ PN qallassu PN $_2$ $m\bar{a}rasu$ rabu PN $_3$ $m\bar{a}rasu$ tardinni u $^{\rm f}$ PN $_4$ $m\bar{a}rassu$ ša šizib naphar 4 a-me-lu-tu AnOr 8 19:5; PN u PN $_2$ Lú

amīlūtu 3a amīlūtu 4

a-me-lut-su Nbn. 533:4, PN u ^fPN₂ DAM-šu naphar 2-ta L \dot{u} -tu TCL 12 65:4, and passim in such contexts.

- 4' referring to household slaves not named: LÚ-tú haliqtu u mimma ša harrānišunu ša illâ whatever fugitive slave or profit of their business venture which turns up (again) TCL 13 160:13 (= Camb. 169); $itti \ b\bar{\imath}ti \ eqli$ u a-me-lut-ti TCL 12 32:33, also VAS 5 25:11; $30~{
 m L}\acute{u}~a$ -me-lu-tum gal- \acute{u} tur $halqa~ma\check{s}kanar{a}ta$ thirty slaves, old and young, fugitive, or left as pledges TCL 12 43:15; Lú-tú ina qāt tamkāri abkamma (he said) "Get me slaves from a (slave) dealer" TCL 12 32:37; 118-ta LÚ a-me-lut-tum.meš libbû tuppi ša zitti(!) TCL 13 223:9, cf. ina eqlāti u lú a-me-lut-tum. MEŠ ibid. 13; naphar 51 lú a-me-lu-ut-tum u 6 bītāti ina Bābili u Barsipa Dar. 379:51; fields 5 a-me-lut-tum u udê bīti five slaves, and household utensils Nbn. 760:1, and passim; note Lú- $t\acute{u}$ $b\bar{\imath}ti$ Nbn. 668:5 and 9; a-melut-ti ša bīt abija members of the household of my father ABL 716 r. 16 (NB); note (referring to persons called niše bīti) Lú-tú Nbn. 668:14 and 17, also 8 Lú a-me-lu-ut-tum Lú. UN.MEŠ É-ŠÚ TCL 13 193:9, also naphar 3 ame-lut-tum la-ta-ni-ia JRAS 1926 107:5.
- 3. status of being freeborn, behavior of a gentleman, mature old age — a) status of being freeborn: aššum PN u mārī PN, a-wilu-tam apqidakkum u kanīkšunu mahar PN, tušēzibanni I have officially informed you of the awilu-status of PN and of the sons of PN2 and you have had a sealed document concerning them drawn up in the presence of PN₃ PBS 7 94:7, see Landsberger, JCS 8 67 n. 167; [a-m]i-lu-us-su $[\bar{i}]murma$ he checked on his status of amīlu (Sum. col. broken) Ai. III vi 28; note in Sum.: níg.tuku.mu ù nam.lú.ux.lu.mu en.na.bi.šè.àm sigi. zul nu.mu.un.da.gál how long will you be unable to see my wealth and my freeborn status? Dialogue 2:46 (courtesy M. Civil).
- b) behavior of a gentleman: mala ēpušu a-wi-lu-ti amur see my gentlemanly behavior in whatever I have done Kienast ATHE 27:33; a-wi-lu-ta-kà lāmur let me see you act as a gentleman CCT 3 34a:26; mala a-wi-lu-ti-

ku-nu in accordance with your status as gentlemen CCT 3 19a:16, cf. ammala a-wi-luti-ni BIN 4 31:38; $k\bar{\imath}ma$ a-wi-lu-ti- $k\grave{a}$ epu \check{s} . . . diššunūti give it to them in a gentlemanly way TCL 20 92:28, cf. also CCT 4 11b:17' and KT Hahn 10:10; a-wi-lu-tám tēpušma gimil: lam ... taškun BIN 6 207:15; note a-wilu-tu ni-a(copy: -e)-a-ti-i are we not (both) gentlemen? KTS 15:34; a-wi-lu-tám la alluku (see $al\bar{a}ku$ mng. 4a-2' ($am\bar{e}l\bar{u}tu$)) ICK 1 177:32 (all OA); kīma a-wi-lu-ti-ka [ra]bītim ana dēkî please, in your great kindness, $[qi]b\bar{\imath}ma$ speak to the recruiter CT 4 29c:10, cf. Kraus AbB 1 119:8', also $k\bar{\imath}ma\ a$ -wi-lu-ti-ka $qib\bar{\imath}\lceil ma \rceil$ VAS 16 66 r. 6 (all OB).

- c) mature old age: awīlum a-wi-lu-tam illak mār mārīšu i-ma(!)-a-ar the man will reach old age and see his grandsons YOS 10 44:70 (OB ext.), cf. ibid. 54:21, cf. also Lú-tam rabītam illak he will reach great old age ZA 43 98 ii 26 (Sittenkanon); a-mi-lu-tam ul ikaššad he will not reach old age Kraus Texte 3b ii 49; Lú-tám illak bīta urappaš he will grow old and enlarge the family ibid. 48, cf. UD.BI GÍD.DA Lú-tám illak ibid. iii 4 (= 2b r. 12), also Lú-tám Du-ak ibid. 6 r. 10.
- 4. status of a retainer (MB only): a-wi-lu-us-su-nu ina lē'i ša bēlija šatrat their retainer status is written down on the roll (of the retainers) of my lord BE 17 51:17; NAM.LÚ. Ux.LU.MEŠ ana bēlija ukânma anandin I will establish who is a retainer and hand (him) over to my lord Aro, WZJ 8 573 HS 115:29; 9 a-mi-lu-us-su ana pī a-mi-lu-ti-[šu-nu] itti aššābī ša āli ŠE.BAR idnaššu[nūši] (see mng. 2b) BE 17 83:16; ina Lú-ti-ia ina kīnūtija as a loyal retainer Smith Idrimi 57.

Since amīlūtu is a collective, it often replaces Lú.MEŠ before gentilics, especially in peripheral and late texts. The Akkadian reading of Lú.MEŠ remains in such instances doubtful.

The Sumerogram DUMU NAM.LÚ.U.x.LU and the Akkadogram DUMU A-MI-LU-UT-TI-ia in Hittite seem to represent artificial formations meant to render the Hittite word for mankind, cf. Friedrich Heth. Wb. pp. 210 (s.v. tandukeššar), 269 and 305 (courtesy P. H. ten Cate).

amir damī amirtu A

In JEN 381:6 and 12 read LÚ.MEŠ ta-mu-du, see $tam\bar{u}du$. For SAL.LÚ(.MEŠ)-tum in Alalakh, see sinništu.

amir dami s.; murderer (lit.: experienced in bloodshed); SB*; cf. amāru A.

hab-ba-tu = da-a-i-ku, $a-mir\ da-mi = ta-pi-ik$ $da-me\ Malku\ I\ 99f$.

LÚ A-ra-me halqu munnabtu a-mir da-me habbilu ṣīruššu iphuru the Arameans, runaways, deserters, murderers, (and) evildoers gathered around him OIP 2 42 v 22 (Senn.); habbātu šarrāqu a-mir [dami] robbers, thieves, (and) murderers AfO 18 114 ii 4 (Esarh.).

amirānu (awirānu, awarrānu, lawirānu, la'irānu, la'iriānu) s.; standing water (after a flood); SB.

ni-gìn NIGÍN = [p]a-ši-ru, a-wi-[ra]-nu (var. [la]-wi-[ra]-nu) A 1/2:50 f., also, wr. a-me-ra-nu Ea I 32h-i; ni-gi-in NIGIN = pa-ši-ru, a-me-ra-nu, i-te-²-lu-ú Ea I 47j-p; a.dé.a = e-du-ú, a.si.ga = e-si-gu, a.nigin = a-mi-ra-nu 5R 16 i 9ff. (group voc.); n[i-mi-en] [NIGIN] = la-wi-ra-nu-um (var. a-wa-ar-ra-nu-um) Proto-Diri 62; ni-im NIM = la-wi-ra-nu // A.MEŠ pa-ši-ru-[tu] A VIII/3 Comm. 6; ý \mathfrak{g} la-wi-ri-a-nu-pú Proto-Izi 390.

dumu bí.íb.tak₄ nim.nim.ma bí.in.šub: māra ušēzibma ⟨ana⟩ la-i-ra-[ni]m(!) iddi (Ištar) caused (the father) to abandon (his) son and expose him to the water standing after the flood SBH p.70:6f.; kušú(wr.NAGAR).ku₈ a.nim.ma me.ri kúr dug₄.ga.na //.ni: kušá ina la-i-ri-a-ni (var. la-i-ra-ni) tētiqu you (Ninurta) avoided the crocodile in the standing water 4R 30 No. 1 r. 15f., var. from unpub. dupl., courtesy W. F. Albright; a.na ÚḤ.Pú nu.me.a ki.A ba.an.gul.la: ina balu la-a-i-ra-a-nu kibri ú-tab-ba-bi-bit (for ūtabbit) the embankment was destroyed without there being water left standing from the flood SBH p. 55 r. 16f.

ši-ir-ha-nu, gi-ip-šu = a-gu- \acute{u} , la-i-ra-nu = A.MEŠ pa-ši-ru-ti Malku II 51; a-#e-du- \acute{u} = $m\^{u}$ naš \acute{u} , a-ba-sig-ga = A.MEŠ na-ha-su, la-i-ra-nu = mi-li kiš-šat ibid. 58 ff.

appāru šû innaddi a-wi-ra-an-šu [...] that swamp will be abandoned, its standing water [will ...] KAR 300:10 (Alu), wr. IGI. LÁ.BI NÍG.TUK (as if derived from amāru) CT 41 13:9.

Landsberger, MSL 8/2 p. 90 n. 25.

amirtu A (amertu, imertu, iwirtu, ameštu) s.; 1. inspection, checking, choice, 2. inventory, check list, 3. observation post; OB, Mari, SB, NB; imertu, iwirtu in OB, ameštu in NB; cf. amāru A.

za-al zal = a-mi-ir- $[t\acute{u}]$, $\acute{s}ur$ -du-u A II/1 iii 14', ef. a-mi-ir- $[t\acute{u}]$...] ina $\acute{s}i$ -mi-tan $\acute{a}r$ -ki L^{\acute{u}}.ME tak-nun in the evening after the people (are gone) A II/1 iii Comm. 14'; bu.i = e-du-[tum], ma-lu- $[\acute{u}]$, a-mir-[tum] Lanu A 186ff.

a-ra-tu-ú, si-si-ri-nu, a-mir-tum = MIN (= [šubtu]) Explicit Malku II 145ff.

- 1. inspection, checking, choice -a) in OB: (list of fields given to twelve persons) 12 ERÍN bihrum NÍG. ŠU PN ša ana a-me-er-ti*šu-nu ana qabê* PN *iṣbatu* (see *bēru* B usage a) CT 45 52:28; x eqlam ašar damqu šumma a-me-er-ta-šu-nu šumma ša ina gātika ibaššû idinšunūšim give them ten bur of land in a good place, either what they choose or from what you have available OECT 3 33:36; ina nidītim ša rēš ekallim ukallu a-mi-ir-ta-šu 6 bur eglam ana PN idin give PN six bur of land, (of) his choosing, from the fallow land which is held for the palace TCL 7 5:6, cf. a-me-er-ta-a-šu 2 bur eqlam idiššum 70:10; eqlam kīma eqlim ana PN a-me-er-tašu idnašum give PN a field in place of (the other) field (of) his choosing BIN 78:39, also i-mi-ir-ta-šu eqlam ina GN idiššu UCP 9 334 No. 9:9, also a-[mi-i]r-ta-šu idiššum UET 5 35:7 (let. of Rim-Sin); ina i-wi-ir-ti-ka 10 gán eqlam ... idiššum give him ten iku of land according to your choice OECT 3 36:11; 1 bur eqlam pani 3 bur ina a-[me]-er-ti-ka šutamlīšu provide him according to your choosing with one bur of land toward the three bur TCL 7 55:15, cf. ina i-me-er-ti-šu eglam kīma eglim šukunšu OECT 3 41:11.
- b) in Mari: $t\bar{e}mum$ annûm ša $in\bar{u}ma$ wa-[...] u a-me-er-ta- $\check{s}u$ -nu $a\check{s}t[\bar{a}]l$ this (was the) report when [...], and I asked for (the result of) their inspection ARM 6 70 r. 4', cf. $ann\bar{u}tm$ a-me-er-ta- $\check{s}u$ -nu this was their inspection ibid. 14'.
- c) in NB: various officials ša ana muḥḥi a-mir-tum ša ṣēni u ÁB.GUD.ḤI.A šap-par-ru-nu who have been sent for the inspection of the sheep and goats and the cattle AnOr 8 61:14; Lú širakū ša Ištar Uruk ša arki a-mir-tum ... tābukanimma ina panīni tapgidu the

oblates of DN whom you brought here after the inspection and entrusted to us YOS 7 70:4; LÚ.ERÍN.MEŠ halqūtu u mītūtu ša ina a-mir-tum ša Lú qīpi la a-mar the missing or dead workmen who were not present (lit.: seen) at the inspection by the official Cyr. 292:2; a-<na> muḥḥi a-mir-tum LÚ.ERÍN.MEŠ ša gāt gīpi bēlī išpurru amur aki a-mir-\ti> ša PN LÚ.ŠID.É.GAL imurru [...] concerning the inspection of the workmen under the authority of the official of which my lord wrote, see, according to the inspection which the palace scribe PN made[...] CT 22 242:4 and 7; GIŠ.DA.ME ša kurummāti u GIŠ.DA.ME ša LÚ ši-rak ittika bēlī liššâ a-mir-ti ša Lú ši-rak ša ... Esagila ... u ekurrāte gabbi am $\lceil ru \rceil$ the ration lists and the lists of the oblates are with you, let my lord bring (them), the inspection of the oblates of Esagila and all the temples has been made TCL 9 103:24.

2. inventory, check list (NB): a-meš-tum akanna kî ukallimuš lú.erín.meš ušuzzu ajūtu ina libbi ul īmur alla 121 LÚ.ERÍN.MEŠ when I showed him the check list here, (the names of) the workmen were there, he could not find more than 121 workmen on it RA 11 166:9; a-mir-tum ša kalumē ša LÚ. SIPA.MEŠ ša Šamaš ša ... am-rat(text -mar) inventory of the lambs of the shepherds of DN, which was made (after the accounting) Pinches Peek 3:1; a-mir-tum ša inbi ša āli eššu inventory of the fruit trees of the new city Cyr. 197:1; pūt etēru ša suluppī a' 4 GUR níg.ga Nabû u suluppī mala ina a-mir-tum itterunu PN ... naši PN guarantees payment of these four gur of dates belonging to DN and of as many dates as exceed (those listed in the inventory) VAS 3 74:10; a-mir-tum ša ŠE.BAR inventory of the barley CT 22 19:7, cf. x barley a-mir-tum ša hanšû inventory of the hanšû-fief VAS 6 30:19, also Nbk. 459:1; list of cattle a-mir-tum makkūr DN u DN₂ inventory of the property of Ištar and Nanâ (heading of list) YOS 6 130:1, cf. (cattle) a-mir-tum ša ... am-rat(!) Cyr. 117:1, also (ducks) a-mir-tum ša ina pan rē'ê Camb. 239:1.

3. observation post: see Explicit Malku, in lex. section; nakru ina šubat a-mir-ti-MU

uššab the enemy will occupy my observation post CT 20 13:7 (SB ext.), cf. ina šubat a-mir-ti «MU» nakri uššab I will occupy the enemy's observation post ibid. 9.

Ad mng. 1: Thureau-Dangin, RA 21 8 n. 2.

amirtu B in la amirtu s.; unseemly thing(s); SB*; pl. la amrātu; ef. amāru A.

 $la\ na{\cdot}ta{\cdot}a{\cdot}tum = la\ a{\cdot}ma{\cdot}ra{\cdot}a{\cdot}t\acute{u}$ Šurpu p. 50 Comm. B 8.

la a-mir-ti i[qtabi l]a saniqt[i] iqtabi he uttered unseemly things, he uttered improper things Šurpu II 40; la am-ra-a-ti lummudu la naṭâti šūḥuzu (who) knows unseemly things, has learned improper things ibid. 64.

Landsberger, MAOG 4 320.

amiru s.; 1. obstruction, stoppage of the ear, 2. deaf person; SB.*

[ú-ru] [$\!$ Har] = a-mi-rum šá uz-[ni] A V/2:200; ur $\!$ Har = a-me-ru šá uz-ni, ka-pa-tú [šá] Min Sa Voc. A 16' f., giš.túg.pi = ha-as-su, giš.túg.pi.lá = tu-um-mu-[mu], giš.túg.pi.šú = a-mi-[ru], giš.túg.pi.šú = suk-ku-ku Antagal C 44 ff.

a-me-ra ze-e uz-ni stoppage (of the ear means) refuse (i.e., wax) of the ear Lambert BWL 52:19 (Ludhul Comm.).

- 1. obstruction, stoppage of the ear: $uzn\bar{a}ja$ ša uttammima ussakkika hašikkiš itbal a-mira-šin (var. a-mir-ši-na) ipteti nišmāja my ears, which had been stopped up (and) clogged like (those of) a deaf-mute, he removed their stoppage (and) opened my hearing Lambert BWL 52:19 (Ludlul III), for comm., see lex. section, cf. $atm\hat{e}$ $p\bar{i}ja$ ittaṣb[at . . .] $uzn\bar{a}ja$ a-mi-ru la-ma-a-ni AfO 19 50:65, see also $am\bar{i}ru$ ša $uzn\bar{i}$ A V/2, S² Voc. A, in lex. section.
- 2. deaf person: see (among words for deaf persons) Antagal C, in lex. section; $[peh]\hat{u}$ hasīsūa a-me-ra-niš e-me my ears are clogged, I have become like a deaf person 79-7-8, 168:11 (unpub. lit., courtesy W. G. Lambert).

Since the meaning "deaf" for $am\bar{\imath}ru$ is attested in the lex. texts, the phrase $am\bar{\imath}r\bar{a}ni\check{s}$ $em\hat{u}$ may be taken as a construction of $em\hat{u}$ (see $ew\hat{u}$ mng. 1b) with a noun ending in $-\bar{a}ni\check{s}$, rather than as containing a noun $am\bar{\imath}r\bar{a}nu$.

āmiru adj.; 1. onlooker, witness, 2. reader, 3. ill-wisher(?); OB, EA, SB; wr. syll. and 1GI with phon. complement; cf. amāru A.

āmiru amkamannu

ba-ár BAR = $nat\bar{a}lu$, $dag\bar{a}lu$, naplusu, bara, a-mi-ru, itapruru A I/6:255ff.; [i-gi] IGI = a-me-ru VAT 10296 i 16 (text similar to Idu).

 u_4 . $hul im. hul igi. du_s. a. meš: <math>\bar{u}m\bar{u}$ ša lemutti imhull \bar{u} a-me-ru-ti(var. -tum) šunu they are evil monsters, evil winds who spy around CT 1613 iii 1f.

- 1. onlooker, witness a) in gen.: u nukurtu ana jäši epšati enūma Lú a-mi-ri hostilities have beset me, that anyone can see (uncert.) EA 288:29 (let. of Abdi-Hepa).
- b) with amāru: a prisoner who can go outside and a-mi-ru-um i-im-ma-ru-šu whom Bagh. Mitt. 2 79:13 (OB); someone notices šumma ki.min a-mi-ru rūqiš igi.du, if ditto (= a luminous phenomenon is seen) and someone sees it from afar CT 38 29:44 (SB Alu), cf. (if a well opens by itself and) a-miru 1GI-ma mê išti somebody notices it and drinks of its water CT 39 21:168 and 22:1, cf. ibid. 22:9; for dāgilu idgul a-mi-ru ēmuru see dāgilu, and see Weidner, AfO 14 313 n. 133a; will the enemy capture GN? ina šalimti ina qibīt ilūtika rabīti Šamaš . . . qabi ku-un 161-ru IGI-mar šēmû išemme in a favorable case, O Samaš, through your divine orders will (the decision) be pronounced definitively, so that he who has eyes can see, he who has ears can hear? Knudtzon Gebete 1:16, and passim, wr. a-mi-ru $e-ma-a-\lceil r\rceil a$ šē $m\hat{u}$ iš $emm\hat{e}$ ibid. 48:13, IGI-ra IGI ibid. 104:10, and passim, also (will the enemy capture GN) $il\bar{u}t[ka\ rab\bar{u}tu]$ $id\hat{e}$] a-mi-ri [i]m-ma-a-ra [$\check{s}\bar{e}m\hat{u}$ $i\check{s}emme$] Knudtzon Gebete 16:10, and passim in this phrase, for spellings see ibid. p. 24, see also PRT p. xiv; note the atypical context and construction: kīma ka ilūtika rabīti Šamaš ... EŠ.BAR-ka šalmu uru gn nakru issabassû iktašassû ... hubussu šallassu ihtab(a)tu 191-ru i-ta-ma-ru šēmû iltemê ilūtka rabīti idê your majesty knows whether, according to your divine orders, O Šamaš, your oracular answer being, the enemy has taken GN, conquered it, despoiled it, and people have actually seen and heard it Knudtzon Gebete 72:7.
- 2. reader: a-me-ru aj ițpil the reader (of the tablet) must not damage it CT 14 9 r. ii 17, also ibid. 28 r. 4; a-mi-ru la ițappil StOr 1 33 r. 9, 3R 2 No. 22 K.2670:59, also, wr. a-mir STT 174 r. 11, a-me-ri 177 r. 11.

3. ill-wisher(?): a-me-ri (var. a-mi-ru) libāšanni may my ill-wisher come to shame on my account BMS 19:27, var. from PBS 1/1 17:26; note [IGI].LÁ-šú ana hadê eli a-mi-ri-šú GUB-zi in order that he who sees him rejoice (at his sight), in order to triumph over his ill-wisher 4R 55 No. 2:9.

For $\bar{a}mir\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{a}mir\bar{\iota}a$, see $am\bar{a}ru$ A v. mng. 1a-3'.

āmišu s.; evil; lex.*

hul.gál = z[a-m]a-nu, hul.dúb = a-mi-šu Antagal A 107f.; za-ma-nu, a-mi-šu = lem-nu Malku I 83f.; En a-mi-//ri-šú: ša ize'erušu his illwisher(?) (explained as) he who hates him (uncert., perhaps to be read bēl āmirišu) CT 41 27 r. 5 (Alu Comm.). Meissner BAW 2 7.

*amittu see abattu B usage a-1'.

amkamannu adj.; (a color of horses); Nuzi; foreign word.

2 ANŠE.KUR.RA NITA MU 3 SA₅ am-qa-maan-nu 1 anše.kur.ra nita mu 7 am-qa-[maan]-nu 1 ANŠE.KUR.RA NITA MU 4 sa-al-mu naphar 2 simittu anše.kur.ra.meš ana qāt PN nadnu two three-year-old roan (and) a.-colored stallions, one seven-year-old a.colored stallion, one four-year-old black stallion, in all, two teams of horses have been given to PN AASOR 16 100:23f.; 1 KI,MIN (= ANŠE.KUR.RA) NITA MU 5 am-qa-ma-annu ti-im-zu ina kutallišu pu-ha-ar-ri-in-nu one five-year-old a.-colored stallion with a puharrinnu-colored timzu-spot on his back ibid. 6, cf. ibid. 11 and 15 (translit. only); 1 ANŠE. KUR.RA am-qa-ma-an-nu ša KUR Mu-ur-kuna-aš one a.-colored horse from GN ibid. cf. 1 ANŠE.KUR.RA am-ga-ma-annu ša ekalli ibid. 12, cf. also ibid. 16, 21, HSS 15 101:3, 11, 103:22, ANŠE.[KUR.RA.MEŠ] zi-luqa-an-nu ù am-qa-ma-an-nu horses, silukannucolored, and a.-colored HSS 15 103:12; 1 ANŠE. KUR.RA SAL am-qa-ma-an-nu one a.-colored mare HSS 15 104:9; 1 ANŠE.KUR.RA BABBAR am-qa-ma-an-nu one white (and) a.-colored horse SMN 2484:10.

For a proposal of an Indic etymology angama from anga-"limb" or *anka "brandmark," see Kronasser, WZKM 53 189.

amma ammakam

amma interj.; lo, behold; OA.

- a) referring to objects and persons near the speaker (often followed by a short sentence): appūh \(\frac{1}{3}\) MA.NA 5 GÍN be'ulātija a-ma $\frac{5}{6}$ MA.NA $kaspam\ ka$ il instead of my property being 25 shekels, behold! keep 50 shekels of silver (as a deposit) MVAG 33 No. 263:20; am-ma subātū anniūtum šīmtum ša PN behold! these garments are the acquisition of PN ICK 181:24, cf. a-ma 6 $kut\bar{a}n\bar{u}$ ša PN $sub\bar{a}t\bar{u}$ ula ša PN, BIN 48:8; am-ma 2 nēpišū ša kaspim behold! two packs of silver TCL 21 273:5, cf. MVAG 35/3 No. 330:9; a-ma awâ: tim ša ātawûkunni gumuršina Kienast ATHE 45:5; a-ma meḥrat māmītim ša [u]kalluniātini behold! the copy of the sworn agreement which they are keeping for us CCT 4 30a:8; a-ma x kaspum ša PN tamkārija ša . . . tasbutu behold! x silver of my creditor, which you have seized TCL 14 75:7.
- b) referring to persons nearby mentioned in the sentence: a-ma PN lizzizzakkunūti behold! PN (here) should give you warranty TCL 4 110:8; a-ma awīlū anniūtum lu ide'u behold! these men (here) know (it) TCL 19 78:31, cf. a-ma awīlū anniūtum lu šībūka BIN 4 108:18; a-ma suhārīja redēma ana kaspim diššunu behold! take (these) my slaves and sell them JSOR 11 135 No. 44:9; a-ma 5 ṣābum ebbarūtini CCT 4 38c:5; note exceptionally in the nuance of OB anumma: am-ma ašlakam aštaprakkum behold! I am sending you (this) fuller OIP 27 6:4 and, wr. a-ma ibid. 5:3.
- c) referring to the text of the letter itself (rare): a-ma uzakkunu apti behold! I have informed you BIN 6 138:3, cf. a-ma ha-ra-ni [...] CCT 4 29a:28; am-ma meher tuppim KBo 9 40:1; obscure: a(copy: e)-ma tamalakkūa u šunu lihliqu (for emendation, see J.Lewy, RA 35 86 n. 4 and delete sub ēma prep. CAD 4 (E) p.136) Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadocionnes 26:16.
- d) referring to persons, etc., near the addressee: a(!)-ma PN $\check{s}a$ -al behold! ask PN (there) KTS 17:31, cf. a-ma PN $\check{s}a$ -i-i l_5 CCT 3 34b:13, TCL 20 87:13; a-ma PN $k\bar{\imath}ma$ $j\hat{a}ti$ lizziz behold! PN should act (there) as

my representative BIN 6 138:17; a-ma PN kalašinama idē behold! PN (there) knows everything about it CCT 3 1:33; a-ma uzakka lu patiat behold! you (there) should be fully instructed BIN 4 84:14; a-ma ašar PN ... tuppū ... kanku petēšunu behold! (there) where PN is, the tablets are sealed, open them BIN 4 36:22; a-ma lu gimillī TCL 19 22:24; qātum iqqātim a-ma šaknatkum (obscure) Kienast ATHE 62:47; a-ma-a (in difficult context) TuM 1 4b:19.

e) ammamin (with pret.): a-ma-mi-in meḥrātim atta taddinam would that you had given me here some valuables (to buy copper with) CCT 3 33b:23, cf. a-ma-mi-in [x] MA.NA taddinam KTS 34a:29, also a-ma-mi-in meḥrā[tim] taddinanim TCL 19 63:27, and (in broken context) AAA 1 pl. 21 No. 3:6.

In ABL 276 r. 15 amma is a variant of umma; in ABL 1308 r. 7 am-ma (coll.) remains obscure.

J. Lewy, MVAG 35/3 p. 188 note to p. 291; Or. NS 15 384 n. 5. For *ammamin*, see J. Lewy, RA 35 p. 89; (Landsberger apud David, OLZ 1933 213 n. 7).

amma s.; mother; Elam; Elamite word.*

ana balāṭ Pilkiša am-ma ḥa-aš-du-uk (see ḥašduk) MDP 6 pl. 7 No. 3:4, and dupl.

amma (particle introducing direct speech) see *umma*.

ammak see ammakam.

ammaka see ammakam.

ammakam (ammakamma, ammaka, ammak, maka) adv.; there; OA, Bogh., RS, NA; in NA also mak(k)a (after issu), cf. ammiu.

a) in OA — 1' beside annakam: u kīma anāku annakam šībī aškunu u atta a-ma-kam šībī šukun just as I used witnesses here, so you use witnesses there CCT 2 5b:19, cf. adi šībē ṭuppam annakam la nīpuš a-ma-kam mala ṭuppim epāšim lu a-ma-kam lu annakam inneppaš šupram CCT 3 37a:22 and 24, cf. also lu ša a-ma-kam lu ša anna
kāma lu ša anna
kam> BIN 6
117:7; kīma annakam ina kaspim qātī šaknat ni u a-ma-kam attunu ina luqūtim . . . qātkunu kīma jāti šuknama just as I have established

ammakam ammammu A

a claim on the silver here, so you should establish a claim on the merchandise in my stead there TCL 19 69:25, also ibid. 67:25; amtam išti PN tu[rdam] annakam wēdāku a-ma-kam ana abini qibīma send me a slave girl with PN, I am alone here, speak to our principal there TCL 14 44:39; see also ašrakam.

2' other occs.: [lu ša] a-ma-kam lu ša Ālim whether from there or from Assur CCT 2 PN-ma a-ma-kam inūmi 45b:29: ummawašbāku umma anākuma 1 ma.na kaspam . . . šuqul PN says, "When I lived there I said, 'Pay the one mina of silver'" TCL 19 64:5, šumma ummī atti appanīja têrtiki lillikam a-ma-kam i-Na-hu-urki suhārum wašab you are my mother, let your order(s) come to me, there in GN is the boy (i.e., the writer) TCL 20 105:15; miššû ša a-ma-kam subātī tasbutunima why is it that you have seized the garments there? Kienast ATHE 59:12; ahī atta ammannim šanîm a-ma-kam taklāku you are my brother, in whom else can I trust there? TCL 14 15:22; atta a-makam malāka there with you lies the decision TCL 14 10 r. 8', also BIN 4 21:26, BIN 6 118:21, Golénischeff 15:14, ef. $attunu \ a-ma-k[am]$ malākunu Bab. 6 191 No. 7:21.

- 3' ammakamma: PN påšu a-ma-kà-ma iddinam Puzur-Aššur promised me there TCL 20 84:32, cf. a-ma-kam-ma aqbiakkum CCT 2 38:3, TCL 20 100:5; a-ma-kam-ma ana 1 MA.NA kaspim meḥrātim aknukma TCL 19 64:11; a-ma-kà-ma PN uḥassiska Aššur-malik reminded you there TCL 19 61:6, cf. a-ma-kam-ma BIN 6 177:3, CCT 4 8a:22.
- b) in Bogh.: ultu a-ma-ka from there (contrasted with ultu an-na-ka from here) KBo 1 14:9; for an interpretation of this difficult context, see Rowton, JCS 13 3.
- c) in RS: fD am-ma-ka ul i-be-ir he will not cross the river there MRS 6 73 RS 16.371:13, cf. eqel PN am-ma-ka-[m]a PN's field there ibid. 48 RS 16.166:15f.
- d) in NA 1' in gen.: dullu la ippušu šunu an-na-ak nišē am-ma-ka they do not do the work, they are here, the families are there ABL 537 r. 15; lūbilu išparāte ša šarri am-ma-

[ak] li-šim-ú let them bring the weavers of the king there, let them hear ABL 196 r. 1; am-ma-ka ussammek u annaka turra ... lusammek ABL 1148:10, cf. ibid. 5, cf. also (beside annaka) ABL 100:16.

2' with issu: Ištar TA am-ma-ka šarru TA an-na-ka Ištar (will enter) from there, the king from here ABL 1164 r. 1, cf. issu am-ma-ka ABL 183:10, 641:7, (with aphaeresis) issu-ma-ka ABL 146:11 and TA-ma-ak-ka TCL 9 67:24; note ammakamma: am-ma-ka-ma šunu šarru be[li] liš'al luṣṣiṣi they are there, let the king my lord investigate ABL 544:20.

J. Lewy, RA 35 83 ff.

ammakamma see ammakam.

ammaki (ammaku) conj.; instead of; SB*; cf. makû.

am-ma-ki(var. -ku) taškunu abūba nēšu litbâmma nišī lisahhir instead of your having sent the Deluge, would that lions had risen to diminish mankind Gilg. XI 182, also ibid. 183–185; am-ma-ki mārat Anim gitarrâtu amēlūtu tal-ma-[d]i-ma am-ma-ki ina šēri u dami qātāki šaknu am-ma-ki bīta terrubu bīta tu-și-i O Daughter of Anu (i.e., Lamaštu), instead of always being involved in hostile acts (and) men, instead of sullying your hands with blood and gore, instead of going in and out of houses (accept travel provisions and finery) RA 18 167:21ff.; am-ma-ki takka-li uzu.m[eš mi]n (=ammaki) ta-kàs-sa-si eșemta ... [akuli enz]a ina tarbași akuli immera ina supūri instead of eating (human) flesh, instead of gnawing (human) bones, eat the goat in the yard, eat the sheep in the fold K.6755:3ff.

Possibly from ana makî.

ammal (AHw. 43b) see mala.

ammala see mala.

ammamin see amma usage c.

ammammu A (ammu) s.; (a large beer jar); lex.*

dug.am.ma.am = \S U-mu (var. am-mu) Hh. X 218; dug.am.ma.am = \S U-mu = min (= nam-har) \S á sa-bi-i (between $hub\bar{u}ru$ and $har\hat{u}$) Hg. A II 67,

ammammu B ammar

in MSL 7 110; dug.am.ma.am = am-ma-am-mu (var. am-ma-mu) (in group with kirru, harû, lams sisû) Erimhuš VI 22; na₄.am.ma.am.za.gìn = šu-mu — a. of lapis lazuli (followed by harû) Hh. XVI 78.

ki-ir-ru, am-ma-am-mu = ha-ru-ú Malku IV 145f.

The ammammu is a large container similar to the harû, q.v., used for beer, cf. dug.am. am DU.DU.dug.lam.sá.ra.ke_x(KID) the a.-jar which carries (the beer of) the lamsare-vat Civil, Studies Oppenheim 70:55 (hymn to Ninkasi), see ibid. p. 85.

ammammu B s.; (a bird); lex.*
am.ma.am mušen = [šu] Hh. XVIII 280.

ammannâ pron.; anybody; MB.*

[...] itti am-man-na-a i nu-ḥas-si-sa dib-bi ša [...] let us discuss the matter of [...] with anybody AfO 10 5:13, see Landsberger, ibid. p. 141.

Possibly an error for mammanâ (von Soden, AHw. p. 43) or a formation similar to ans nanna "so-and-so."

Landsberger, AfO 10 141 n. 9.

ammânum adv.; from there; OA*; ef. ammiu.

miššu ša tatbiuma a-ma-nu-ma tattalku šummamin annīšam tallikam anāku aklākamin why is it that you suddenly went away from there? if you had come here, would I have detained you? CCT 3 43b:21; u atta a-ma-nu-um šupuršunūtima kaspī ana ṣērika lušēbilu: nim and you, write to them from there, let them take my silver to you KTS 30:35; a-ma(!)-num têrtaka ana kilallini litūramma let your order come from there to both of us BIN 4 28:30, cf. a(text za)-ma-nu-ma Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 27:33.

See also allānum.

J. Lewy, RA 35 83.

ammar (mar) pron.; 1. as much as, whatever, 2. (with a following unit of measure) one; MA, SB, NA.

1. as much as, whatever — a) in prepositional use — 1' in gen.: šumma Aššuraju ... ša kî šaparte am-mar šīmišu ina bīt a'īli usbūni if an Assyrian who lives in the house of another man as a pledge (for the sum)

corresponding to his value KAV 1 vi 42 (Ass. Code § 44); note with suffix: am-mar-ku-nu (in broken context) KUB 3 77:5 (MA let.); assa'al a-mar ma. na ussēsia I inquired as to how many minas he sent out ABL 150:11; am-mar qaqqad ubāni sihirte as much as the tip of the little finger ABL 392 r. 7; attatallak am-mar panīja gillatu ar[ši] (var. [gil]lati ubla) I sinned wherever I went KAR 45:20, var. from K.2367 (SB lit.); am-mar ūmēka taşab: bassu ABL 1024 r. 12, ef. am-mar ūmēšu (in broken context) ABL 1469 r. 9; ina bīt Ninurta mar dullušu ētapšu they performed all its rituals in the Ninurta temple ABL 951 am-mar sig, qaqquru lisīqunikkunu may they (the gods) reduce your soil in size to be as (narrow as) a brick Wiseman Treaties 527, cf. am-mar x [...] $m\bar{a}ssu$ am-mar hur-[ba] $t[u \ldots]$ qaqquru am-mar sig, aš kùš [...] AfO 8 24 i 2ff. (Aššur-nīrārī V treaty); $mušamṣ\bar{a}t$ am-mar libbi (Ištar) who makes one attain what one's heart (wishes) AKA 207 i 5 (Asn.), replacing the more common mal(a), for other examples see $mas\hat{u}$.

- 2' ammar annanna: URU.ŠE ana gimirtišu am-mar NINNI eqelšu the manor in its entirety amounting to such and such an area of land Bauer Asb. 2 90:17; ušēpišma mar NINNI GIŠ tal-li I had such and such a number of tallubeams made Streck Asb. 290:19, wr. A (i.e., mār) N[I]NNI ibid. 21, see Bauer Asb. 2 42 n. 5.
- **b)** introducing a relative clause -1' with a finite verb ending in -ni: šumma māru laššu am-mar imhurūni ... qaqqadamma utâr if there is no (other) son, he (the father) will return whatever he has received KAV 1 vi 36 (Ass. Code § 43), and passim; am-mar tadda: nani tuppukunu šutra šēbilani write a record of whatever you issue and send (it) to me KAV 99:23, cf. KAV 98:18 (both MA letters), cf. (a field) a-mar ina uru ša PN ilqiūni as much as he bought in the town of PN KAJ 135:3, also [a]-mar ... $iddin\bar{u}ni$ KAJ 157:2 (MA leg.); am-mar PN errišukani dini give PN as much (silver) as he asks from you ABL 185:7; ilāni gabbu am-mar itti DN uşûni ina šulme ina šubtišunu ittušbu all the gods, as many as went out with Aššur, took up their resi-

ammar ammarsigu

dences again ABL 42:10; qān appārāti mar ibaššûni as many reeds as there are ABL 124:4; sābē am-mar issu pan kakkēja ipparši: dūni šēpēja isbutu all the troops which had fled from my attack embraced my feet AKA 328 ii 90, also ibid. 227:47, and passim in Asn.; am-mar ālāni ... u am-mar ebburuni ina libbi ālāni ... am-mar ahītātešununi Borger Esarh. 108 iii 22ff.; LÚ.DUMU.MEŠ DIN. TIR^{ki} mar ina irtija illikuninni as many Babylonians as came to meet me Iraq 25 73 No. 66:6 (Nimrud let.); am-mar RN . . . $\check{s}arr\bar{u}tu$... ina muhhišunu uppašuni as many (of your descendants) as Esarhaddon will rule over Wiseman Treaties 9; tidintu am-mar RN ... iddinašuni as many gifts as Esarhaddon gave him Wiseman Treaties 90, and passim in this text.

- 2' with a stative or noun ending in -ni: mimma am-mar nassatūni gabbu ša mutiša whatever she brings with her, all belongs to her husband KAV 1 iv 77 (Ass. Code § 35); ammar epšani (in broken context) KUB 3 79:3 nišē am-mar marsūni gabbu (MA let.): šulmu the people, as many as were sick, are all well Thompson Rep. 257:9; am-mar ša ina ūmi annî rēhatūni as many (bricks) as remain this day ABL 126 r. 1, cf. am-mar ina panīšu rēhūni ABL 480 r. 5; am-mar nišēšuni saļļhir dinaššu give back to him as many as are his people ABL 1073:16, cf. ammar Lú.Kúr.Meš-ni ABL 1150:10; ittāte lu ša šamê lu ša erşeti lu ša šumma izbi am-mar-šina-ni assatar I wrote down the signs whether of the heaven (i.e., astrological) or of the earth or of (the series) *šumma izbu*, as many as there were ABL 223:7; iškuru ... am-mar šu-ut-ni tēma šuprani send me word about how much wax there is MCS 2 18:13 (MA let.).
- 3' without -ni: unūt ikkāri am-mar ibaššú the farmer's implements, as many as there are Lambert BWL 158:20 (MA fable), cf. ammar ēmuru Craig ABRT 1 10:24; naptunu am-mar ša parțu the meal, whatever was served MVAG 41/3 64:31 (MA rit.).
- c) ammar ša: am-mar ša ina libbi elippini ša RN everything which is in the ship belongs

to Esarhaddon Borger Esarh. 108 iii 16, cf. ibid. 17; a-mar ša abūa (ina) silli šarri iqnūni whatever my father has acquired under the protection of the king ABL 152:14, cf. a-mar ša šarru bēli išpuranni ABL 387:8, cf. also ABL 117:3, 121 r. 8, 872:3, etc., also am-mar ša GUD.MEŠ in-ti-si ABL 358 r. 7, and see masû.

- d) ammar ... ammar: 5000 šunu napšāti ina muḥḥi aḥe'iš am-mar mītūni issu libbišunu mētu u am-mar balṭūni balṭu they are five thousand souls altogether (counting) both the dead and the living (lit.: as many among them as have died and as many as are still alive) ABL 304:4f., cf. erbiu am-mar tēsipani am-mar tadūkani (see erbu usage b) ABL 910:5f., cf. also ABL 1378 r. 6f., (with maṣû, q.v.) 1285 r. 27, 1385 r. 4f.
 - e) issu mar: see ištu conj. usage d-6'.
- 2. (with a following unit of measure) one: am-mar dug aganni išatti he will drink (the contents of) one agannu-bowl (as punishment) ADD 436 r. 6, cf. mar DUG aganni sadru išatti he will drink one normal a.-bowl AJSL 42 182 No. 1162:13, ADD 244:15; ina 1 kùš am-mar ru-ți nămerišu kabbur its (the Anu-Adad temple's) towers are one and one-half cubits thick AfO 8 43:2, cf. ina 1 kùš am-mar ru-țí DAGAL ibid. r. 8 (NA); 1 [a]m-mar kumāni one kumānu-measure KAJ 147:2 (MA); one plank(?) of wood, 26 royal cubits long 1 ina 1 KÙŠ DAGAL am-mar esemti mubû one cubit wide, one "bone" thick ABL 130:12; annūrig ninassar ana šarri bēlini nišappara am-mar ubāni ša ūme illak we now watch (the planet) and we will report to the king our lord, it progresses one finger per day ABL 79 r. 7; note 18 ina 1 kùš gíd.da 5 am-mar [...] AfO 8 43 r. 6f.

Landsberger, WZKM 56 110 n. 5; von Soden, ibid. n. 6.

ammaratu see ammāru.

ammariakal see hamarakara.

ammarkara see hamarakara.

ammarsigu see amursiggu.

ammartû ammatu A

ammartû s.; eaglet; lex.*; Sum. lw.

[amar.A.Mušen] amar-rat-ti (pronunciation) = a-am-mar-[t]u-u KBo 1 47+ ii 4' (Bogh. Forerunner), in MSL 8/2 159.

For the reading ti of $\hat{\mathbf{A}}.\mathbf{M}\mathbf{U}\tilde{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{N}$, see $er\hat{u}$ C, lex. section.

ammaru s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi.*

É.MEŠ-tum ašar warkati tarbaṣu adi É.MEŠ-ti ša am-ma-ri u abussu the houses which are behind the ox-pen together with the a-houses and the storehouse HSS 13 366:6.

ammāru (fem. ammartu) s.; overseer; SB, NB; pl. ammārāni; ef. amāru A.

- a) $amm\bar{a}ru$: $3\ dannu\ šikari\ ana\ 10\frac{1}{2}\ GÍN$ LÚ am-ma-ra-ni three dannu-vessels of beer for ten and one-half shekels (for) the overseers VAS 6 223:10 (NB).
- b) ammartu: emuqti emqēti am-ma-rat nišī wisest of the wise women, overseer of the people (incipit of a song) KAR 158 vi 7, cf. am-ma-rat kal nišī ibid. ii 26, Ištar am-ma-ra-ta ibid. ii 30 (SB).

For personal names, see $am\bar{a}ru$ A v. mng. 1a-8'. In BE 9 55:4, ka-ra-am-ma-ri or ka-ra-am(-)ba-ri is most likely to be divided as karam and m/bari, see karammu.

von Soden, ZA 41 165.

ammaruakal see hamarakara.

ammašabbū s.; (a container); lex.*

dug.am.ma.am = \S U-mu, [dug.am.ma. \S ab.b]a = \S U-u Hh. X 218-218a, cf. dug.am.ma. \S ab.ba MSL 7 118:10 (MB Forerunner to Hh. X from Alalakh).

ammaštakal (a plant) see maštakal.

ammati (when) see mati.

ammatiš see ammatu B.

ammatu A s.; 1. forearm, 2. cubit; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and kùš, diš (i.e., 1) kùš.

ku-uš kùš = ra-a-tù, am-ma-tum MSL 3 221 G₆ iv 13'f. (Proto-Ea); ku-uš kùš = am-ma-tú Ea IV 73; ku-uš kùš = a[m-m]a-[tu] S³ Voc. Q 14'; [kùš].mu = am-ma-ti Ugumu D 13; [k]u-uš kùš = am-ma-a-tu (var. am-ma-tu), kùš.gal = min ra-bi-tu, kùš.gid.da = min a-ri-ik-tu, kùš.HAR.ra = min ma-da-du (var. ma-a-da-tu) Izi E 334ff.; [(x)].kùš, [(x)].kùš, [...].x, [...].x = am-[ma-tu] Nabnitu E 105ff; see also eblu lex. section.

agan(DAG.KISIM $_5$ XGA) á.kùš.a.na [zú] bé. kur $_5$.kur $_5$.e: si-ri-is-si-ina am-ma-ti-[ša] li-ba-si-ir (see sirtu A lex. section) PBS 1/2 122 r. 15f.

- 1. forearm: šumma qāt sammî šakin ... ša am-ma-tu-šú kabba[r]ama išid kappīšu hitmû if he has lyre-shaped hands, (this means) that his forearms are so thick that his wrists are immobilized Kraus Texte 24:19, cf. šumma kūš. MEŠ MAH. MEŠ ibid. 26:1; šumma qāt rābiṣi šakin ... ša am-ma-tu-šú šipāta lahma if he has hands (like) the rābişudemon, (this means) that his forearms are covered with hair ibid. 24 r. 5, cf. [šumma] [SAL] am-ma-tu-[šá] síg lahma ibid. 11c vi 14'; šumma sinništu šer'ān am-ma-ti-šá tebû if the veins of a woman's forearms pulsate ibid. vi 15'; a-ma-ša bu-lu-la her (Lamaštu's) forearms are BIN 272:5 (OB inc.), see von Soden, Or. NS 23 338; KÙŠ.ME-šú kinṣāšu u šēpāšu ikkalušu his forearms, shins, and feet pain him Labat TDP 112 i 15', also ibid. 88:16ff.; šumma kùš. Meš-šú ana zumrišu la utehhi if he cannot bring his forearm close to his body ibid. 88:15; uncert.: am-ma-te(var. -ti)-ia ina libbija uštēsīma BMS 11:5, see Ebeling Handerhebung 72; for kişir ammati see kişru.
- 2. cubit -a) in metrological texts: 6 §E = $ub\bar{a}nu$, $10ub\bar{a}nu = \check{s}iz\hat{u}$, $15ub\bar{a}nu = \frac{1}{2}\check{u}^{-itu}K\grave{U}\check{s}$, $30 \quad ub\bar{a}nu = 1 \quad \text{Kùš}, \quad 3 \quad \text{Kùš} = nik-kas.$ 6 KÙŠ = $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{qa-nu}GAR, 10 qanû = $[5^{su-ub-ban}]$ GAR, $20 \ qan\hat{u} = 10^{\acute{a}\check{s}\cdot[lum]} \text{GAR}, \ 5 \ \acute{a}\check{s}\cdot lum = 1 \ \text{U}\check{s},$ $15 \text{ U} = \frac{1}{3} b \bar{e} r u, 20 \text{ U} = \frac{2}{3} b \bar{e} r u, 30 \text{ U} = [1 b \bar{e}] r u$ RA 23 33:3-6 (Assur tablet copied by Thureau-Dangin); annīti šu.si ša 30 šu.si.meš 1 kùš am-mat še.numun u gi.meš šá 1 a-da-pà ammat ì.dub ù ama.tùn ù 1 kùš giš.mi this is the (relation of) "fingers" where thirty fingers (equal) one cubit, the cubit for seedbarley and area (measurements),, the cubit of the pile and the pit, and the cubit of the shadow (reciprocals follow) BE 20 30 ii 10ff. (NB), cf. (with ša 24 šu.si.meš) ibid. iii 15ff., iv 19ff., see Neugebauer and Sachs, MCT p. 143;

for fractions of the cubit see eṣemtu, kinṣu, kiṣru, rūṭu, še'u, šin šizî, šizû, ubānu, and ūṭu.

b) as measurements of lots, fields, and orchards — 1' in OB: $3 \text{ ninda } 3 \text{ kùš sag sag PN } 20 \text{ ninda uš a.šà.bi } \frac{1}{2} \text{ gán } 15 \text{ sar ús.sa.du PN}_2 \text{ a.šà PN}_3 \text{ a field belonging to PN}_3, 39 \text{ cubits in width (adjoining) the width of (the field of) PN}_2 240 \text{ cubits long, its area is 65 sar, adjoining (the field of) PN}_2 PBS 8/1 9:1, cf. ibid. 6:1 and 5f.$

2' in Nuzi: kīma zittišu bītāti ... 92 ina am-ma-ti u mala ú-ti mindassunu huppalla PN ana PN₂ ittadin PN has given PN₂ houses measuring $92\frac{1}{2}$ cubits along the fence as his share of the inheritance HSS 9 21:6; PN ina libbi bītāti šâšunu 5 ina am-ma-ti mūrakšu ina iltanannu 5 ina am-ma-ti rupussu ša eqli ana PN₂ umteššir PN has transferred to PN₂ from among those houses (a house) five cubits in length on the north, (and) five cubits in width, toward(?) the field HSS 9 110:18f.; bītāti kuppāti šu-ši 4 ina am-ma-ti mūrakšunu u 37 ina am-ma-di rupussunu JEN 213:6 and 8, cf. ibid. 10f.; bītātu epšētu ... 25 ina um-ma-ti mūrakšunu ištu iltāni 25 ina am-mati mūrakšunu ištu sutāni 8 ina am-ma-ti u mala ú-ti rupussunu ištu šadāni 8 ina am-mati u mala ú-ti ištu šaplāni built-on house plots, 25 cubits long on the north, 25 cubits long on the south, $8\frac{1}{2}$ cubits wide on the east, $8\frac{1}{2}$ (wide) on the west HSS 13 161:11ff.; kirû ša işşē urabbû 1 ma-at 10 ina am-ma-ti mūrakšu 20 ina am-ma-ti rupšu ša kirî a garden with full grown trees, 110 cubits long, twenty cubits the width of the garden JEN 76:6f.; eqlu pa['ihu] 18 ina am-ma-at-ti ina [šadānu] u 26 i-na-ma-at-ti i[na ša]pal u 36 ina-ma-at-[ti] ina iltannu ina harrān GN ikšud u 36 ina [am]-ma-ti ina sutān naphar 1 ma-ti 1[6] ina am-ma-at-ti huppal[la]ušelwû a pa'ihu-field, 18 cubits on the east, and 26 cubits on the lower side, and 36 cubits on the north reaching to the road of GN, and 36 cubits on the south, total of 116 cubits surrounded by a fence JEN 403:6ff., cf. qaqqaru pa'ihu ina libbi URU.DINGIR.MEŠ 90 ina am-ma-ti limīssu huppalla RA 23 149 No. 31:5.

3' in NA: bītu ... būru ina libbi 43 ina 1 kùš arik 25 ina 1 kùš rapaš an estate, with a well, 43 cubits long, 25 cubits wide ADD 349:7f., cf. (a plot) ADD 349:7f., 351:5f.

4' in NB: ½ NINDA 1 KÙŠ šiddu elû amurru țehi bit PN u PN₂ ½ NINDA 4 ŠU.SI šiddu šaplû šadû țehi eqli libbû eqli 5 kùš 18 šu.si pūtu elîtu iltānu țehi bīt PN₃ 6 Kù š pūtu šaplītu šūtu țehi bīt PN₄ naphar 6 kùš 9 šu.si gi.meš mišihti šanî eqli one-half ninda and one cubit on the upper west side adjoining the house of PN and PN2, one-half ninda, four fingers on the lower east side adjoining the original field, five cubits, 18 fingers on the upper north side adjoining the house of PN3, six cubits on the lower south side adjoining the house of PN₄, total (an area equivalent to a field) six cubits, nine fingers (by one "reed") in "reeds," the measurement of the second field Strassmaier, Actes du 8e Congrès 6:10ff., cf. BIN 2 130:1ff.; 5 KÙŠ UŠ.MEŠ $ig\bar{a}r$ IM.4 u $ig\bar{a}r$ IM.3 $4\frac{1}{2}$ KÙŠ SAG.MEŠ igār IM.1 u igār IM.2 naphar 3 кùš 5½ šu.sī five cubits (each) is the length of the wall to the west and the wall to the east, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubits (each) is the length of the shorter side of the wall to the south and the wall to the north, in all (an area equivalent to a field) three cubits, $5\frac{1}{3}$ fingers (by one "reed") VAS 5 103:9 ff.; $2 \ lim \ 5$ ME 43 KÙŠ UŠ AN.TA IM.MAR.TU ÚS.SA.DU PN 2 lim 6 ME 461 KÙŠ UŠ KI.TA IM.KUR.RA ÚS.SA.DU PN₂ 78 KÙŠ SAG AN.TA IM.SI.SÁ ÚS.SA.DU mišihtu mahrīti 86½ KÙŠ UŠ KI.TA IM.Ux(GIŠGAL).LU ÚS.SA.DU 17 SÌLA 6 NINDA.HT.A aškuttu libbi egli naphar 3 gur 130 sìla 7 ninda.hi.a ŠE.NUMUN adi aškuttu šanīti mišihti 2543 cubits on the upper west side adjoining PN, 2646½ cubits on the lower east side adjoining PN₂, 78 cubits on the upper north side adjoining the first measurement, 86½ cubits on the lower south side adjoining the 17 silas, 6 nindas of dividing wall inside the field, total (area), 3 gur, 130 silas, 7 nindas of land together with the dividing wall, is the second measurement Dar. 80:13ff.; 1-en 50-ú ina muhhi nār Kiš 250 kùš sag u 1-et 10-ti 50 KÙŠ SAG one hanšú-field on the Kiš canal, 250 cubits in width, and one tithe-field fifty cubits in width TCL 12 11:4f.; 10 mi-šil kùš

VAS 15 40:34 and 40, cf. 5 u mi-šil kÙŠ ibid. 36, and passim; 19 šal-š \acute{u} kÙŠ šiddu 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ kÙŠ $p\bar{u}tu$ TCL 13 239:7.

5' in hist.: 16 ina 1 kùš tarpaša urabbi I increased its (the bit hiburni's) extent by 16 cubits AOB 1 136:5 (Shalm. I); ekallu mah= rītu ša 360 ina 1 kù š uš ina tarși zamê É ziq= qurrat 80 ina 1 kùš dagal ina tarsi é nāmari bīt Ištar 134 ina 1 kùš dagal ina tarși É nāmari bīt Kidmuri 95 ina 1 KÙŠ DAGAL the former palace which was 360 cubits long toward the wall(?) of the ziggurrat, eighty cubits wide toward the tower of the Ištar temple, 134 cubits wide toward the tower of the Kidmuri temple, (and) 95 cubits wide OIP 2 99:44 (Senn.), 454 ina 1 KÙŠ GÍD.DA 289 ina 1 kùš dagal eqla ultu māme ušēlam: ma nābališ utīr I raised a piece of land 454 cubits long (and) 289 cubits wide from the water, and turned it into dry land ibid. 118:16, and passim in Senn.

c) as measurement of walls: 4 šár 3 $NIR_{\mathbf{x}}(600)$ 1 UŠ 3 qa-ni 2 KÙŠ $nib\bar{\imath}t$ šumija mišihti dūrišu aškun I established the circumference (lit.: measurement) of its wall as 16, 200 uš-measures, 3 reeds, 2 cubits (corresponding to) the number of my name Lyon Sar. p. 10:65, cf. ibid. 17:80, and Winckler Sar. pl. 29 No. 61:40; šittat a-ma-at igartum kabrat a wall two cubits thick TCL 10 3:2 (OB); for other measurements of walls see igāru mng. 1b-2', 1h and 1o; pitiqtum šitta am-ma-tim rupšum am-ma-at mēlium an earth wall, two cubits wide, (one) cubit high Sumer 7 35:2f. (OB math.); $d\bar{u}r\check{s}a\ dannu\ \dots\ 8\ ina\ 1\ \check{\kappa}\check{\upsilon}\check{s}$ maših kuburšu its mighty wall, eight cubits in thickness TCL 3 179 (Sar.).

d) as measurement of excavations and constructions: ibašši ašar kalakkam nikkas anassaļu ibašši ašar 2 ina am-ma-tim anassaļu there are places where I excavate an area of one nikkasu (i.e., three cubits), and others where I take out two cubits ARM 3 5:33, cf. [x in]a am-ma-tim rupš[am u x] ina am-ma-tim šuplam ... ušeppeš ARMT 13 128 r. 3'f.; ù ka-la-ka-am ša ši-it-ta [am(?)]-ma-tim ra-ap-šu-ú ù a-na am-ma-at šu-up-lim i-na-sa-aļ he excavates a pit two cubits wide and one cubit

deep YOS 12 462:15f.; a-ma-at pūtam u a-ma-(I dug a ditch) one cubit in at šuplam width, and one cubit deep MCT 90 M r. 2 (OB math.); 16 ina 1 kùš tamlû ušappilma akšuda mê naqbi I had the terrace dug 16 cubits deeper until I reached ground water Borger Esarh. 23:20; išissu 30 kùš tamlâ za: grim umalli I filled in a terrace thirty cubits high for its foundation VAB 4 148 iii 25; 32 ina KÙŠ šiddu 32 ina KÙŠ pūtu 1½ KÙŠ mēlû tamlû umallu'ima they will fill in a terrace 32 cubits long, 32 cubits wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits deep VAS 4 34:5f. (NB); $b\bar{u}ra \dots 10 ina am$ me-ti šupulša adi mê a well, the depth of which down to water level is ten cubits AOB 1 38:12 (Aššur-uballit I); hirīṣa ... lu aḥruṣ 9 ina 1 kùš lurappiš I dug a moat, (and) I made it nine cubits wide KAH 2 84:65 (Adn. II); áš-la.ta. Am lapan dūrišu rabî unessīma 2 ME ina 1 KÙŠ rupšu harīṣi iškunma 1½ NINDA ušappilma ikšuda mê naqbi he moved one ašlu-measure away from the front of his great wall and made a moat 200 cubits wide, and he went down $1\frac{1}{2}$ ninda and reached ground water Winckler Sar. pl. 34:127 and pl. 21:322; lu tīdi mešhī ul dannu ašar 1 Kùš urradu u ašar lu mādu dannu 1 kừ š u ú-țu urradu you know the tracts are not difficult, in some places they go (i.e., one has to dig) one cubit deep, and in other places where they are very difficult, they go 1½ cubits deep BIN 18:15 and 18 (NB 141 ina 1 KÙŠ [mi]šhu ša mušennīti [u] eperi ina muhhija 141 cubits are the extent of the embankment and dirt pile in my TCL 9 102:7 (NB); ašar 40 ina 1 KÙŠ u i[na aša]r 20 ina 1 KÙŠ NA, hiṣṣi malû it was filled with rubble in some places forty, in others twenty cubits deep MDP 24 107:6, see Herzfeld API 13:19 (Dar. Sf); 60 am-ma-at appa danna ana Sippar akṣurma nābalam $ab\check{s}im$ (see appu A mng. 3) VAB 4 118 42 KÙŠ uzaggiruma la ullâ iii 16 (Nbk.); rēšāša he built (the temple tower of Borsippa) 42 cubits high, but failed to finish it to its top ibid. 98 i 29, cf. 146 ii 5; 3 SIG₄.HI.A şahirtim 1 KÙŠ 3 ŠU.SI mindātim šelaltišina ... appalisma I found three small brick layers (as foundation), the three of them measuring one cubit, three fingers ibid. 76:13 (all Nbk.).

e) timber and beams: 1 taskarinnum 3 ina a-mì-tim urukšu kabsat 1 rupuššu one log of boxwood three cubits in length, one "foot" in width OIP 27 62:40 (OA); 7200 GIŠ.AB.BA. $oldsymbol{\mu}$ І.А $oldsymbol{\check{s}}ar{\imath}ar{h}ar{u}tim$ $ioldsymbol{\check{s}}tu$ $rac{1}{3}$ sìla $rac{1}{2}$ sìla adi 1 sìla NIGÍN u ištu 2 KÙŠ 3 KÙŠ adi 4 KÙŠ GÍD.DA(!) likkisunikkumma let them cut for you 7200 pieces of kišabku-wood from one-third or one-half to one sìla in circumference, and from two or three to four cubits in length LIH 72:11 (OB); 2 GIŠ.ÙR.MEŠ 12.TA.ÀM ina am-ma-ti mūrakšu[nu] two beams, twelve cubits each in length HSS 9 41:1 (Nuzi); GIŠ. ÙR.HI.A ša $1\frac{1}{2}$ NINDA 3 KÙŠ.ÀM beams of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ninda and three cubits each ARM 1 122:14, cf. 2 me 50 giš ša 10 am-ma-a 250 beams of ten cubits each ARM 3 23:12, also ibid. 24:17; l giš.ha.lu.úb 5 ina l kùš gíd.da l kùš nak= kapu one haluppu-beam five cubits long, one cubit in diameter(?) ABL 566:10 (NA); 10 ina am-[ma]-ti arraku (planks) ten cubits long PBS 2/2 69:3 (MB), also 10 ina am-ma-ti arik ibid. 26, and passim; 4 (or 5) KI.MIN (= timmu) 10.ta.àm ina am-mi-te ki.min (= timmu) mala esemte arruku four (or five) timmu-beams, ten (and) one esemtu-fraction of a cubit long each AfO 17 146:5f. (MA), and passim in this text; 26 GIŠ. ÙR tapalu ša 10 кùš arraku 26 sets of beams ten cubits long BIN 2 123:1, cf. 10 GIŠ.ÙR.MEŠ ša 7.AM ina 1 KÙŠ ten beams of seven cubits each VAS 6 279:2, and passim in NB.

f) garments: subātam ... tiši i-na-mì-tim lu urukšu šamāni i-na a-mì-tim lu rupuššu a piece of cloth, nine cubits in length, eight cubits in width TCL 19 17:35ff., cf. ša 3 i-namì-tim ibid. 49:31; 1 subātu damqu 15 ina am-ma-ti u mala kinsi mūrakšu 4 ina am-ma-ti u mala kinşi rupussa ša şubāti 5 ma.na 50 gín šuqultašu one fine piece of cloth, its length is 15 and a kinsu-fraction cubits, its width is four and a kinsu-fraction cubits, (and) its weight is five minas fifty shekels HSS 9 103:10f., cf. ibid. 98:17f., and passim in Nuzi; 2 $k ar{\imath} p ar{a} n u$ ša 12. Am šid d u 4 K $\dot{\mathtt{u}}$ Š $p ar{u} t u$ two $k ar{\imath} p u$ pieces twelve (cubits) long each and four cubits wide Pinches Peek No. 2:5, cf. ibid. 10f. (NB).

g) people: [x] ina am-ma-te lānšu x cubits is his height KAR 319:5 (SB Gilg.); 1 suhāru ša 2 am-ma-ti ardu one boy who is two cubits (tall), a slave HSS 9 13:5, ef. 2 am-ma-ti suhāru ibid. 12, ardu ša 2-na am-ma-ti HSS 19 115:7; 1 suhāru wardu ša kur Nulluae ša 2-na am-ma-ti u ša ma-lu-ti SIG₅.GA one boy, a fine slave from GN, who is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubits (tall) HSS 19 128:10, cf. JEN 312:11 and 317:10; 1 amtu ša 2 i-na-ma-ti u ma-la kinsi one slave girl, who is two and one kinsu-fraction cubits (tall) HSS 19 125:4, 6, and 12, cf. išten suhāru ina 2 am-ma-ti u ki-in-zu ibid. 121:9; 1 şuhāru ša 2 ina am-ma-ti u 4 ubāni one boy who is two cubits and four fingers (tall) JEN 649:11, cf. suhāru ... ša [2] ina am-m[a-t]i u kiṣra am-ma-ti HSS 19 118:8, and see kişru; šumma sinništu ulidma ½ Kùš lānšu ziqna zaqin idab: bub ittanallak u šinnāšu usamma Tigri-An šumšu (see ziqnu usage a) CT 27 6:8, also ibid. 4:13, ibid. 7 K.3793:5, and K.14530:4 (unpub.), cf. CT 27 6:7 and 4:12 (SB Izbu); 1 SAL sihirtu Ù.TU KUR Karanduniaš 1 KÙŠ lānša one girl, born in GN, half a cubit tall BE 14 128a:2; as Akkadogram in Bogh.: (description of Gilgameš) $11 \quad AM-MA-TUM$ KUB 8 57:8.

h) other occs. -1' in econ.: 2 SAR É.KI.ŠUB.[BA] tehi bīt PN u tehi GÁ.NUN DUMU.MEŠ [PN₂] 5 KÙŠ ana É.GU.LA la sanāqa sag e.sír PN₃ an empty lot of two sar adjacent to PN's house and adjacent to the $gan\bar{u}nu$ of the sons of PN₂, to be not closer than five cubits to the main house, the upper side on the Ur-Bau street Jean Tell Sifr 82:4 and 82a:3 (OB); am-ma-at mû ina muhhi abnim illaku the water flows a cubit deep over the dam ARM 6 1:14, cf. 2 ina am-matim mû irīhu ARMT 13 28:10; 1 paššūram ša a-ma-at ú-uț a table of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits TCL 4 81:26 (OA let.); 2 gi 4 a-na am-ma-tim \hat{u} 8 $ub\bar{a}n\bar{a}tim$ ga-a[m]-rum (referring to a door) ARMT 13 7:15; 12 ina am-me-te arka (a ladder) 12 cubits long KAJ 128:4 (MA); x mūlû 3 kùš aš ru-tu rupšu 4-šú ta'umāte x high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubits wide, four pairs of double doors (i.e., doors with two vertical leaves) ADD 756:3 (= ABL 457), and passim in this text,

cf. ABL 493 r. 4f.; elippu ša $3\frac{1}{2}$ kùš a boat, (drawing) $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubits CT 4 44a:1; 2 pītu ša šūmi ša pītu 14 1 kùš two strings of garlic, each string 14 cubits (long) VAS 4 35:3 (both NB).

- 2' in hist. and lit.: 5 (var. 4) 1 kù š še-am išqu ina abšennišu ērik šūbultu 🖟 1 KÙŠ (var. 2 Kùš) barley grew five (variant: four) cubits high in its furrow, (and) the ear to a length of five-sixths (variant: two-thirds) of a cubit Streck Asb. 6 i 46f.; ištēn salam bīni ša 1 kù š lānšu one tamarisk figurine, one cubit in height KAR 298:33, see AAA 22 68, cf. ibid. 60:6, cf. also salmē annûti 7 ina 1 kùš ištu pan rikis tupattāšunūti you move these figurines seven cubits away from the offering table BBR No. 49 vi 7, cf. No. 46:3; 40 GI.MEŠ 3 KÙŠ.AM forty reeds of three cubits each RAcc. 145:454; 10 šummānū ša kitî ša ištēn šummāni 10 kù š GÍD.DA ten flax cords, each cord ten cubits long RAcc. 18:25, also ibid. 26f.; sihirti amūti 1 kùš 6 šu.si the circumference of the liver is one cubit, six fingers CT 20 44:58, cf. Boissier DA 12:29f. (SB ext.), see also BiOr 14 193f. K.8865 r.(!) 10, obv.(!) 11, etc.
- i) as astronomical measurement: approximately 2° of arc measured along a great circle, see Kugler Sternkunde 2 547ff., and Thureau-Dangin, RA 28 23ff.
- j) as a time measurement (Bogh.): UD-MU EGIR-pa 2 AM-MA-TI wa-ah-zi when the day has "turned" two cubits Kammenhuber Hippologica Hethitica 56 i 49, 92 iii 4, and 100 iv 18, see ibid. p. 270f.
- k) specifications 1' ammatu rabītu: 30 šE.NUMUN 1 GÁN simid 1 kùš GAL-tu a field of thirty (gur) at the ratio of three seahs seed per iku, measured by the large cubit BBSt. No. 3 iii 40 (MB kudurru), cf. 10 GUR NUMUN GÁN simid kùš GAL BBSt. No. 2:1, and passim in kudurrus, note 10 NUMUN.MEŠ ina amma-ti ra-bi-i-ti a field (requiring) ten (gur) of seed, measured by the large cubit MDP 2 pl. 20:5 (MB); bīt šarri ša 95 ina 1 kùš GAL-tim arku 31 ina 1 kùš GAL-tim rapšu a palace which is 95 large cubits long, (and) 31 large cubits wide Borger Esarh. 61 vi 5; 62 ina

KÙ Š GAL-tim ša girri šarri amšuh rupussu I measured as the width of the royal road 62 large cubits OIP 2 153:22 (Senn.); ammar 2 KÙ Š GAL mê [...] ABL 1285 r. 34 (NA).

- 2' ammat šarri (NA, NB): 1 GIŠ.ŠÚ.A 26 ina 1 KÙŠ LUGAL GÍD.[DA] 1 ina 1 KÙŠ DAGAL ammar GÌR.PAD.DU mubû one plank, 26 royal cubits long, one cubit wide, (and) an eṣemtu-fraction of a cubit thick ABL 130:10 (NA let.), cf. 86 ina 1 KÙŠ LUGAL DAGAL ADD 1052:3, cf. also OECT 6 pl. 3 K.8664 r. 3, see Iraq 12 40 ii 17, and passim in this text, also (referring to a field) TCL 9 58:30 (NA); 150 muš-šal-lu-ú ša 1 KÙŠ 2 ŠU.SI ina 1 KÙŠ LUGAL 150 drainpipes which are one cubit, two fingers according to the royal cubit Dar. 391:2.
- 3' ammat arê (NB): [10 GAR ši]ddu 10 NINDA pūtu ina 1 Kùš A.RÁ-e ten ninda in length, ten ninda in width, measured by the arû-cubit (alternating with ammatu rabītu lines 7, 10, etc.) WVDOG 59 54:21 (Esagila tablet), also ibid. 52:11, 54:24.
- 4' ammatu ša abulli (Nuzi): 1 ANŠE eqlu siqû ina am-ma-ti ša a-bu-ul-li one homer of irrigated land measured by the cubit (kept) at the city-gate HSS 5 89:3; am-ma-du ša erî ša a-bu-ul-li ša GN u mindassu ša am-ma-ti ša erî ilteqû u kirâ [ú]-ma-a[n-d]u-ú they have taken the copper cubit which is (kept) at the city gate of Nuzi, and they have measured the orchard according to the copper cubit AASOR 16 21:18f., cf. ibid. 22:11.
- ammat qaqqari (NB): temenšu labīri uba'īma 18 kùš qá-qá-ri ušappilma I sought its old foundation, and I went down 18 ground-cubits VAB 4 224 ii 56 (Nbn.), cf. ibid. 194 ii 18 (Nbk.); $4000 \text{ Kùš } q\acute{a}\text{-}q\acute{a}\text{-}ra\text{-}am \ it\bar{a}t$ āli 4,000 ground-cubits alongside the city ibid. 74 ii 13, ef. 360 am-ma-at $q\acute{a}$ - $q\acute{a}$ -ri ibid. 188 ii 22 (all Nbk.); 1 KÙŠ qaq-qar ana 3 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR (they dig) one ground-cubit for three shekels of silver YOS 3 19:14, cf. 49 KÙŠ qaq-qa-ru TuM 2-3 6:1, also TCL 12 55:1, Dar. 563:2, GCCI 1 376:4, $6\frac{1}{2}$ KÙŠ qaq(!)-qar AnOr 8 24:1, 4 KÙŠ 6 ŠU.SI qaq-qar Nbn. 1128:18.

ammatu B ammîšam

6′ SIG.KÙŠ (Bogh.): 1 SIG.KÙŠ one small cubit von Brandenstein Heth. Götter No. 2 i 12, cf. 1 SIG.KÙŠ ½ SIG.KÙŠ ibid. 3 i 10; for other refs., see Laroche, RHA 51 22 ff.

The basic meaning of ammatu is "forearm" from which is derived the measurement "cubit" which represents the distance from the elbow to the tip of the extended middle finger. In OB the ammatu was divided into 30 ubānu (RA 23 33) and was equivalent to about 18 inches or 50 centimeters. In NB, probably under Aramaic influence, the am: matu was divided into 24 ubānu (Oppert, ZA 4 97) and was equivalent to about 14.4 inches or 40 centimeters. In SB the ammatu rabītu was equivalent to the OB ammatu and in NB the ammatu rabītu was equivalent to about 24 inches or 75 centimeters; the ammat $ar\hat{e}$ seems to be the same measure (Thureau-Dangin, RA 22 30). The SB royal inscriptions employ both ammatu and ammatu rabītu to represent the 30 ubānu cubit, e.g., Lyon Sar. 10:65. The size of ammat šarri, ammat qaq= qari and ammatu ša abulli probably represents the normal OB cubit of 30 ubānu.

The measure ammatu is the standard linear unit for Assyria and Babylonia. Areas are ordinarily measured in terms of GÁN, SAR, etc. Measurement of an area in ammatu (VAS 5 103) indicates that it is equivalent to an area of one "reed" (GI) by the given number of cubits. Thus, the ammatu in this case is actually a linear measure. For the problem of units of square cubits, see Neugebauer and Sachs, MCT p. 142ff. See also aslu.

For AnSt. 4 84:39 (= Lambert BWL 40:39), see $am\check{s}at$.

Thureau-Dangin, RA 28 23ff.; von Soden, Or. NS 23 341; Holma Körperteile 115; Landsberger, WZKM 56 109; H. Lewy, JAOS 69 3 n. 13; Thureau-Dangin, RA 15 59; Dieulafoy L'Acropole de Suse 253ff.

ammatu B (abbatu) s.; earth; SB.*

am-ma(text -ba)-tum = dan-na-tu (between synonyms of dannu, $g\bar{a}meru$, and $ga\bar{s}ru$) Malku I 51; $a\text{-}ba\text{-}ti\bar{s}(!)$ # $am\text{-}ma\text{-}ti\bar{s}$ # GIM er-se-ti Lambert BWL 74:58 (Theodiey Comm.).

enūma eliš la nabû šamāmi šapliš am-matum (var. ab-ba-tu) šuma la zakrat when above the heavens were not named, below the earth was not given a name En. el. I 2; gi-na-ta-ma am-ma-tiš you are stable like the earth Lambert BWL 74:58 (Theodicy), for comm., see lex. section.

von Soden, ZA 41 162.

ammatu C s.; (a name for mother); syn. list.*

 $am\text{-}ma\text{-}t[um], \text{ \dot{u}-}g[u], \text{ $im\text{-}ni$-}t[um], \text{ $\bar{a}lit[tu]$} = [um\text{-}mu]$ Explicit Malku I 162ff.

ammatu D s.; (mng. unkn.); RS*; WSem. word(?).

PN irtakus PN₂ DUMU PN₃ ana mārūtišu DUMU.MEŠ am-ma-ti ir-ku-uš-šu PN has made a contract adopting PN₂, son of PN₃, as his son, he made with him an adoption contract of a. MRS 6 55 RS 15.92:6.

ammatu (millstone) see ummatu.

ammi see ammîšam.

ammidakku s.; lye(?); Mari.*

[ina x]-mu-uk-ki ša am-mi-da-ak-ki [il]tu=kuma zīm hurāṣim [itt]aškan they tested (the tarnished gold object) in a bath(?) of lye(?) and it assumed (again) its golden sheen ARMT 13 18:12.

Alloys with a low gold content tarnish easily and a solution of plant ashes may remove the stains.

ammīnannā interr.; why now?; MB, SB; ef. mīnu.

šūra am-mi-na-an-na-a takkisama ginnāti am-mi-ni gunnunātunu why did you have to cut the reeds just now, and why are you consequently confined to barracks? PBS 1/2 57:18 (MB let.); anāku am-mi-na-an-na-a titta bašilta u armanā grš.ḤAšḤUR now why would I (want) the ripe fig, and the armannulike apple? CT 17 50:13 and dupl. AMT 25,1:5 (SB lit.).

Composed of ammini and inanna.

ammīni see mīnu.

ammîšam (ammi) adv.; thither, toward there, that way; OA; cf. ammiu.

a) ammîšam: têrtī u têrtušu a-mì-ša-am lillikamma ša kīma šuāti u jûti ammakam li-tù-ú-ma let my orders and his go thither, ammiu ammiu

and let his and my agents discuss it there KT Hahn 16:17; a-mì-ša-am ana alākim azzizma I made ready to go there ICK 1 177:15; PN adi 5 ūmī a-mì-ša-am itallakam Kura will leave for there in five days Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 11:12, cf. PN a-mì-[ša-am] ittalkam CCT 2 7:23, and passim with $al\bar{a}ku$, also with $ab\bar{a}lu$ (CCT 4 38b:8), $as\hat{u}$ (TCL 4 9:4), $er\bar{e}bu$ (CCT 4 36b:8), $red\hat{u}$ (Kienast ATHE 42:5), $ka\check{s}\bar{a}du$ (CCT 3 43b:5), $\check{s}ap\bar{a}ru$ (KT Hahn 16:9), $tar\hat{u}$ (CCT 2 17b:20), $tar\bar{a}du$ (BIN 4 68:6); harrānī a-mì-ša-am my trip is in that direction BIN 4 62:11, cf. Kienast ATHE 45:22, CCT 4 13b:19, 26b:23, also a-mìša-am harrānī TCL 19 9:22, CCT 3 12a:22.

b) ammi: PN a-mì ḥa-ra-šu Puzur-Ilum is on his way there CCT 4 44a:22; ašammēma ḥa-ra-šu a-mì I hear that he is on his way there TCL 14 36:11, cf. adi a-mì illakanni until he goes there ibid. 14.

ammiu (ammû, fem. ammītu) pron.; that, those; OA, EA, MA, NA; cf. ammakam, ammânum, ammîšam.

a) in OA: abarniam ša tušēbilinni la tatūrima ša kīma a-mì-im la tušēbilim as to the abarniu-garment which you sent me, you did not send me one like that again TCL 19 17:26; inūmi 10 li-me urudu ša GN ekallum iddinušuni ina urudu a-mì-im qātī aškun when the palace gave him 10,000 (pieces) of copper from GN, I took over that copper CCT 2 13:8; u anāku ina ūmim a-mì-im-ma 16 gín. Ta ašqul but I paid 16 shekels each on that day TCL 14 32:8; kīma tuppam a-mì-aam tušēbilanni as soon as you send me that tablet (I will leave) BIN 6 14:21; ana awitim a-mì-tim anāku aḥdu I was pleased about that matter BIN 6 183:17; mati a-mì-a-tim anāku ēpuš tù-za-wi kīma ša awâtim a-mì-a-tim ētappušuni when have I done those things? that those who had committed those things repeatedly (have been cursed) KTS 15:19 and 21, see J. Lewy, Or. NS 15 401f.; mimma ina raminija ula ašqul ina lugūtim a-mì-tim-ma ašqul I paid nothing from my own funds, I paid from that merchandise BIN 4 104:28; luqūtam a-mì-tám ana šinīšu muḥṣa divide that merchandise in half AnOr 6 pl. 4 No. 13:21.

- b) in EA (Tušratta letters): aššum annīti ahtadu dannišma u minummė ša ahija ušēbilu u am-mi-ti danniš hadāku I was very pleased about this, and whatever my brother sends (in the future), that will also please me very much EA 19:53; anumma ina ammu-ti amāti ana dārātimma lu nirta'am now, in those matters, let us be friendly forever ibid. 29, cf. EA 29:169, and passim; minummē amatum ša aqabbûma u am-mi-tum ina ūmi šāšu [ītepuš] whatever I ordered, that he did on the same day EA 29:13, also ibid. 15.
- c) in MA: lu ina libbi āli am-mi-e-em-ma lu ina ālāni qurbūte (if the wife of a man enters an Assyrian's house) whether in that city, or in the nearby towns KAV 1 iii 43 (Ass. Code § 24), cf. ina qaqqari am-mi-e-ma KAJ 175: 20.
- d) in NA: ina muhhi giš.má.meš ša lú și-i-ri am-me-i ša ašpuranni ana ahija concerning the ships of that chieftain of which I wrote my brother ABL 1385:8, cf. anāku aptalah PN am-me-i mār šarri I fear that Ummannigaš, the prince ibid. 14; lē'u am-meu ša Enūma Anu Enlil ša ništurūni lušēribuni šarru bēlī līmur let them bring that tablet of (the series) Enuma Anu Enlil which we wrote (and) the king, my lord, can read (it) Thompson Rep. 152 r. 1, cf. gušūru am-me-i-u that beam ABL 1021 r. 11; ša gìr an-na-te u gìr^{II}.meš am-ma-te ša Idiglat this side and that side of the Tigris AKA 377 iii 103 (Asn.), and passim in Asn., Tn. II, Tigl. I, cf. KAH 2 84:116 (Adn. II), WO 1 458:47, 55, and passim in Shalm. III, also CT 34 38 i 30 (Synchr. Hist.); and batte am-me-te ša nāri ussēbir I made (them) cross to that side of the river ABL 482:7; issu libbi ūmāte am-ma-a-te massartu tattasra ever since those days you have maintained the watch ABL 561:12, cf. ABL 211:13; *šumma* ín *har-ru sikra šumma nišē am-mu-u-te kubsa* either dam the watercourse, or restrain those people ABL 273:12, 543 r. 12, and 1108 r. 13, cf. nišē am-muti ABL 170 r. 9, sise a-mu-te ABL 310:6, and passim; panīka am-mu-u-tu damqūtu lāmur I wish to see that gracious countenance of

ammu ampannu

yours ABL 659 r. 5; pīja am-me-u ša Dùg iktanarrabka that sweet-speaking mouth of mine continually blesses you Streck Asb. 346:26, cf. ibid. 13; [ša] qabûni am-me-ú-<ti>ma-a those (famous words) that they say are as follows ABL 625 r. 9, see Lambert BWL 282; am-me-iu-u ana massartišu itattaka that man is always alert at his watch ABL 410 r. 12; šî issu am-mu-te-em-ma e-mi-tú (text mi-e-tú) she is related to those (people) by marriage ABL 656 r. 15.

ammu (hammu) s.; people(?); OB*; WSem. word.

am-mu, na-an-na-bu = ze-ru Malku I 158 f.

mušēpī kīnātim mušūšir am-mi (var. ha-am-mi) (Hammurapi) who made law manifest, who provides justice for the people CH iv 53, var. from RA 45 75 iv 10.

Hardly to be connected with Ammu, a name of the Tigris, see id.hal.hal.la = am-mu, id.ud.kib.nun.ki = \check{U} -ru-ut-tum Antagal G 301f., Am-mu, id.hal.hal.la = I-di-iq-lat Malku II 45f.

The Mari ref. RA 42 66:40 is to be read am-mi-<nim> lim-na i-na pu-iz(for -uz)-ri-im [tu-u]š-te-niiš-mi; in OECT 4 150 iii 42, read ba'latu, q.v.

ammu see ammammu A, emmu and hammu B.

ammû see ammiu.

ammûri adv.; likewise; NA.*

PN LÚ ša pan mātišu am-mu-ri ina sidri šaplî eṣir PN, his administrator, is likewise depicted on the lower register AfO 8 178:3 (Asb.).

See $ann\bar{u}ri(g)$.

Bauer Asb. 2 91 n. 1.

**ammuru (AHw. 44b) see $amurr\hat{u}$.

ammušmu s.; (a storehouse?); SB.*

ūmu attalî Sin halhallat siparri ... ištu £ am-mu-uš-mu inaššūnimma on the day of the eclipse of the moon they bring the copper drum (and other instruments) from the a. BRM 4 6:42 (NB rit.), see TuL p. 95.

amnakku see immanakku.

amnanakku see immanakku.

amnānû (fem. amnānītu) adj.; (language) of Amnan; OB.

 $akk\bar{\imath}$ 'am e(!)-ma(!) am-na-ni-tum $iqqa[bb\hat{u}]$ Istar u Marduk ša u-[...] in the same way, wherever the Amnanite language is spoken, DN and DN₂ who [...] Bagh. Mitt. 2 58 iii 40 (let. of Anam to Sin-muballit).

ampannu (ampannû) s.; (a wooden implement); Nuzi; Hurr. word; ef. ampannuḥlu.

umma PN-ma 30 LÚ.MEŠ ālik [ilki] ... ana Kuššiharbe šamaššammī [u du]hna e[rrišu] u GIŠ.MEŠ am-ba-an-na upahharu umma Kuš= šiharbema PN₃ ašta[paršu] umma anākuma šamaššam $m\bar{i}$ u duhna $eri[\bar{s}]$... u gi \bar{s} .me \bar{s} am-ba-an-na puhhirmi u 30 lú.meš ālik ilki ... la idēšunū[ti] PN said, "Thirty men, who are supposed to perform feudal duties (for the district), plant sesame and millet for PN, and gather a.-s." — PN₂ said, "I gave orders to PN₃, 'Plant sesame and millet and gather a.-s!' I know nothing of the thirty men who perform the *ilku*-duty" AASOR 16 1:7 and 11; 10 GIŠ.MAR.GÍD.DA GIŠ am-pa-an-nu ša PN mušširma ... giš am-pa-an-nu.meš la takalla release PN's ten wagons of a.-s, do not hold the a.-s back! HSS 13 51:5 and 11; l mar.gíd.da giš am-pa-an-nu ša PN ana ekallim anandinmi I will deliver one wagon of PN's a.-s to the palace ibid. 64:2; 1 GIŠ. MAR.GÍD.DA GIŠ am-ba-an-nu ša uru Kipri PN $\bar{u}bila$ PN has brought one wagon of a.-s from GN ibid. 158:1; ŠU.NIGIN X GIŠ.MAR. GÍD.DA GIŠ am-pa-an-nu ša illiku total x wagons of a.-s which have left (in list of wagons going to various cities) HSS 15 72:14 and 38, also ibid. 1; GIŠ.MEŠ am-pa-an-ni mim= $ma \, \check{s}a \, \bar{\imath}ri\check{s}u \, itaddinmi \, I(?)$ will give all the a.-s he has asked for HSS 15 289:16; PN pu-uzza-šu-ma l giš.MAR.gíd.da giš am-ba-an-nu-ú ... ašar PN2 ... imtahassu PN has guaranteed for PN, for one wagon of a.-s SMN 443:5 (unpub.), cf. inanna l GIŠ.MAR.GÍD.DA GIŠ am-ba-an-nu-ú-na ina 10 ūmē PN ana PN₂ now, PN will give PN2 one wagon inandin of a-s within ten days ibid. 11.

The context of AASOR 16 1, where the "gathering" of the a. is mentioned beside planting, suggests that ampannu is a primitive

ampannû amrummu

agricultural implement. The name of the profession *ampannuhlu*, q.v., also speaks for this. On the other hand, the *ampannu* is measured in wagonloads.

ampannû see ampannu.

ampannuhlu s.; maker of ampannu's; Nuzi*; Hurr. word; ef. ampannu.

2 LÚ.MEŠ am-ba-an-nu-ub-le-e HSS 14 593:57 (ration list).

See ampannu, discussion section.

amrimmu see amrummu.

amru adj.; 1. checked, accounted for, 2. selected; OB, SB, NA, NB; wr. syll. and IGI, IGI.LAL; cf. amāru A.

nar.pàd.da = am-ru Lu IV 217.

ba # ban # am-ru ḥas-su # ba = li-i šá ma-[x], pà = a-ma-rum, an = $\check{s}u$ -taq-tu- \acute{u} Haupt Akk. Sprache pl. 9 K.4808:22 (unidentified comm.), and pl. 10 K.4225:14.

- 1. checked, accounted for: 6 ANŠE.MEŠ IGI.LAL.MEŠ 17 ANŠE bat.MEŠ six donkeys accounted for, 17 donkeys not accounted for ADD 1134:1, cf. ibid. 4 and 7; naphar 13 kur.meš igi.meš qāt PN total 13 horses, checked, under PN KAV 31:31, KAV 131 r. 1; am-ru-te (said of soldiers, in broken context) ABL 567:10 and r. 4 (NA), cf. am-ru-tu ABL 520 r. 1 (NB).
- 2. selected: šarru bēlī am-ru ša ilāni rabûti šû the king my lord is the select of the great gods ABL 652:18 (NA), cf. RN am-ru nīš ēnē Aššur Borger Esarh. 81 r. 10, cf. also Rost Tigl. III p. 42:2, 48:3; in personal names: Am-ri-ì-li-šu The-Select-of-His-God CT 27:3, 42:18, Am-ri-ì-li-a UET 5215:5, 250:15, BIN 7166:16 (all OB).

**amru II (AHw. 45a) read kukru, see MAD 3 s.v.

amrû s.; beam; OB, Nuzi.

a-am-lu giš. ši
D = a-am-[ru- \acute{u}] Proto-Diri 147.

ina a-am-ri-e ša ina GN šaknu 2 a-am-ri-e ana PN liddinu let them give two beams to PN from among the beams which are stored in Larsa OECT 3 62:23f.; šumma GIŠ a-amre-e hašeh liš<pu>ramma 5 GIŠ a-am-re-e lušābilaššu if he needs beams, let him write me and I will send him five beams YOS 2 15:22f.; aššum giš.hi.a a-am-re-e giš.má. x ša ina nārim arakkabu ul išu ... GIŠ.ḤI.A a-amre-e ša giš.má 30 gur . . . erišma šūbilam as to beams, there is no-ship on which I could embark on the river, ask for and send me beams for a boat of thirty gur TLB 4 27:20, ef. giš a-am-ri-i ... liblam ibid. 31, cf. also [a-a]m-re-e kīma a-am-re-[e] ratbūtim lutêr I will return beams for the fresh beams ibid. 56:24, also ibid. 14f. (OB letters); $b\bar{\imath}t$ $ub\bar{a}z$ rū[ti] qadu bīt rugbišu u qadu a-am-ri-šu a guest house together with its upper story, and together with its beams HSS 1911:7, also ibid. 10:9.

amrummu (abrummu, amrimmu) s.; water conduit(?); OB, Mari, EA; Sum. lw.(?).

ab.rú = am-ru-um-mu-um UET 6/2 370:4; $_{AB}^{i\bar{s}$ -tu-um $_{NIM}$ = nam-sa-bu, $_{AB.NIM}$ = am-ru-um-mu (var. ab-ru-um-mu) Lanu B iii 19; èš.tum $_4$.ta = i-na na-sa-bi, $_{AB.NIM}^{ru}$ -um.ta = i-na am-ru-um-me Ai. VI iii 36.

giš.ig.éš.kéš.da = da-lat am-ru-me, da-lat riksi Hh. V 220f.

pi-sa-an-nu = na-[an]-ṣa-bu šá GIŠ, am-ru-um-mu = MIN (= nanṣabu) šá ḥaṣ-bi, a-lal-lu-u = MIN (= nanṣabu) šá GI Malku IV 142ff.; am-ru-um-mu, lam-si-su = nam-ṣa-[bu] (or nam-h[a-ru]) ibid. 147f.; di-ip-pu, am-ru-um-ma, ka-ak-mi-tum, etc. = da-al-tum CT 18 3 r. ii 3ff. (Explicit Malku III).

kīma ebēram ul il'û u e-bi-ri-šu ina am-ri-im-mi ša nīnu u wardū Ḥammurapi nu-uš-ta-pi(!)-lu-ma ana pan ebērišu niptû e-bi-ri-šu ana id GN [...] since he (the enemy) could not cross over, and (since) <we blocked> his crossing by means of the moat that we and the soldiers of Hammurapi dug deep, [he transferred his attempt at] crossing to the GN canal ARM 2 30:10, cf. (uncert.) urram am(text ga)-ru-um-ma-am ipettûma TCL 18 77:23; ul nile'û aṣâm ana am-ru-me(text -meš) we cannot go out (the city gate) to the EA 88:21 (let. of Rib-Addi).

The vocabulary equivalences with nanṣabu "clay pipe, clay water conduit" are the only clues to the meaning of this word. Dalat amzrumme Hh. V 220 may refer to the sluice gate of a water conduit. All three attestations in context are obscure, two being based

amšali amšû

on text emendation, and the third, the Mari ref., although a meaning moat or the like would fit the context, has the variant form amrimmu, not otherwise attested, and may hence represent another word.

von Soden, Or. NS 22 196.

amšali adv.; yesterday; OB, Mari, SB; ef. amšalītam, amšat, šamšalī.

ša.du₁₁.ba = am-ša-li, ša.du₁₁.ba.ta = $i\check{s}$ -tu am-ša-li, ša.du₁₁.ba.àm = am-ša-li-ma OBGT I 793ff.; ud.šè.nu.ru.u = ti-ma-[li], šá.du₁₁.ba = am-šá-la Antagal G 174f.; ud.šè.nu.ra = ti-ma-lu, šà.du₁₁.ba = am-ša-la Erimhuš V 105f.; [še].še.g[i].ba = ša.dug₄.ga = am-ša-lim, [še]. š[e.gi.b]a.ta = ša.dug₄.ga.ta = $i\check{s}$ -tu a[m-ša-lim] Emesal Voc. III 128f.

ti.la ša.du₁₁.ba.ta ud.da an.ga.me.a: bu-lut šá am-šá-l[a] u_4 -mi-šam-m[a] Lambert BWL 244:7–8; ša.ga.ba.ta u_4 .zal.la.mu.dè: iš-tu am-ša-li i-na x-x-li-ia TuM NF 3 25:1.

ša-an-ša-la = iš-tu UD.3.KAM, am-ša-la = mu-šam-ma, u₄-isè-nu-ru-u = ti-ma-li, ti-ma-li = mu-šam-ma Malku III 151 ff.

a) in gen.: šumma kīma aqbûkum am-ša-li ittija i-la-kam mimman ūmam jâti iklanni if he had come with me yesterday as I had told you, (in) what (way) could he have hindered me today? Fish Letters 5:21, cf. am-šali 10 še.gur ... algēma TLB 4 52:15, inanna am-ša-li apqid $\lceil \bar{u}m \rceil am$ šapilti $s\bar{a}bim \dots \lceil e \rceil n\bar{u}t$ kakkim imahhar u naptanam ipattan [u] i-[n]aaš-ši now yesterday I mustered (the troops), today, the rest of the troops will receive (their) battle equipment, and they will eat and march off ARM 6 32:18; am-ša-lim GUD. HI.A pirsam azūz ūmam ištu muštertim ina GN wašbāku yesterday I divided the oxen, today, since morning, I have been in Supri ibid. 36:5, cf. also am-ša-li-i-ma (parallel: ūmam line 6) UCP 9 333 No. 8:9; am-ša-li anāku atta itti PN nikkassī ina mahar Šamaš nuparrik yesterday you and I closed the accounts with PN before DN TCL 1 15:7; am-ša-li inūma ištu mahar bēlija akšudam yesterday when I came back from my lord's ARM 6 32:5, cf. am-ša-li şuḥār PN ana ṣērija ikšudamma ibid. 1:5; aššum tēm lú Su-ti-i.meš ša am-šalim PN išpuram concerning the matter of the Suteans of which PN wrote me yesterday ibid. 58:6; am-ša-li ištu GN usīma nubattī ana GN₂ ubilma yesterday I left Mari and spent the night traveling toward Zuruban RA 35 178:4 (Mari let.); am-ša-la (var. ina šāt mūši) ištēn šabrû ša ina šāt mūši utūluma inaṭṭalu šutta yesterday a šabrû who was lying in bed in the middle of the night and who had a dream Streck Asb. 190:25, var. from Winckler Sammlung 3 73 K.3040:11.

- b) with ištu: 49 alpū RI.RI.GA še'am u tibnam ištu am-ša-li mimma ú-li-šu 49 oxen are dead, since yesterday there has been no grain nor straw PBS 7 27:27, cf. ištu am-ša-a-li TLB 4 51:5; see also TuM, in lex. section.
- c) with adi: adi am-ša-a-li meḥram ana šur[dîm] ul iddinam until yesterday he did not allow (the water) to flow (over) the weir Fish Letters 17:8; adi am-ša-li PN 5 ṣābī girz seqî Nergal ša GN iddinam until yesterday PN had given me (only) five men attached to the (temple of) Nergal of Maškanšabra TCL 18 113:11, cf. ARMT 13 19:10.

Except in the lit. texts cited, amšali is used only in the OB period. In later texts it is replaced by timāli. The Malku ref. and the passage kaspam ša šipātim šaddaqdim [u š]a šipātim ša ša am-ša-li [t]elqû the silver for last year's wool that you have taken day before yesterday ABIM 21:20 point to a compound šamšali in the mng. "day before yesterday."

amšalītam adv.; yesterday; Mari*; cf. amšali.

ù am-ša-li-tam [...] (in broken context) ARM 2 81:26.

amšat adv.; yesterday; SB*; cf. amšali. ša ina am-šat ibluţu imūt uddiš surriš uštādir zamar uḫtabbar he who was alive yesterday is dead today, he who momentarily was dejected suddenly becomes boisterous

This word probably represents a scribal error.

Lambert BWL 40:39 (Ludlul II).

amšû s.; fibrous part of the date palm; OB.*

a-am-še-e ša 2 £š ašlātim idnašunūšim u

70 GIŠ.ŠÀ.GIŠIMMAR šūbilanim give them

*amšūtu amtu

enough date fibers for two ropes and send me seventy palm fronds YOS 2 95:15.

amšūtu (anšūtu) s.; paralysis(?); SB; ef. amāšu.

šumma amēlu an-šú-tum iṣbassuma if paralysis seizes a man Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 iii 47 (coll. from photo).

amtu (andu) s.; slave girl, servant girl; from OAkk. on; wr. syll. and GEMÉ (SAL+KUR), SAG.GEMÉ (SAL.GEMÉ EA 309:24 and Nuzi, SAL.ARAD EA 48:2, 116:47, 120:22 and Nuzi); cf. amat ekalli, amat-šarrūtu, amtutu, amūtu C.

[sa]g.gemé = am-tum, sag.gemé.arad = aś-ta-pi-ru, [sag.gem]é.meš = ki-na-tu-tum Hh. I 131ff.; sag.gemé.arad = [a\$j-ta-bi-ru = ar-du ath GEMÉ Hg. I 12, in MSL 5 44; sag.gemé = am-tum Nabnitu IV 37; gi-e, ge-me, ki-ra-a\$ ARAD× KUR = am-tum A VIII/2:219ff.; [gi₄·in] = GEMÉ = am-tu1 Emesal Voc. II 87; [ge-e-me] GEMÉ = am-tu1 Emesal Voc. II 87; [ge-e-me] GEMÉ = am-tu1 Sb I 331; gi-im GEMÉ = am-t[u]m Recip. Ea A ii 28'; [g]a-am GEMÉ = am-t[u], a-mu-t[u] Sa Voc. T 12'f.; [a-tu1 [a3] = am-tu2 A V/2:185; ur a4 HAR = GEMÉ-a4 Voc. A 12'a.

ama^{a-ma-e-du}a.tu = ár-du, am-tu, du-uš-šu-mu-[u], i-lit-te bi-[ti] Lu III iv 60 ff.; lú.ama.a.tu^{e-me-du} = i-lit-ti bi-i-ti, min ár-di, min am-ti, du-uš-mu-u, áš-ta-pi-ri CT 37 24 r. i 6ff. (App. to Lu).

gemé.a.ni šu ba.ab.te.gá = a-mat-su i-leq-qi Hh. I 372; [gemé ù] kù.babbar igi.ne. ne.du₈ = amtu a-na kaspi it-ta-ta-lu Ai. II iv 33'; še.ba. gemé = ip-[ru] am-ti Ai. V A₃ 12'; ka.kéš. gèm.ma.ke_X(KID) = ki-is-ru am-ti Ai. VI ii 47.

[x.x].e.gi₄.in(text:lugal).e èm.gig bí.ag.a [e.gi₄.i]n.e ama.na.ám.tag.ga èm.gig bí.ag.a : [x]-tum am-tum ikkiba ētakal [am-t]um AMA.NA. ÁM.TAG.GA ikkiba ītepuš the woman, the servant girl, has done (Akk. eaten) what is forbidden, the servant girl, "the mother of sin," has done what is not permitted ASKT p. 119:6ff.; gi₄.in.biù.um. tag.ga[...]: am-ta alappatma am-ta[...] when I touch the servant girl, [...] the servant girl ibid. p. 129:31ff.; urú.a gi₄.in.mu (var.gi₄.in.tur.mu) in.di.a.ni kúr.ra.àm: ina ālija am-ti-ia alaktašu šanāt in my city my servant girl's ways are changed SBH p. 112:8ff., var. from BA 5 620:14ff.; gi₄.in.mèn: a-ma-ku-ú-ma UET 6/2 386:1 and 7.

du-uš-mu-u, du-uš-me-tum, = am-tum, \pm am-ta-pi-ru = ar-du, ar-du u am-t[u] Malku I 177ff.; du-uš-mu-u = ar-du, du-uš-mi-t \pm u = am-tum 2N-T319 r. 4'; ku-uk-u = an-du JRAS 1917 105:28 (Kassite Voc.), see Balkan Kassit. Stud. 4.

a) in gen. — 1' in OAkk.: [šám x] gín kù.babbar x gemé x shekels of silver, the

price of x slave girl(s) MAD 1 43:5; ŠU. NIGÍN X GEMÉ ŠU.NIGÍN X ŠE.GUR.SAG.GÁL total: x servant girl(s) (parallel: guruš), total: x barley rations MAD 1 163 x 24.

2' in OA: GEMÉ ... ana šīmim iddinuma PN iš'am ... šumma mamman ipattarši x kaspam išaggal they have sold a slave girl, and PN has bought (her), anyone who wants to redeem her has to pay one mina of silver BIN 6 225:3; am-tum a-ma-sà ana am-tim mamman la ituaršim the slave girl is her slave girl, no one shall raise a claim against her concerning the slave girl ICK 1 19b:5f.; PN ur-a-sú a-ša-sú am-a-sú PN is his slave, his (the slave's) wife is his slave girl Lewy, AHDO 1 106:14; l gemé u merāša PN irdiakkum ... mala am-tam₄ u merāša aššīmim taddinu PN brought you one slave girl and her son, (let us know) for what price you sold the slave girl and her son BIN 4 230:15ff.; šītam lu uţţatam lu am-tám lu wardam lu zittam ammala šīmat abišunu izuzzu they will divide the rest according to their father's testament whether it is cereal(?), a slave girl, a slave, or (any other) share TuM 1 22a:19, cf. GEMÉ-tám ú ur-dám TCL 19 60:18; ana kaspim annîm bītam PN suhārtam u gemé idaggal for this silver (that is owed to him) he owns (i.e., holds as security) the house, PN the servant girl, and the slave girl BIN 4 190:8; bītam ušahdirma a-matim ukattīma he caused the house much trouble and took the slave girls as security CCT 3 24:42, cf. līmum ušahdaranni u gemé.hi-tí-a iktanatta (see adāru A mng. 5a) TCL 14 46:9; am-tám šāhizama gig labīrātim ana kurummā: tim liţēnamma give instructions to the slave girl, she should grind me the old barley(?) for food CCT 3 8a:29; 1 gín kaspam kunukki ša am-tim one shekel of silver (with) the seal of the slave girl KTS 50a:11; PN lu annakam lu ina Ālim am-tám ana ištariūtišu≪nu» ilaggi (see ištariūtu) TuM 1 22a:26, cf. PN PN, ēļuz PN ina mātim gemé šanītam la eļļaz ina Ālim qadištam ehhaz (see ahāzu mng. 2a-1') Hrozny, Symb. Koschaker 108:4; GEMÉ 20 sìla ekkala u anāku 20 sìla akkal if slave girls get (a monthly ration of) twenty silas, should I too get twenty silas only? BIN 4 22:21; ūmam mala am-tim (ina?) qaqqidim

maḥṣim ula admiqakkumma iprē ana am-tim tumaddad now did I not serve you (my husband) well (with?) "smitten head" as much as a slave girl, so that you ought to measure out food rations to the slave girl (i.e., me)? Kienast ATHE 44:25 and 27, see Hirsch, WZKM 57 54; aṣṣēr a-ma-tí-ni u ṣuḥrika ēkka lillik look after our slave girls and your children ICK 1 65:18, cf. aṣṣēr a-am-tí-a ēnka lillikam Chantre 15:12.

3' in OB -a' in law codes: šummaawīlum arad gemé (var. sag.arad sag. GEMÉ) išām if a man buys a male or female slave CH § 278:59, and passim in §§ 279–281; šumma awīlum ina māt nukurtim arad gemé ša awīlim ištâm inūma ina libbu mātim ittal: kamma bēl arad ulu gemé lu arad-sú ulu GÉME-su ūteddi šumma arad u gemé šunu mārū mātim balum kaspimma andurāršunu iššakkan if someone has bought in a foreign land a slave or slave girl (formerly) belonging to another, and, upon coming back to the country, the owner of the slave or slave girl identifies his slave or slave girl, if the slave or slave girl are natives of the country, they shall be manumitted without (compensation in) silver CH § 280, see also andurāru; šumma awīlum ... gemé-sú mārī ulissum if a man's slave girl bears him children CH § 170:41, cf. §§ 119, 144-146, 171; šumma awī: lum lu arad lu gemé halgam ina sērim isbat if a man seizes a runaway male or female slave in the open country CH § 17:50; šumma ARAD ulu GEMÉ ana kiššātim ittandin if a male or female slave has been given as a fine(?) CH § 118:68, cf. Boyer Contribution 122:11 and 15; šumma awīlum ... GEMÉ awīlim ittepi if a man takes the slave girl of another as a pledge (and causes her death, he shall give the owner two slaves as replacement) Goetze LE § 23:20, cf. § 22:16; SAG.ARAD u gemé ša itti mār šiprim nasruma abul GN īterbam kannam maškanam u abbut: tam iššakkanma ana bēlišu nasir (see abbuttu mng. la-l') ibid. § 52:10, cf. § 51:7; šumma awīlum gemé awīlim ittagab if a man deflowers another man's slave girl ibid. § 31:11; šumma gemé usarrirma māraša ana mārat awīlim ittadin if a slave girl gives her son deceitfully to the daughter of a free man ibid. § 33:6; $k\bar{\imath}ma$ GEMÉ ina $b\bar{\imath}t$ mutiša uššab she (the divorced wife) will live as a servant in the house of her husband CH § 141:57.

b' in leg.: PN mārat PN, itti PN, abiša PN₃ u PN₄ išāmuši ana PN₃ aššat ana PN₄ a-ma-at ūm PN ana PN, bēltiša ul bēltī atti iqtabû ugallabši ana kaspim inaddišši and (his wife) PN, bought PN, the daughter of PN₂, from her father PN₂: for PN₃ she is a wife, for PN4 she is a slave girl, if PN says to her mistress, PN4, "You are not my mistress," she may shave her and sell her CT 8 22b:6; PN ul māratka ma-ar-ti gemé bīt emija ... PN mārtī ul a-ma-at PN is not your daughter, she is the daughter of a slave girl of my father-in-law's house, (he said) PN is my daughter, she is not a slave girl Boyer Contribution 143:13 and 17; am-tum imat ihalliqma PN ul awassa if the slave girl dies or runs away, it is not PN's concern VAS 8 123:11; 1 SAG.GEMÉ GN SAG.GEMÉ PN u PN₂ one slave girl from GN, the slave girl of PN and PN₂ BIN 2 80:1f.; I SAL.ŠA.GUD GEMÉ É one female cowherd, a slave girl of the estate CT 8 30a:6, cf. PN GEMÉ É CT 45 97:4.

c' in letters: ša 1 ma.na kaspim 1 sag.arad 2 sag.gemé šāmamma buy me for one mina of silver one male slave and two female slaves YOS 2 124:15, ef. ibid. 9:20; ana GN a-li šībīni qadu 2 sag.gemé 1 sag(!).arad alkam= ma nikkassīni i nīpuš come, together with two female slaves and one male slave, to GN, where our witnesses are, and let us make our accounting VAS 16 145:9; ina qāti awâtiki a-ma-tu-ki iš-te-ne-mi-a kīma la bēlessina anāku lemnētim ītanappalaninni your servant girls used to hear your (nasty) words, they become used to replying to me with wicked (words) as if I were not their mistress ibid. 188:7; 1 sag.gemé šà ša bīt abija anāku u aḥḥūja ana kaspim ana tam: kārim niddinma kasapša nilge sag.gemé šu'ati itti tamkārim anāku apţur[šima] kanīkša $na\check{s}i[\bar{a}ku]$ my brothers and I sold one slave girl from my father's house to a merchant and we took the money for her, (then) I redeemed that slave girl from the merchant,

and I hold her sale document PBS 7 119:3 and 7; SAG.GEMÉ ša ēzibakkum la tagannīši ana kaspim idinši (as for) the slave girl whom I left with you, do not her, sell her! CT 33 22:18; am-tam ša ana šūbulim ana sērika imtūtanni the slave girl who was to be sent to you has died on my hands CT 2 49:10; ana a-ma-tim u şuḥārê la taggia do not neglect the female servants and the male servants CT 29 34:17, cf. TCL 18 91:24; aššatka mārīka u a-ma-ti-ka ina sibittim šūsiam release from prison of your wife, your children, and your servant girls TCL 17 74:21, cf. ibid. 12; GEMÉ u mussa ana PN u PN2 [a]p-taqì-is-sú-nu-ši-im . . . aṭṭardaššunūti I entrusted the slave girl and her husband to PN and PN₂ and sent them (to you) TCL 1 14:7; aššum še'im ša sag.[gemé].meš [sal+me] dutu [ša] tašpuram concerning the barley of the slave girls of the nadītu-woman of Šamaš about which you wrote me VAS 16 125:6; še'um ša apāl awīlim u idi sag.gemé the barley for paying the man and for the wages of the servant girl ibid. 160:8, cf. idi GEMÉ.HI.A PBS 8/2 188:7; SAG.GEMÉ la išparta (you gave him) a slave girl who is not a weaver VAS 188:6, cf. 1 SAG.GEMÉ UŠ.BAR ABIM 20:80 and 81, and see išpartu.

4' in Mari: GEMÉ šā PN halqat the slave girl of PN has run away ARM 1 89:5, cf. ālāni ubta['āma] GEMÉ šî la in[nam]ir they have searched the villages, but that slave girl has not been found ibid. r. 7'; LÚ.TUR.MEŠ ANŠE la-gu u GEMÉ-sú [š]a PN ana qāt LÚ. TUR-šu piqid entrust the boys, thedonkey, and PN's slave girl to his servant ARM 1 59:7; GEMÉ.MEŠ PN ana ṣērija šūrêm have the slave girls of PN brought to me ARM 1 8:38.

5' in Alalakh: 68 parīsi še še. Ba sag. Gemé. Meš 68 parīsu-measures of grain, the ration of the slave girls JCS 8 16 No. 247:16; PN GEMÉ PN₂ narāmti DN PN, the slave girl of PN₂, beloved of DN Wiseman Alalakh 7 seal a (all OB); šumma munnabtu ARAD.MEŠ GEMÉ. Meš ša mātija ana mātika innab[bitu] if runaway slaves, male or female, flee from my land to your land ibid. 2:22 (MB).

6' in MB Elam: kāribāti ša aššâšu u ana a-ma-ti-šu ša rīmušināti ikarraba the blessing goddesses who bless him and his slave girls whom he loves MDP 4 p. 167 No. 3:2.

7' in Bogh.: LUGAL.GAL Tabarna ša GEMÉ. MEŠ-šu qātēšina ina NA₄.HAR uddappir (see ardu mng. 1h) KBo 10 1 r. 11 (Hattušili bil.).

8' in RS: ARAD.MEŠ ša PN lu ARAD lu GEMÉ slaves of PN, whether male or female slaves MRS 9 163 RS 17.341:22', cf. ibid. 127 RS 17.396:8; 7 ARAD.MEŠ 6 GEMÉ.MEŠ seven male slaves, six slave girls MRS 9 167 RS 17.129:12; $alp\bar{u}$ ṣēnu ARAD.MEŠ-tu GEMÉ. MEŠ [\bar{s}]a ibašši MRS 6 57 RS 15.120:19, cf. ibid. 116 RS 16.148+ r. 6.

9' in EA: 90 ME SAL.ARAD.MEŠ 9,000 female (and) male slaves EA 120:22; 10 SAL.GEMÉ.MEŠ EA 309:24; for other EA refs., see usages c-2' and e.

10' in Nuzi: 1 sal.arad-tum ša PN araddum ša PN₂ ana hubulli elteqi [...] SAL.ARADtum SIG₅.GA lu ul[lad lu] la ullad ... anandin I took as a loan one slave girl belonging to PN, the slave of PN₂, whether the fine slave girl gives birth or not, I will give (her) back RA 23 156 No. 54:4 and 7; 30 gin kaspum ša suhāru 40 gín kaspum ša gemé 30 gín kaspum $\check{s}a \ s\bar{\imath}s\hat{\imath}$ thirty shekels of silver for a servant boy, forty shekels of silver for a servant girl, thirty shekels of silver for a horse JEN 515:2; fPN GEMÉ-ia ana šīmi kīma 20 GÍN kaspim hašahušenni ana PN2 it-ta-din-im-mi I(!) have given my slave girl, PN, to PN2 for the price equal to twenty shekels of hašahu: šennu-silver HSS 9 25:2; minummê şuhārū u *suhārātu ša* fPN *ulladu* gemé.meš *u* arad.meš ša PN₂ whatever boys or girls that fPN bears are slave girls and slaves of PN2 JEN 637:19; mannu ša ibbalakkatu 3 gemé.meš Lu-ul-lua-ú umalla whoever breaks the agreement shall reimburse PN (with) three slave girls from Lullu JEN 487:23, ef. TCL 9 7:24; šum= ma sal.meš ibbalakkatu u iqabbû la geménu-mi u ušurû ma.na hurāşa umallû if the women break the agreement, and they say "We are not slave girls," then they shall pay ten minas of gold each JAOS 55 pl. 2:41 (after

p. 431), cf. JEN 449:10, 457:10, and AASOR 16 75:8.

11' in MA — a' in the law code: šumma lu ARAD(!) lu GEMÉ ina qāt aššat a'īli mimma imtaḥru ša ARAD u GEMÉ appīšunu uznīšunu unakkusu if a male or a female slave receives anything from the hand of the wife of a man, they shall cut off the nose and the ears of the male or the female slave KAV 1 i 46 and 49 (Ass. Code § 4), cf. ibid. 55; GEMÉ.MEŠ la uptaṣṣanama ša GEMÉ paṣṣunta ētamrūni iṣabbatašši slave girls shall not veil themselves, and whoever sees a veiled slave girl shall seize her KAV 1 v 88f. (§ 40), cf. ibid. 94, cf. also KAV 6 i 4 (Ass. Code B § 1).

b' in leg.: 'Šu-ub-[ri-ta] GEMÉ ša PN u PN₂ ... PN u PN₂ ana PN₃ ana šīm gamir ... iddinu PN and PN₂ sold a Subarian slave girl belonging to PN and PN₂ to PN₃ for the full price KAJ 170:5, cf. ibid. 17; 'PN GEMÉ-sa ana PN₂ mār PN₃ ana šulmāni tattidin 'PN has given her slave girl to PN₂, the son of PN₃, as a gift KAJ 100:15; 'Su-ub-ri-it-tum adi lidāniša GEMÉ ša PN a Subarian girl together with her children, a slave girl belonging to PN KAV 211:5.

12' in NA: kunuk PN bēl sal tadāni PN2 GEMÉ ša PN uppišma PN₃ ... ilqi seal of PN, the owner of the woman to be sold— PN₃ bought PN₂, the slave girl of PN (for nine shekels of silver) ADD 215:3, and passim in NA sales of slaves; PN GEMÉ-šú-nu ša LÚ. MEŠ-e annûti uppiš(ma) PN₂ ... (ina libbi) ½ MA.NA ana PN₃ ARAD-šú ana SAL-ú-ti ilqe PN₂ came to an agreement concerning fPN, the slave girl of these men, and took (her) for one-half mina as a "wife" for his slave PN3 ADD 308:4, cf. 309:5; PN GEMÉ-šú 3 ru-ţu la-an-šá PN, his slave girl, whose height is three half-cubits ADD 312:3, cf. 315:1, 311:4; PN GEMÉ-[šú-nu] mārassa ina muḥḥi tulê PN, their slave girl, (and) her daughter, still a ADD 233:5; PN ina libbi PN₂ suckling GEMÉ-šú šapûssu TA(!) IGI a'īlê annûte issirip ittiši PN has bought and taken (him) away from these persons in exchange for his slave girl PN₂ ADD 318:9; PN illaka ina kutal PN, GEMÉ-ŠU izzaz Šumma la illika GEMÉ ina kūm GEMÉ 'PN₂ taddan PN will come and guarantee for his slave girl, 'PN₂, if he does not come, 'PN₂ will give (another) slave girl in place of the slave girl ADD 166:5 and edge 2; kūm kaspi 'PN GEMÉ ša šakinte ana 'PN₂ adi ballaṭuni tapallaḥšu in place of the silver, 'PN, the slave girl of the "woman governor," will obey 'PN₂ as long as she lives ADD 76:2; PN GEMÉ . . . kūm dame iddan he will give PN, a slave girl, in place of the blood money ADD 321:2.

13' in NB: tuppi mahīri ša fPN sal amat ša 'PN, sale document of 'PN, the slave girl of ^fPN₂ CT 4 32a:1, cf. YOS 7 91:1; Šīm GEMÉ šuātu gamrūtu the full price of that slave girl VAS 15 20:8, cf. VAS 5 128:6, PSBA 5 104:8, VAS 5 73:2, cf. also (dedicated as oblate) BRM 2 53:2, VAS 5 127:3, and passim in NB; ina hūd libbišu itti 'PN a-ma-ti-šu of his own free will with PN, his servant girl Nbn. 75:15; pūt la halāqi ša fPN GEMÉ šuātu adi 100 ūmu PN₂ u PN₃ našû PN₂ and PN₃ guarantee for 100 days that the slave girl fPN will not run away BRM 2 10:16, cf. VAS 5 128:15; ša fPN GEMÉ qallassu maškanu sabtu for which fPN, a slave girl, his servant, was taken as pledge Nbn. 602:8, cf. IPN GEMÉ ša PN₂ maškanu ša PN₃ TCL 13 202:8, PN GEMÉ(!)-su-nu maškanu ša fPN₂ Moldenke 1 16:9; PN GEMÉ ša ina mahar PN_2 $k\bar{u}m$ $\frac{1}{3}$ MA.NA & GÍN KÙ.BABBAR PN, a slave girl, who is with PN₂ (as pledge) for $20\frac{1}{2}$ shekels of silver Dar. 434:6, cf. PN GEMÉ ša PN₂ ša ina mahar PN₃ maškanu šaknatu TuM 2-3 121:7; ^fPN GEMÉ ša ^fPN₂ ša rit-ti 15-šú ana šumu ša ^fPN₂ šatratu u ritti 150(!)-šú ana šumu ša [†]PN₃ ummu ša [†]PN₂ šatratu [†]PN, a slave girl of 'PN2, whose right hand is marked with the name of 'PN₂, and whose left hand is marked with the name of 'PN₃, the mother of 'PN, VAS 5 126:1, cf. BRM 2 10:1, 5:2, 6:1, VAS 6 137 + 138:2, VAS 15 20:2, and PSBA 5 104:3; PN GEMÉ ša PN2 ša taqbû umma PN2 bēlija kakkabtu kî išmitanni PN, the slave girl of PN₂, who said, "When PN₂, my master, marked me with a star" YOS 7 66:1; PN GEMÉ ša PN2 ša PN3 ultu bīt PN4 úšá-hi-li-iq PN, the slave girl of PN2, whom PN₃ helped to escape from the house of PN₄

Dar. 207:1; ŠE.NUMUN šá [†]PN GEMÉ šá PN₂ a field belonging to [†]PN, the servant girl of PN₂ Dar. 476:2.

14' in lit.: GEMÉ ina bīti e tukabbit do not honor a slave girl in (your) house Lambert BWL 102:66; bīt GEMÉ-ma [i]-[be]-el isappub the house which a slave girl rules, she will dissipate ibid. 71; ina pān bīti u bābi arad u GEMÉ [ṣeḥer u] rabi ša bīti before household and city quarter, slave and slave girl, young and old, of the house Maqlu IV 67; lu aḥu lu aḥātu lu ardu lu GEMÉ lu kimtu (var. adds lu) nišūtu (var. adds lu) salātu whether brother or sister or slave or slave girl or family or relatives or kin KAR 228:10, vars. from Sm. 1155:5 (unpub.).

15' in omens: sarrum ina libbi mātim lu rēšam lu am-ta-am ana [māt] nakartim ušessi in the country a criminal will let either a slave or a slave girl escape to an enemy land YOS 10 33 iii 29 (OB ext.); SAG.SAL u GEMÉ irašši (mistake for aštapiru, q.v.) Kraus Texte 24 r. 3; [šumma sīru ašar zikaru] u sinništu ušbuma mārē bīti arad u gemé pahruma ana birīšunu imqut if a snake, where men and women sit, and the children of the house, the slave(s) and slave girl(s) are gathered around, falls among them KAR 386:32 (SB Alu); migitti arad u gemé death of a slave or a slave girl CT 40 18:90, also CT 38 36:65; sīt ARAD u GEMÉ loss of a slave or a slave girl KAR 382 r. 38 and 52 (all SB Alu); ARAD mala bēlišu imassi ulu gemé bēlša irâmšima mala bēltiša imassi a slave will lord it over his master, or a slave girl, (since) her master loves her, will lord it over her mistress CT 20 39:10 (SB ext.).

b) qualifications: 1 GEMÉ damiqtu one fine slave girl RA 23 156 No. 54:22, cf. JEN 607:19 (Nuzi); aḥḥātuša SAG.GEMÉ damqātim išâ šî SAG. GEMÉ nawirtam ul išu her sisters have fine slave girls, but she has no well-fed slave girl Kraus AbB 1 51:8f., cf. 1 SAG.GEMÉ ša mādiš namīrat ištiššu šinīšuma waldat a slave girl who is in very fine shape and has given birth once or twice already ABIM 20:82, cf. also amītum nawi-ir-tum CT 2 49:22, cf. SAG.G[EMÉ] nawi-ir-tam VAS 16 65:12 (OB letters); amītám

šu-ub-ri-tám a Subarian slave girl CCT 3 25:35 (OA), for other refs. to slave girls from Subartu, see KAJ 170:5 and KAV 211:5 cited usage a-11'b' and Gelb, Hurrians and Subarians 105ff.; 1 am-tam ki-lά-ri-tám one Kilarian slave girl CCT 3 14:22 (OA); fPN mi-ṣir-ú-'-i-tum GEMÉ ša PN₂ fPN, an Egyptian slave girl of PN₂ Coll. de Clercq 2 pl. 26 No. 3B:1 (NB); for slaves from Lullu, see usage a-10', cf. also AASOR 16 95:6.

special types of slaves — 1' amat šarri: awīltum ša uṣiam a-ma-at šarrim the woman who went out is a royal slave girl Boyer Contribution 119:10; 5 SìLA Ì.SAG ana PN GEMÉ LUGAL five silas of fine oil for PN, a royal slave girl ARM 7 55:3; GEMÉ ša šarri PN marsat adanniš la kusāpi takkal umâ šarru bēlī ṭēmi liškun asû issēn lillika lēmurši PN, the slave girl of the king, is very ill, she cannot take nourishment, now, let the king, my lord, give an order, (and) let a physician come and look at her ABL 341:8; PN GEMÉ ša ummi šarri ina muhhi dulli la mūqaša la terrab PN, the slave girl of the king's mother cannot take part in the rites ABL 368 r. 6 (both NA).

2' slave girl of a god: PN mārat PN, GEMÉ $^{\text{d}}$ IM \hat{u} $^{\text{d}}$ $\hat{S}a$ -la TCL 1 157:3 (OB seal); $k\bar{\imath}ma$ laa-ma-at dutu anāku as if I were not a servant of Šamaš Kraus AbB 1 34:14; PN mārat PN2 ahat PN₃ GEMÉ dutu ù dMAR.TU RA 16 74 No. 12:4 (MB seal); fPN u PN₂ mūtši GEMÉ ša dnin [ša] [uru Gub-la] fPN and PN2, her husband, a slave girl of the Lady of Byblos EA 83:54, also EA 84:42, 85:85, and 86:25; Bēlet-Nippur bēltu kuzzubtu rīmī rāmī gemé pa-lih-te-ki fPN DUMU.SAL PN2 DUMU.SAL. DUMU.SAL PN₃ O DN, attractive lady, have mercy on me, love me, PN, daughter of PN₂, descendant of PN₃, the servant, your worshipper RA 16 79 No. 24:4 (MB seal); Tumma-al ù gemé Uzu-mú-a Tummal and "the servant of Uzumua" (an epithet of Ninlil) Lambert BWL 208 r. 6, cf. GEMÉ dA-zi-mú-a RTC 404 r. 5; in personal names: A-ma-at-E-a UET 3 1033:3; GEMÉ-dBa-ú Dar. 470:12, ${}^{\mathsf{f}}An\text{-}di\text{-}{}^{\mathsf{d}}Ba\text{-}\acute{u}$ VAS 6 157:15; ${}^{\mathsf{f}}\mathsf{GEM\acute{e}}\text{-}{}^{\mathsf{d}}Su\text{-}ti(!)$ $ti \text{ TuM } 2-3 \text{ } 162:5, \quad {}^{t}An-di-{}^{d}Su-ti-ti \text{ } ibid. \ 2:15,$

amtu amû C

and passin in NB, also abbreviated to ^fGEMÉia Anor 8 77:2, and passim, for other refs., see Stamm Namengebung 262; littu ša Sin GEMÉ den.zu.na šumša a cow of Sin, Servant-of-Sin is her name Köcher BAM 248 iii 10 and 37; note ^mGEMÉ.NUN.KI UET 5 416:12 (OB).

- d) as expression of respect, referring to the sender of a letter: ana bēlija qibīma umma PN GEMÉ-ka-ma to my lord speak, thus (says) PN (a nadītu), your servant CT 6 27a:3, cf. CT 29 11a:3, ARM 2 112:4, ABIM 1 15:4 (OB letters), cf. also EA 48:2, 50:4, 273:5, 274:5, and ABL 220:2 and 886:2 (NB letters); umma PN a-ma-at-ki a-na-ku-[ú] thus says PN "Am I your servant?" VAS 16 55:4 (OB let.).
- e) figurative use (said of cities): GN GEMÉ kitti ša šarri Byblos, the faithful servant of the king EA 74:6, 68:11, cf. GN SAL.GEMÉ-te ša šarri EA 292:43, (Tyre) GEMÉ šarri EA 149:10 and 63, (Sidon) EA 144:11; [ana] šarri bēli dutu-ia umma GN GEMÉ-ka to the king, (my) lord, my sun, thus (says) Byblos, your servant EA 140:2; ia-di-en ba-la-ta ana ardišu u SAL.ARAD-šu GN let him give life to his servant (Rib-Addi), and to his servant, Byblos EA 116:47, cf. also EA 75:8 and 152:6.

amtu in bīt amāti s.; quarters for female slaves; NB.*

PN LÚ rēš šarri ša muḥḥi É.GEMÉ.MEŠ ša Uruk [...] PN, the official of the king, in charge of the slave quarters of Uruk YOS 6 77:9.

amtuttu s.; status of a slave girl; OA, Nuzi; cf. amtu.

PN PN₂ ana am-tù-tim ēħuzma PN₂ married PN as a slave girl J. Lewy, HUCA 27 6:3 (OA); 'PN ana PN₂ ana GEMÉ- tu_4 -ti ... attadin I gave (my daughter) 'PN to PN₂ (as wife) as a slave girl HSS 19 117:5 (Nuzi).

See amūtu.

amu s.; raft; OB, Mari, MB, SB, NB.

gi.um, gi.ama, gi.a.ta, gi.a.tu.lu, gi.a. dag, gi.a.šú.a, gi.giš.a, gi.a.dirig.ga = a-mu Hh. VIII 227-234; [di-ri] [SI.A] = a-mu Diri I 41, cf. SI.A = [a]-mu-um Proto-Diri 16.

[d]Gi.lim.ma gi.DIRI i.bí.na a nam.mi.ni. in.kešda saḥar.ra ì.mú.a ki a.dag nam.mi. in.dub: dAMAR.UTU a-ma-am ina pan mê irkus eperi ibnīma itti a-mi išpuk Marduk constructed a raft over the water, he created earth and heaped (it) on the raft CT 13 35:17f. (on pl. 36) (SB lit.).

šallassunu ina a-ma-a-ti ušēbira I made the prisoners taken from among them cross on rafts King Chron. 2 4:6, cf. šallassunu ina $\langle a \rangle$ -ma-a-ti tâmta ušēbira ibid. 32:26; aššum GIŠ a-ma-tim ša gušūrī ana GN sakāpim concerning the sending of the rafts (made) of beams to GN ARM 3 26:5; a-ma lu ušarki[s] Thompson Gilg. pl. 15 K.3588 i 49 (Gilg. VII); ultu Elamti ana muhhini illikunima gišru ișbatu kî ša illikuni ana ummi šarri bēlija altapra enna gišru ip(text lu)-ta-at-ru u gi a-ma-te ša gišru ina ur(text lu)-ka-nu-um-ma iktelû ul umašširušināti when they came against us from Elam and seized the bridge, I wrote to the mother of the king, my lord, that they came, now they have dismantled the bridge, and afterward they have kept back the rafts (i.e., pontoons?) of the bridge (and) have not released them ABL 917:10 (NB); itti māmīt elippi nāri kāri GIŠ.MÁ.DIRIG.GA šīlum u a-me together with the "oath" by boat, river, harbor, ferry, and raft Šurpu VIII 53; i-na a-mi-im-ma (or a-hi-i-im-ma, in broken context) RA 45 176:107 (OB lit.); kīma a-mi-im īmida ana [sadil kīma a-mi-im ina ṣēri īmida ana kibri CT 46 3 iv 8f. (OB Atrahasis), cf. anāku ki-ma a-mi ul ap-pa-ak-x țe-ma (or read $k\bar{\imath}m\bar{a}mi$) RA 29 99 r. 9 (MB lit.).

Salonen Wasserfahrzeuge 68f.; Landsberger apud Ranoszek, ZDMG 88 211.

amû A s.; palate; lex.*
[uzu].a.u₅ = a-mu- \acute{u} , a-liq pi-e Hh. XV 29f.

amû B s.; (a mathematical term); NB.*

pirsu rēštû | | 1 | a-mu-û | 2 | a-mu-û first

section of (subscript of NB list of reciprocals) TCL 6 31 r. ii 33, see MKT 1 15.

amû C s.; (mng. unkn.); SB.*

lú.šu.nu.tuk = a-mu-u Nabnitu IV 47; KUR.KU = MIN (= $nak\bar{a}pu$) šá a-mi-e Nabnitu I 91.

an-nam mi-na-a a-mu- \acute{u} i-zi-za- $[\dots]$ (obscure) ZA 4 258:14 (SB lit.).

amû D

amû D s.; (mng. unkn.); EA.*

Linen garments a-me-e ṣa-bi (for/with) a. (of?) the soldiers EA 14 iii 29 (list of gifts of Tušratta); in broken context: ù a-mi-e inaššašunuma EA 94:65 (let. from Byblos).

For a suggested Egyptian etymology, see Lambdin, Or. NS 22 363.

amû E s.; (a thornbush); syn. list.*

 $a-p\acute{u}/\!\!/-ba-\acute{u}$ (var. a-mu-u) = $a-\check{s}\acute{a}-gu$ Malku II 141, see $ap\acute{u}$ s.

For BE 17 28:24, see mû "water."

amû A (awû) v.; 1. awû to argue in court (OA only), 2. atmû (atwû) to discuss, to talk over, to negotiate with somebody, (with išti and itti) to argue, to discuss, to think, to ponder, 3. atmû (atwû) to speak to somebody, 4. šutāmû to discuss, to consider, to ponder, 5. šutāmû to recite (causative to mng. 3); OA, OB, SB; I (īwu — iwwu — imp. awu), I/2 (ītawu, ītamu/i—ītawwu, ītamumu/i—imp. atwu and atama/i), I/4 (a-ta-ta-ma BMS 21:19f.), III/2 (uštāwu, uštāmu); cf. āmânû, amatu A, amatu A in bēl amati, atmû A, māmītu, muštāmû, mūtamû, tāmītu, tamû v., tīwītu.

kin.gi $_4$.a = a-mu-u, ter-tu, sá-pa-rum Izi H App. I 58 ff.

[du-ú] [KA] = qa-bu-u, at-mu-u A III/2:133f.; du-u_{KA}, KAdu.KAdu = at-mu-u Nabnitu IV 104f.; du-ut-tu tuk.tuk = qa-bu-ú, at-mu-ú Diri I 320f.; du-ud-du tuk.tuk = at-pu-«ul»-lu-um, at-uu-um Proto-Diri 50–50a; [di-e] [DI] = [qa-bu]-u, [da-b]-bu, [at]-mu-u A IV/2:71ff.; di.di = da-ba-bu, at-mu-u Izi C iv 26f.; bal.bal.e = at-mu-u Nabnitu IV 321; bal.bal = at-m[u-u] Izi Bogh. D ii 4'; bi-i BI = da-ba-bu, at-mu-u A V/1:143f.; i = qa-bu-u, at-mu-u Izi V 8f.; [me] = at-mu-u Izi E 14; sin8i-id.ma = at-mu-u, sin8id.su.dus1.a = at-ma-ka ki-li Antagal G 125f.

KA.ri.ri.ga, KA.KA. $\operatorname{dug_1.ga} = \check{s}u\text{-}ta\text{-}mu\text{-}[u]$ Erimhuš IV 124f.

ka.bal.e.nu.du, = pu-um ša a-na at-wi-i la w[a-as-mu] mouth not fit for arguing Kagal D Fragm. 3:9, cf. ka.bal.e.nu.ša, = pu-um ša a-na at-wi-i la d[am-qú] ibid. 10, ka.ba.e.nu.dùg = pu-um ša a-na at-wi-i la t[a-bu] ibid. 11; ka.lul. la.bal.bal = pu-um ša sà-ar-ra-tim i-t[a-wu-ú] a mouth which speaks lies ibid.13; su.ga mu.da ab.bi = e-la-a-tum ki-i i-ta-m[a-a] how insincerely does he speak to me! Nabnitu L 191; lú.kaxšu.da.an.dug, dug, lú.ka.šà.gíd.i = šá šap-la-ti i-ta-mu-u who speaks his inner thoughts Nabnitu M 79f.; lú.sìkil dù, a di.da.kam = ša ma-ag-ra-

a-ti i-ta-mu-ú who utters words of slander 2N-T 344:6 (gramm.); lú.níg.kúr.dug₄.dug₄ = mu-ta-wiša-ni-a-tim one who constantly utters different opinions OB Lu A 118, B iv 9, and Part 11:18.

su₆.úl.búru.ke_x(KID) gù.dé ka.šir.bi ljé. en.du₈.ā = šaptān muṣṣabrātu ša i-ta-ma-a rikisz sina lippaṭir may the magic power of the lips which speak malicious things be disrupted CT 17 32:19f.; dug₄.dug₄.ne.ne ša₆.ga.mu : at-ma-a dumqīja put in (O Šamaš and Aja) a good word for me 5R 62 No. 2:65 (Šamaš-šum-ukīn); lú.níg. nu.gar.ra gù.bal.e : mu-ta-mu-ú nu-ul-la-a-ti Lambert BWL 119:5f.

šìr.bi du₁₂.a ma.ra.hun.e šà.zu dè.en. [šed $_7$.dè]: sirha munēha ina šuzmuri # sirha ina šuzmuri ina šu-ta-mi-i (see zamāru v. lex. section) 4R 21* No. 2 r. 5ff. (= OECT 6 p. 3).

at-mu- \acute{u} , ti-is-bu-ru = da-ba-bu Malku IV 102f.; \v{su} -te-mu-du = \v{su} -ta-mu- \acute{u} Malku IV 192; $u\v{s}$ -ta-mu-u = at-mu- \acute{u} da-ba-bi CT 41 45 Rm. 855:7 (astrol. comm.); \v{su} -ta-mu- \acute{u} = \v{su} -su- \acute{u} CT 41 26:25 (Alu Comm.), comm. on $u\v{s}(!)$ -ta-mi ibid. 24.

- 1. awû to argue in court (OA only): iziz ina patrim ša Aššur tam'am ina amūtim la a-wu-a-ku-ni come, take the oath by the dagger of Aššur so that I will not have to argue in court against you on account of the amūtu-metal CCT 4 22a:23; awâtišu šani'um li-wu somebody else should argue his case TCL 4 18:23, cf. ana ša awassu e-wu-ú liddin he should give it to the one who argued his case ibid. 25; ana 3 Ma.Na an.Na a-wu-šu argue against him on account of the three minas of tin BIN 6 21:17.
- **2.** $atm\hat{u}$ ($atw\hat{u}$) to discuss, to talk over, to negotiate with somebody, (with išti and itti) to argue, to discuss, (with itti libbi, ina libbi) to think, to ponder -a) to discuss, to talk over, to negotiate: I owe vou nothing alkam rugmamma at-wu-ú here, make a complaint and discuss (it) CCT 2 14:10; you know kīma rigmātim ammakam PN u PN2 ritagmuma i(n) GN e-ta-wu-ni that PN and PN2 are engaged in a law suit against each other and that they had a talk in Kaniš TCL 19 79:26; kaspam ša nua'im ša GN ša PN e-ta-wu-ú(text -ru) PN kaspam šabbu PN has received the silver of the nua'um of GN about which PN went to court ICK 2 120A 4, cf. ammakam li-tù-ú-ma KT Hahn 16:19; šuglam patār[am] e-ta-wu they talked about opening the šuqlu con-

amû A amû A

tainers ICK 1 95:13; awēlam laš'alma ur: ramma lu ni-ta-wu I will ask the boss and tomorrow we will talk things over (bring your documents but this very day they should put you under oath) BIN 4 112:29, cf. așșibtim lu ni-tù-ú let us discuss the interest Kienast ATHE 28:32; ana šumi bīt abiki $tamk\bar{a}r\bar{e}$ e-ta-wu ibid 36:7; ana 6 ITI.KAM e-ta-wu- \acute{u} they will negotiate within six months BIN 4 147:22; ali imagguruni eta-wu wherever they will negotiate, they will reach an agreement MVAG 35/3 No. 319:10, cf. atta u PN ina ālim ta-ta-wu-a MVAG 35/3 No. 325:10, cf. also BIN 4 114:9, adi nīnu u PN ni-ta-wu-ú-ni CCT 4 14a:20, anāku u šūt nita-wu CCT 4 40a:24; PN PN₂ PN₃ ... $ikk\bar{a}$: rim e-ta-wu MVAG 33 No. 281:38; [ana] x annikim PN u PN₂ e-ta-wu-ú CCT 1 24a:31, ina barīšunu li-ta-wu-ma TCL 19 83:30, adi PN u PN, e-ta-u-ni BIN 4 83:52, atta u PN a-ta-wu-ma TCL 19 28:17, and passim.

b) with išti (OA) and itti (OB, SB) to argue, to discuss: išti awēlika at-wu-ú-ma kasapka šupurma liqi discuss it with your boss, send word concerning your silver and then take it CCT 4 14a:26, cf. kīma annakam išti mer'i PN la a-ta-wu-ú BIN 4 37:4, umme'ānija a-ta-wu KT Hahn 2:5, ana sibtim *išti* PN *e-ta-wu* TCL 21 256:14; išti lāqi kaspim PN e-ta-wu PN will discuss it with the one who took the silver MVAG 33 No. 281:13; PN lillikamma ištija le-ta-ú TCL 19 28:12, also ibid. 24; išti PN e-ta-ú BIN 4 83:48; išti PN išriš la e-ta-wu (see ašriš A usage a) CCT 2 31a:7 (all OA); $aw\bar{\imath}l\hat{e}$... and $s\bar{e}rija$ turdamma ittija li-ta-wu send the men to me so that they can discuss it with me Genouillac Kich 2 D 4 r. 5, see Kupper, RA 53 26, cf. i-ta-wu-ú ibid. r. 8; ana pīhat eperē dam= qūtim ittika a-ta-ú ana elippim la malītim ittika adabbub I will arraign you for your failure to (deliver) good rubble (for fertilizing), I will go to court against you for any boat that is not fully loaded TCL 18 145:12; ekallum šurgam ittišu i-ta-wu the palace will arraign him for a theft Goetze LE § 50 A iv 7 and B iv 10, cf. ekallum ittika i-ta-wu-ú Sumer 14 35 No. 14:21 (Harmal); šumma itti bēl še'im sarrātim ni-ta-ú anāku u kâti sar:

rāti ni-ta-ú if we are going to tell lies to the owner of the barley, you and I will have to tell the lies YOS 2 19:7f. (all OB).

c) with itti libbi, ina libbi (and synonyms) to think, to ponder: lamnātim ina libbišu e-ta-wu he ponders evil things TCL 20 93:20 u ta-ta-mi ina libbika umma if you think as follows Gössmann Era III p. 25:14 and IV 113; Ea ... zikra it-ta-mi ana libbišu (see zikru B mng. 2) STT 28 ii 21' (Nergal and Ereškigal), see AnSt 10 112; itti libbija atam-mu-ma uštābila kabattī Borger Esarh. 42 i 32; a-ta-me ina libbija I became worried VAB 4 278 vi 5 (Nbn.); epēš bīti šâti ina libbi i-ta-mi-ma kabattī hašhāku I pondered about the rebuilding of this temple, I wanted it in my heart RA 22 59 ii 8 (= WVDOG 47 136:42, Nbn.); note also itti surrišu ul i-ta-a-ma ZA 43 13:6; with kabattu: ša kunni parsīšunu ... i-ta-ma-a kabatta I thought of establishing their rites in a permanent way VAB 4 66 No. 4:6 (Nabopolassar).

3. $atm\hat{u}$ ($atw\hat{u}$) to speak to somebody a) followed by direct speech -1' in OA: annakamma a-ta-wu-kum umma anākuma I told you here as follows CCT 4 31a:37, cf. a-ta-wu-ku-um umma anākuma (beginning of the text of a letter) TCL 20 102:3; amma: kamma ina bāb ḥarrānija a-ta-wu-kum umma anākuma I told you there as follows even before I started on my journey BIN 6 177:4; PN concerning whom ammakam ahiūtum e-ta-wu-ni-ku-ni umma šunuma other people told you there as follows TCL 196:5; PN u PN, ištēniš e-ta-wu umma šūtma CCT 4 36a:15; note annakamma e-ta-wu-ku-um ina nikkassī šuhut I told you here: "Do from the account!" BIN 4 19:3.

2' in OB, SB: $k\bar{\imath}$ 'am i-ta-a-wu (followed by direct speech) TCL 17 10:42; [i]t-bi i-ta-wa-a-am ana ummišu upon awakening he told (his second dream) to his mother Gilg. P. i 25, cf. $[i]tb\bar{e}ma$ i-ta-ma-a ana ibrisu Gilg. V iii 9, i-ta-ma-a ana Enkidu Gilg. I vi 29; nis \bar{u} i-ta-wa-a ina $s\bar{e}ri$ su the people said about him Gilg. P. v 14; i-ta-ma ana $kakk\bar{e}$ su he said to his weapons Gössmann Era I 7, cf., wr. i-ta-a-ma ibid. 17, also i-ta-mu-u ana Irra ibid. 46, ana kala $il\bar{\imath}$ i-ta-mi ibid. V 4, also i-ta-mu-ú

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ibid. II p. 19:25, i-ta-ma ibid. 55; note: ēpušma pāšu ana šar ilī i-ta-ma ibid. I 121 and 124, also II p. 19:48; [inim]inimmak lib=bišu i-ta-mi(var. -me)-šú (follows speech) En. el. II 97; ramkūti Ebabbar i-ta-mu-nim the ordained priests of Ebabbar said to me OECT 1 33 i 51 (Nbn.).

- b) with object or qualifications 1' in OA: atta emūqiš ta-ta-wu-ma kaspam šaqālam la tamuwa you have talked belligerently and refused to pay the silver CCT 3 35b:10; šumma dannūtam e-ta-wu-ú ana kārim [bila] if they make threats, bring (them) to the kārum TCL 14 3:45; šumma dannūtam e-ta-wu kāram kušda ICK 1 103:20, cf. dannūtam e-ta-wu CCT 4 22a:11; šumma šibsātim e-ta-wu ... têrtaka lillikamma CCT 2 3:39; annakam awīlum emūqattam e-ta-ú CCT 4 30b:28; mala libbišuma e-ta-wu-ú CCT 4 7b:7.
- 2' in OB, SB: if the enemy ana ālim ajîmma tebē'am i-ta-ú-ma plans to attack some city (and this plan is betrayed) RA 35 47 No. 19:3 (Mari liver model), cf. šumma ... ajābūtam i-da-ú if he plans a hostile action ibid. No. 30a:2; parṣīšunu i-ta-wu-ú ina puḥri they proclaimed their rites in the assembly RA 46 90:46 (OB Epic of Zu), ef. $[\check{s}]urb\bar{u}ssa$ i-ta-wu ina puḥri ibid. 36, cf. also dalīlī DN lu-tam-me ana apâti KAR 42 r. 30; if he feels anger against god and goddess nullâte šà-šú i-tam-mu his mind is on worthless things KAR 26:6, and dupls. AMT 96,7:6, KAR 42:16, cf. nullâtu i-ta-mu-u Šurpu II 8, also šumma amēlu nullâti šà-šú i-ta-mu STT 95:84, cf. KAR 92:2, also mu-ta-mu-ú nullâti AfO 19 63:56(!), and Lambert BWL 119, in lex. section; la šalmāte i-ta-mu-u Šurpu II 81; mu-ta-mu-ú tapiltija he who spreads slander against me Lambert BWL 34:94 (Ludlul I); sartam i-tamu he speaks lies AfO 11 223:17, cf. salipta i-ta-mu ibid. 23 (SB physiogn.); nasāh sili'ti ša zumrija li-ta-am u₄-me-šam may he speak daily the removal of sickness from my body (parallels liqbi and littasqar) Iraq 24 95:41 (Shalm. III); $k\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}ti\ a$ -ta-ma-a (see $inimm\hat{\imath}a$ A) En. el. VI 22; ina māti kališa kitti i-ta-mu-ú Thompson Rep. 90:3, also 99:7; the diviner must not approach the place for the decision
- without gift or present tāmīt pirišti ul i-tamu-šu or they will not give (lit.: tell) him a divine decision BBR No. 1-20:119; eliš ina šaptēšu i-tam-ma-a tubbāti šaplānu libbašu kāṣir nērtu Streck Asb. 28 iii 80; šalṭiš ul i-tame he must not speak in a lordly manner CT 4 5:12 (hemer.); li-ta-mi-ka DN ... amat damiqti may Bunene speak a favorable word to you BMS 6:125 and dupls., see Ebeling Handerhebung 50, note la-ta-am narbīka Ebeling Handerhebung 92:17; lezēnu e ta-ta-mi speak nothing profane Lambert BWL 100:29; maharki (for maharka) li-ta-ma-a damiqti intercede with you (Sin) for me YOS 1 45 ii cf. ūmišamma at-ma-a damigti RA 11 112 ii 35, also ūmišamma a-ta-mi puluhti ilūtišunu ibid. 110 i 26, kajāna li-ta-mi-ka damqāti VAB 4 242 iii 49 (all Nbn.).
- c) with itti: elsiš ittišu i-ta-wu-ú they (the gods) spoke with him (Samsuiluna) joyfully YOS 9 35 ii 68, cf. awat tūb libbi ittišunu i-taa-wu ibid. i 31; kīma bītum annûm libbam gamram ittika i-ta-wu-ú since this (royal) house speaks with you frankly (lit.: its entire heart) Bagh. Mitt. 2 59 iv 24; itti dalti [i-t]ama-a he speaks to the door Gilg. IV 37; [i-ta]mu itti ilišu [bēlš]u Ea ittišu i-ta-mu CT 15 49 iii 19f., cf. ii 55f. (Atrahasis); itti . . . ul i-ta-me CT 4 6 r. 11, see KB 6/2 p. 46, also, wr. la KA. KA (= idabbub?)ibid. 5:11 (hemer.); ummi ālitti i-tam-ma ittika ilsīka ... išak: kanka ţēmu she (the goddess) converses with you like (your) own mother, she calls you to give you her decision Streck Asb. 116 v 57; itti aššatišu u mārtišu dam: qiš i-ta-mu (if) he (the sick man) converses in a friendly way with his wife and daughter Labat TDP 160:41; māru itti abišu kitti i-ta-mi Thompson Rep. 90:4, also 100:3, god and man kīniš li-ta-mu-u 127:2, etc.; ittija should (again) speak with me what is true BMS 12:112, see Ebeling Handerhebung 82, cf. ittišu GI.NA.MEŠ i-ta-mu-u 4R 55 No. 2:23; ša at-mu-ú ittija lišlim KAR 45:24; ummān nakri dāṣâti itti ili i-ta-mi CT 31 39 ii 14, cf. TCL 6 2 r. 18 (SB ext.).
- d) other occs. 1' in OA: awâtim ša e-ta-wu-ni mādiš damga the words he said

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are very good TCL 19 6:17, cf. awâtišu ... ina alākija a-ta-wu-ku-ší-na-ma ibid. 21; šūtma šagālam e-ta-wu he himself has spoken of paying ibid. 16; ammala ta-ta-wu-ni têrtī ... illakakkum my report concerning everything you talked about will reach you CCT 3 15:31, cf. anniātim ta-ta-wu-ma KTS 6:15; ammala awâtim ša unaḥḥidakkani ammakam ana PN at-wu-ú speak there to PN about everything to which I drew your attention BIN 6 9:17; aššumi PN ša annakam a-ta-wuku-ni TCL 19 38:5; awâtim ša a-ta-wu-ku-ni gumuršinama arrange the affair about which I talked with you Kienast ATHE 45:6; awâtim ša ta-ta-wu-ni ul ša tuppika amtiši I have forgotten the (harsh) words you spoke or (wrote) on your tablet, KTS 15:35, cf. awâ= tika ša ta-ta-wu-ni amtiši TCL 19 70:16; adi awâtim ša ta-ta-wu-ni eppaš TCL 14 44:29; ammakam PN kalašinama li-ta-wu-kum there PN should tell you everything entrust them to a reliable 19 74:15; adi ta-ta-wu-ni ana mam= money lender man la uššar but I will not release (them) to anybody before you have said so BIN 6 80:15; ašar ta-ta-wu-a-ni tašakkana

2' in OB, SB: his mouth was paralyzed at-ma-a la le'i incapable of speaking CT 34 49 iii 21 (chronicle); lu-ut-wu-ma $t\bar{i}w\bar{i}ti$ el tīwītika lu habr[at] let me speak, my utterance is to be more than your utterance (preceded by lugbīma qibītī el qibītika lu [.∴]) RA 36 10:8 (Akk. Hurr. bil.); i-ta-wu-ú annâš they speak to us (a joyous message) VAS 10 215:22 (OB lit.); i-ta-ma-á \check{s} - $\check{s}um$ -ma magir qabâša she speaks to him (Gilgāmeš) and her speech finds favor Gilg. I iv 40; Uruk and Babylon are one family libbam g[amra]m i-tawu-ú they converse with open hearts Bagh. Mitt. 2 56 ii 3 (OB); kî la mudê ta-ta-me atta you speak like one who is ignorant Gössmann Era III 42; amat [...]-ni at-mi-šim-ma tell her a word of [...] En. el. II 78; ana mass $sarat m \bar{u} \dot{s} i i - ta - m[e]$ STT 38:94, see AnSt 6 154 (Poor Man of Nippur); obscure: Enlil ana māti i-tam-ma-am-ma ul ippaššar Enlil will speak to the country continuously and there will be no relief Thompson Rep. 83:2.

- šutāmû to discuss, to consider, to ponder: they (the judges) listened to the tablet with the declaration under oath šībī: šunu išālu [šībūs]sunu uš-ta-wu-ma questioned their witnesses and discussed their testimony PBS 5 100 i 39 (OB); anāku kīma ša bēlī išpuram tuppam uš-ta-wi-ma I myself studied the tablet as my lord has ordered me ARM 6 18:8, cf. (in broken context) uš-ta-wima ARM 2 68 r. 2'; ša ina libbišu uš-ta-mu-ú inandin milku what he had carefully planned, he gave (now) as advice En. el. VI 4; uš(text du)-bu (for ašbu) puhuršunu uš-tamu-ú ina šaplika they are sitting in assembly discussing (matters) at your (Sin's) feet BMS 1:15, see Ebeling Handerhebung 6; Ea-šarru uštam-ma-a ama[ta] iqabbi Gössmann Era II 15; [itti ēpi]š namûti e tu-uš-ta-mi(var. -mu) do not consult with a vulgar person Lambert BWL p. 99:21; uš-tam-ma ana libbiša she pondered (about Gilgāmeš's appearance) Gilg. X i 11, also, wr. uš-tam-ma-a ibid. iv 13; UD e-nu-ma : e-nu-ma : ul-tu šu-ta-mu-umal(!)-ma-liš up is when, when is since, they correspond to each other STC 2 pl. 49:15 (comm. to the bil. introduction to Enuma Anu Enlil), see ZA 34 110; epšēt gurdīja lu-ul-ta-me he should consider my valiant deeds AOB 1 124 l.e. 1 (Shalm. I), cf. lu-ul-ta-me ibid. 40:11, ša itti libbi uš-tam-mu-ma OIP 2 81:24 (Senn.).
- 5. šutāmû to recite (causative to mng. 3): ana mul-ta-me annûti to the one who recites these (blessings) KAR 214 iv 16, cf. ana mu-ul-ta-me annûti 3R 66 x 28 (tākultu-rit.).

In ACh Sin 1:8 read uš-ta-pu(!)-ú which fits well the Sumerian igi.bar.ra.ta.è line 4; for ZA 49 170 iv 6 (= JCS 15 1ff.) see tamû; kî kuāša šu-ta-a-ma-ku KBo 1 14:27 (let.) is probably derived from

Ad mng. 1 (awû ina libbi): Oppenheim, JAOS 61 265. Ad mng. 2: Landsberger, JNES 8 295 n. 151. Ad mng. 4 (III/2): Kraus Edikt p. 71f.

amû B v.; (mng. unkn.); OAkk.*; I īmi.

I-mi RTC 126 iii 1; Be-lí-a-mi MDP 2 p.
30 xv 2, p. 32 xviii 5; for I-me-DUR.UL, Ĩ-mi-i-lum, Ĩ-me-Ir-ra, etc., see Gelb, MAD 344.

Attested in OAkk. personal names only. Stamm Namengebung 207.

amuaštu amurdinnu

amuaštu see amumeštu.

amūdaju (mudaju) s.; (a wooden part of the harness); lex.*; cf. $am\bar{u}du$.

giš.tar = mu-du-ú, [giš].x.tar, giš.úr.lím. ma, giš.kur.ra.á.diri.ga (vars. giš.kur.diri. ga, giš.kur.ra.diri.ga) = mu-da-a-a-ú (var. amu-da-a-a) Hh. VIIB 186ff.; giš.kur.ra.diri.ga = a-mu-da-a-a = mu-kil kuš.[x x] Hg. I 160, in MSL 6 142.

amūdu $(mud\hat{u})$ s.; (a wooden part of the harness); MB*; cf. $am\bar{u}daju$.

giš. $tar = mu \cdot du \cdot \acute{u}$ Hh. VIIB 186, followed by $am\ddot{u}daju$, q.v.

3 mar- $\check{s}u$ - \acute{u} $\check{s}a$ a-mu-di three (for)-s with a. PBS 2/2 63:23 (MB list of oxhides for various purposes).

amuhhu see amahhu.

amultu s.; (a plant); plant list.*
[...].x: \(\delta a - mul - tu \) CT 37 32:47 (Uruanna).
Perhaps for *amuštu, see amuššu.

amumeštu (amuaštu) s.; (a thorny plant); plant list.

a-mu-mi- $i\dot{s}$ -tu=bal-tu(text -la), ba- $a\dot{s}$ -mu=MIN (followed by $a\ddot{s}agu$) CT 18 3 r. i 31; a-mu- $a\dot{s}$ -tum, ba- $a\dot{s}$ -mu=b[al]-tum Malku II 137 f.

In plant lists: Ú a-mu-meš-t \hat{u} : Ú bal-t \hat{u} Uruanna I 192; Ú UŠ U $_5$.RI. $_{}$ HU: Ú a-mu-meš-t \hat{u} (var. -tu) ibid. 196; [U]Š U $_5$.RI. $_{}$ HU: Ú a-mu-meš-tum: bal-tum Köcher Pflanzenkunde 31 r. 11', [Ú a-mu]-meš-tum: Ú bal-t \hat{u} ibid. 23'.

Thompson DAB 175f.

amumiḥḥuru s.; (a profession or office); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

ašar PN a-mu-mi-iħ-ħu-ri ša PN₂ elteqi I took (three homers of emmer wheat and one homer fifty silas of barley) from PN, the a. of PN₂ AASOR 16 62:27.

Speiser, AASOR 16 111.

amūmu s.; (a spice); NA.

DUG 2 BÁN KAŠ a-mu-me a two-seah container of a.-beer (beside KAŠ hammurti, q.v., KAŠ lappāni, see alappānu, and KAŠ hašlāti, q.v.) ADD 998:2, 999:4, 1007 r. 1, 1009:4, 1010:15, 1011:9, 1013:15, 1019:9, 1027:7.

Perhaps etymologically connected with amomon, see Löw Flora 3 497.

In ADD 1003 r. 11, 1010 r. 10f., 1017 r. 10f., 1024 r. 11f., 1029 r. 7f. read DUG šá-za-mu-u (GEŠTIN) me-zi.

amumunna s.; city gate; Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

tuppi ina arki šūdûti ašar a-mu-mu-un-na ina GN šaţir the tablet was written at the gate in Nuzi after proclamation JEN 126:30, cf. tuppi annî ina arki šūdûti ina x-x-[x] ašar a-mu-mu-un-na ša[ţir] HSS 15 144:21.

The translation "gate" is based on such passages as tuppi ina arki šūdūti ašar KÁ.GAL ina GN šatir JEN 27:23, ina bāb ašar abulli ša GN JEN 478:11, etc., where abullu occurs in place of amumunna, see abullu mng. 1b.

amurdinnu (murdinnu) s.; 1. bramble, 2. (a disease of the eyes); Qatna, EA, SB, NA; wr. syll. and GIŠ.GEŠTIN.GÍR(.RA).

giš.geštin = karānu, giš.geštin.gír (vars. giš.geštin.gír.ra, gír.ri.a) = mur-di-nu (var. a-mur-din-nu) Hh. III 12f.; [mu.ti.in.me.ra] = [giš.geštin].gír.ra = [a-mur-din-nu] Emesal Voc. II 127.

[šà.bi].ta ú.cík.kur.ra mu.u.áb.zu ba.an. mú: [ina] libbišu eddetu šadî mur-din-na ibtanâ in its bed it (the river) has let mountain box-thorns and brambles grow SBH p. 114:15f.

- 1. bramble a) in Uruanna: Ú.NIM. [GÍR.GÍR] (var. Ú.GIŠ.NIM.GÍR.GÍR): Ú a-murdin-nu (followed by eddetu) Uruanna III 430, var. from Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 ii 6, cf. Ú. NIM.GÍR(!).GÍR: Ú mur-din-nu, Ú te-ir(!)-ţí-x: Ú MIN ina Šú-ba-ri, Ú mur-di-BAL: Ú mur-din-nu ina Šú-ba-ri, Ú muš-ţí-in: Ú MIN ina Šú-ba-ri Uruanna I 595-599, from Köcher Pflanzenkunde 6 vi 20'ff., dupl. CT 14 18 r. i 11ff., cf. also Thompson DAB 330; Ú mur-din-nu: Aš šēp anzūzi Uruanna III 3.
- b) in med. and rit.: Ú PA GIŠ.GEŠTIN.GÍR: Ú himiṭ ṣēti: sâku ina šamni pašāšu bramble leaf: medication for ṣētu inflammation: to crush (and) anoint (the patient with it mixed) in oil Köcher BAM 1 i 52, cf. PA GIŠ. GEŠTIN.GÍR BE 31 56:33, and Köcher BAM 173:7, also hashallat GIŠ.GEŠTIN.GÍR leaves of the bramble AMT 72,2 r. 5; [a-mur]-din-nu (among aromatics, for fumigation) RAcc. 18:5.

amurrānu amurriqānu

- c) in lit.: [e]-ta-al-la giṣṣu ašabbirma amur-din-nu ana nipši anappaš I shall break the proud thorn into small pieces, and I shall pick the bramble into tufts Craig ABRT 1 26 r. 1 (NA oracles); birīt iṣṣē rabûti giṣṣī GIŠ. GEŠTIN.GÍR.MEŠ harrān eddēti ētettigu šalmeš they proceeded safely between tall trees. thorny bushes and brambles on a road full of thorns Streck Asb. 70 viii 85, cf. ibid. 204 vi 8, cf. sihilšu kīma a-mur-din-nim-ma usa[hhal...] its thorn will prick [your feet?] like a bramble Gilg. XI 269; 7 ber GIS mu-urti-in-nu seven double miles of brambles VAS 12 193:30 ($\check{s}ar\ tamh\check{a}ri$); [$kakki\ DN\ a$] $mur-\lceil din-nu \rceil$ the emblem of DN is the bramble 3R 69 No. 3:83 (SB cultic comm.).
- d) other occs.: $7 \ \bar{h}\bar{u}du \ mur-ti-nu \ {\rm DU_8. \check{s}I.A}$ seven $h\bar{\iota}du$ -beads in the form of (the berry of) the bramble, (made) of $du\check{s}\hat{u}$ -stone RA 43 154:174, cf. ibid. 149 and 152, also 11 $mur-ti-nu \ {\rm K}\dot{\upsilon}.{\rm GI}$ ibid. 173 (Qatna inv.).
- 2. (a disease of the eyes): $\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}\check{s}u$ birratu $ip\bar{\imath}z$ tu $e\check{s}\bar{\imath}tu$ mur-din-na quq $\bar{a}na$ a $\check{s}\hat{a}$ u d $\bar{\imath}mta$ itadd \hat{a} (if) his eyes are blurred with birratu, clouding over, blurring, stinging(?), eye-worm, and they (constantly) tear CT 23 23:2, dupl. Köcher BAM 3 i 2, and Jastrow, Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia 1913 398:2; zaq-ta-a-ti IGI^{II}-a mur-din-ni [...] my eyes, stinging with a. K.6461:4 (SB rel., courtesy W. G. Lambert), cf. $\check{s}umma$ am $\bar{e}lu$ $\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}\check{s}u$ murdin-ni [...] if a man's eyes are (afflicted with) a. K.3465 catch line (to AMT 12,1), eited Bezold Cat. 536 (coll.).

The identification of amurdinnu with the rose is based on etymology only. Its identification with the bramble or blackberry is suggested by the historical passages in which it is said to grow wild in the hills, and on its being described as thorny. See also amaridu.

Thompson DAB 330; Zimmern Fremdw. 55; Salonen, StOr 17/2 1f.

amurrānu adj.; west; Nuzi*; cf. amurru. Fields 2 ma-ti 18 ina ammati ina a-mu-ur-ra-nu 218 cubits on the west side HSS 13 93:11 (= HSS 14 2).

amurrānu s.; (a plant); SB.*

šumma (wr. DIŠ UD) Ú a-mur-ra-nu i-te-bi if an a.-plant grows(?) CT 39 9:24 (SB Alu), note, in the same text: [šumma] Ú mur-ra-nu ittabši ibid. 19; for other refs., see murrānu.

amurriqānu (awurriqānu) s.; 1. jaundice, 2. (a name for the sparrow); OB, Bogh., SB; wr. syll. and igi.sig₇.sig₇, sig₇.sig₇, in mng. 2 A.RAK MUŠEN; cf. arāqu.

[IGI.SIG_7].SIG_7 = a-mur-[ri-qa-nu] CT 19 14 K.8662 ii 3.

gu.gan.me.da sikil.la šu ^dInnin kù.ta tùm.a sig₇.sig₇.igi.a.ni.šè á.zi.da.a.ni.šè a. ba.ni.kešda: qi-c na-ba-[si] (text: qi na e ba-[si]) el-lu-ti šú ina qa-at ^dIN[NIN] kù-tim ib-bab-la a-na a-mur-ri-qa-ni šá i-ni-šú ina im-ni-šú ru-ku-us-su-ma tie a pure red thread brought from the pure hand of Ištar on his right hand for the jaundice in his eyes ASKT p. 88–89:47.

a.ra.ak mušen = a-wu-ri-qú-nu-um Proto Diri 477a.

- 1. jaundice a) in inc.: elletušu kīma šēlibim līṣi[a] ina ṣa-ar-[ri-im] šipat a-wu-ri-qá-nim may his mucus slip out through the door-pivot like a fox spell (against) jaundice UET 5 85:9 and 11 (OB), see JNES 14 14 n. 7; dĒ-a ibnīšunuti . . . ša-áš-šá-ta a-mur-ri-qa-na DN created them, šaššatu-disease, jaundice (etc.) K.8487:4 (unpub. inc. against diseases), cf. bu-'-šá-a-ni a-mur-ri-qa-a-ni (in enumeration of diseases) K.8152:11.
- b) in med. -1' in gen.: $šumma \ am\bar{e}lu$ zumuršu arug panūšu argu šihhat šēri irtanašši a-mur-ri-qa-nu šumšu if a man's body is yellow, his face is yellow, (and) his flesh constantly wastes away, the name (of the disease) is jaundice Küchler Beitr. pl. 18 iii 7 (coll.), also Labat TDP 170:24; šumma amēlu igi.sig, SIG, marișma murussu ana libbi īnēšu illâ libbi īnēšu GU.MEŠ SIG7.MEŠ udduhu gerbūšu [x]šu-u akla u šikara utarra if a man is sick with jaundice, and his sickness mounts into his eyes, his eyes are completely covered with a network of yellow threads, his intestines are, (and) he throws up food and drink Küchler Beitr. pl. 18 iii 4 (coll.); šumma amēlu IGI.SIG7.SIG7 marişma qaqqassu panūšu kalu pagrišu išid lišāni sabit šipiršu ilabbirma(!) imât if a man is sick with jaundice, and his head, his face, all his body, (and) the base of his tongue are affected, his affliction will last

amurriqānu amurru

long and he will die ibid. 6, cf. AMT 9,6:2; šumma amēlu lu martu lu aḥḥāzu lu a-mur-riqa-nu gig if a man is sick with either gall bladder or ahhāzu-jaundice or a.-jaundice Köcher BAM 188:2, cf. lu zé gig lu a-mur-riqa-nu gig AMT 22,2:8, cf. also šumma amēlu a-mur-[ri-qa-nam ...] KUB 37 22:3, a- \acute{u} -riqá-nam marus HS 1883:4 (OB), cited von Soden, AHw. 92a, also lu zé lu ahhāza lu a-murri-qa- $\langle nu \rangle isbassu$ Köcher BAM 52:97, ibid. $lu \ a$ -mur-ri-qa(!)- $nu \ [\ldots]$ Beitr. pl. 15 i 70; šumma amēlu IGI.SIG7.SIG7 IGI.MEŠ-šú UZU.MEŠ-šú malû if a man's face and flesh are full of jaundice Küchler Beitr. pl. 19 iv 6, cf. ibid. pl. 18 iii 25, 19 iv 17, and AMT 12,6:7 and 8, cf. ana a-mur-ri-qa-ni kališma to soothe (the symptoms of) a. jaundice completely Köcher BAM 171:58', also a-mur-ri-qa-nu innassaha ibid. 52:94.

2' remedies: ú gír-a-nu ú a-mur-ri-qa-nu sâku ina šikari šaqû the patrānu-plant is an herb for jaundice, to bray and give to drink in beer RA 13 37:24ff., dupls. Köcher BAM 1 ii 56ff., and CT 14 37 Rm. 357:9, cf. also CT 14 26 K.14047:2ff., STT 92 ii 1ff.; [Ú šá-mi a]mur-ri-qa-nu : $\circ bu$ -ra- $\circ \circ u$ an herb for jaundice is juniper Uruanna II 41; 6 Ú.MEŠ [a]-mur-ri-qa-a-ni six herbs for jaundice CT 14 48 Rm. 328 r. ii 13; marhasu ... ana ahhāzi u a-mur-ri-[qa-ni] damiq latku the lotion is proven good for ahhāzu-jaundice and a.-jaundice Köcher BAM 186:11, marhas ša ahhāza u a-mur-ri-qa-nu ana pî šaţir Köcher BAM 52:91, mašqītu ša a-mur-riqa-nu potion for a. ibid. 87, ana a-mur-riqa-nu damiq šūt pî ibid. 88, (ana) SIG7.SIG7 $ahh\bar{a}za$ u zé^{II} sig_5 ibid. 96.

c) other occs.: UD.5.KAM ana kirî la urrad digi.sig,.sig, Lú.Nu.giš.sar den.líl imahhassu the fifth day he should not go down to the garden, Jaundice, the gardener of Enlil, will strike him (a pun on digi.sig, sig, "the green-eyed one," who is Enlil's gardener) KAR 177 r. i 22 (hemer.); ašû sig.sig, ina māti ibašši — ašû-disease (and) jaundice (or: yellow ašû-disease) will be in the country (followed by aḥḥāzu) CT 39 14:7 (SB Alu).

2. (a name for the sparrow): see Proto-Diri, in lex. section, and see MSL 8/2 145; A.RAK MUŠEN iṣṣūr DUMU LUGAL KAR 125:2.

Ad mng. 2: Landsberger, MSL 8/2 145f.

amurru s.; 1. west (as one of the four cardinal points), 2. west wind, 3. Perseus (lit.: west star); Nuzi, MB, SB, NB; wr. syll. (aburru RA 23 150 No. 34:5, Nuzi) and IM.MAR. TU, (d)MAR.TU, in NB and SB also IM.4 (dIM. MAR Analecta Biblica 12 283:40, IM.KUR.MAR TCL 13 205:5); cf. amurrānu adj., amurru in rabi amurri, amurrū.

IM.mar.tu = a-mur-ru(var. -rum) (as last of the four cardinal points) Igituh I 314, Erimhuš II 85, var. from Igituh short version 102, Lanu C ii 7', wr. [a-mu]-ur-rum Kagal D Fragm. 1:4; [IM].nu. si.så = a-mur-rum (preceded by IM.sag.tu.um = šad-du-u) Antagal III 158; da.nu.šu.du₇ = a-mur-ru (preceded by da.šu.du₇ = šá-du-u) Erimhuš II 69; pirig.šu.du₇ = šad-du-u, pirig.nu.šu.du₇ = a-mu-úr-ru Malku III 190; pirig.si.sig = šá-du-u, pirig.nu.s[i.sig] = a-mur-ru Erimhuš II 80f.; u[p.men.n]u.ki.ta.è = a-mur-ru (preceded by Up.men.ki.ta.è = šá-du-u) ibid. II 73; suc. DIM.GAL.kalam.ma = a-mur-ru (preceded by Sug.ku.gar.kalam.ma = šá-du-u) ibid. 77.

ti-id-nu = a-mur(!)-ru Malku VIII 122.

1. west (as one of the four cardinal points) - a) in gen.: šumma katarru ina bīt amēli ina bar igāri ša im.mar.tu ittabši if there is lichen in a man's house on the outside of the west wall CT 40 16:32, cf. ibid. 47 (SB Alu), also cited LKA 116:5 and dupls. (namburbi); šumma bītu bābānišu ana im.mar.tu petû if the doors of a house open to the west CT 38 12:63 (SB Alu); naphar 5 abullāti ša mihrit IM a-mur-ri in all, five gates which face west OIP 2 113 viii 4 (Senn.), cf. KÁ.GAL ... ša ši-id IM.MAR.TU Lyon Sar. 11:69; 383 ina aslu rabīti pūtu qablītu šanītu muḥhurti ša-a-ri a-mur-ri 383 large cubits on the second inner short side facing west OIP 2 102:78 (Senn.); kurum= massu ... ana IM.MAR.TU liškun let (the king) place his food offering to the west KAR 178 r. iii 21 (hemer.), cf. ina idi IM.MAR.TU 9 riksī tarakkas Craig ABRT 2 12:25, cf. also zag u [šumēli] Á IM.MAR.TU mê inagqi K.2809 ii 12, niqē liqqi damē ana 1M.4 lišamhir CT 4 5:27 (NB rit.); MUL dIM.Ux(GIŠGAL).LU dIM.SI.SÁ dim.kur dim.mar the stars of the south,

amurru amurr**û**

north, east, (and) west Analecta Biblica 12 283:40, and parallel OECT 6 pl. 12:16, cf. Šurpu II 165.

- b) in description of property lines: IM. MAR.TU (parallel: IM.SA.TI.UM, i.e., šadû) DP 2 ii 5 (OAkk. kudurru); 16 KÙŠ IM.MAR.TU DA [mešhat] mahrīti 16 cubits to the west, adjoining the first measured area 50:16 (NB); pūtu elîtu IM.4 DA bīt PN the upper side, to the west, adjacent to the estate of PN TCL 12 19:6, cf. šiddu šaplû im.kur.mar DA bīt PN TCL 13 205:5; šiddu šaplû im.mar. TU the lower side toward the west BBSt. No. 28 r. 9; IM.MAR.TU kišād nār ín šilihti to the west along the banks of the outlet canal TuM 2-3 144:6 (= BE 9 48); 5 KÙ š iddati igarIM.4 u $ig\bar{a}r$ IM.3 five cubits the long sides, the wall on the west and the wall on the east VAS 5 103:9; note with (ina) pan: pūtu elîtu pa-an IM.MAR.TU the upper side toward the west BBSt. No. 3 iv 1, wr. IGI IM.MAR.TU No. 4 i 7, also uš igi im.mar.tu No. 14:4, MDP 2 112:6, MDP 6 pl. 11 i 2 (all kudurrus); qaqqaru paihu ina pani a-bu-ur-ri RA 23 150 No. 34:5 (Nuzi).
- c) in astrol.: šumma antalū sīt šamši ihmut ana IM.MAR.TU iwwir if an eclipse begins in the east and clears up in the west KUB 4 63 ii 25, see RA 50 16, cf. KUB 37 150:12; attalū TA IM.KUR.RA issahat ina muḥhi IM.MAR. TU gabbu iktarar the eclipse withdrew from the east and spread over the entire west ABL 407:10 (NA), cf. attalūšu ana muḥhi IM. Ux.LU u IM.MAR.TU iltaḥaṭ ABL 1006:8 (= Thompson Rep. 268), eli IM.MAR ilt[aḥ]aṭ ABL 137:9.
- 2. west wind: erbetti šāri ušteṣbita ana la aṣê mimmīša IM.U_x.LU IM.SI.SÁ IM.KUR.RA IM. MAR.TU he stationed the four winds that none of her might escape, the south wind, the north wind, the east wind, (and) the west wind En. el. IV 43; [az]âqakkimma kīma IM. SI.SÁ IM.MAR.TU (see ištānu mng. 2a) Maqlu VII 4 and VI 53; MIN (= muḥur) IM.MAR.TU narammu Ea u Anim (preceded by muḥri šūtu ... MIN iltānu ... muḥur šadû) AfO 12 143:27 (rit.); IM.MAR.TU itebbâmma x [x] Adad iraḥḥiṣ a west wind will rise and the storm

will beat down [the barley] CT 20 50 r. 5 (SB ext.), also KAR 427:23; šumma ... IM.4 itbīma illak if the west wind starts blowing CT 39 38 r. 5, also CT 40 40:55 and dupl. TCL 6 9 r. 19, and, wr. IM.MAR CT 40 40:62; MUL.GÍR.TAB ina ZI IM.MAR.TU parkat Scorpio lies across the region where the west wind originates AfO 7 269:69 (series mul.apin).

3. Perseus (lit.: west star): šumma MUL. MAR.TU (with gloss mu-lu a-mur-ru) MIN (= mešha imšuh) ina GN u GN₂ if Perseus flares up in Subartu and Elam ACh Supp. 2 Ištar 64 ii 7, and dupl. 63 i 11; kakkabu ša arkišu izz zazzu MUL.ŠU.GI den.Me.Šár.RA dmar.Tu the star which stands behind it (i.e., Scorpio) is šu.GI, (or) Enmešarra, (or) Perseus KAV 218 B ii 14, see Weidner Handbuch 78.

Landsberger, ZA 35 238 n. 2; Meissner, ZA 10 399; Neugebauer and Weidner, AfO 7 269ff.; Zimmern Fremdw. 45.

amurru in rabi amurri s.; (an official); OB, Mari; wr. syll. and GAL MAR.TU; cf. amurru.

GAL MAR.TU ana ṣēriki išpurannêti the rabi amurrim has sent us to you LIH 48:5, cf. Kraus AbB 1 121 r. 6', PN GAL MAR.TU ibid. 2, also Szlechter Tablettes 56 MAH 16.194:4, 64 MAH 15.958:2; PN ra-bi a-mu-ri-im A 7547:4 (unpub. OB let.); ana GAL MAR.TU qibīma TIM 2 31:1; napḥar 33 LÚ.MEŠ GAL a-mu-ri-im suqāqū rēdû nāsi[qū] ù(!) LÚ.GAL.KUD ARM 7 215:34.

For other Mari refs. and discussion, see Kupper Nomades 190 ff. For GAL-an MAR.TU VAS 9 142:6, also GAL-an (MAR).TU Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 77 SH 812:15, see rabiānu.

amurrû (fem. amurrītu) adj.; Amorite (i.e., pertaining to the Amurru-people); from OAkk. on; wr. syll. and MAR.TU; cf. amurru s.

 amurrû amurrû

Mar.tu Proto-Lu 22, [PA.Mar].tu ibid. 150, nimgir.Mar.tu ibid. 425, GìR.NITÁ.Mar.tu ibid. 430.

[mar.tu.g]in_x(GIM) edin.na kuš mi.ni.[in. lá]: kīma a-mur(text: -ba)-ri-i ina ṣēri [maška raksāku] I (Ištar) have tied a skin around myself in the steppeland, like an Amorite SBH p. 107 r. 3f. ia-ma-tu-ú = aḥ-la-mu-ú, da-áš-nu = a-mur-ru-u, di-ta-nu = su-tu-u Malku I 233 ff.

- a) as designation of persons: PN A-murru-ú TCL 1 109:2 and 16, A-mu-ru-u (personal name?) PBS 8/1 98:9 (both OB); uncert.: from the 200 sheep ša PN LÚ A-mu-ur-[...] ARM 7 227:13'; LÚ.IŠ MAR.TU Amorite groom JCS 8 16 No. 247:21, ef. (with Hurrian suffix) LÚ ki-zu A-mu-ru-uh-he ibid. 23 No. 277:13; LÚ su-un-na A-mu-ur-ri-im ibid. 15 No. 240:11, LÚ DUMU A-mu-ur-ri ibid. No. 239:5 (all OB Alalakh); SAL Sú-un-ku-[ú]r-tum A-mur-ritum BE 15 168:7 (MB); kāšid māt A-mur-ri-i šālilu Kaš-ši-i conqueror of the land of the Amorites, who carries off booty from the Kassites BBSt. No. 6 i 10 (Nbk. I); miqitti A-mur-ri-i downfall of the Amorites KAR 430:10 (SB astrol.); [A]-mur-ru- \hat{u} [an]a $a\check{s}$ = šatišu igabbi an Amorite says to his wife ("You be the man, let me be the woman") Lambert BWL 226:1; note, as designation of a social class: eqlāti ša rē'î rēdî ù A-murthe fields of the shepherds, soldiers, and A.-s MDP 23 283:6, also eqlāt rē'î rēdî $wattar\bar{\imath} A-mu-ur-ri-i \ u \ l\bar{a}sim\bar{\imath}$ ibid. 282:7.
- b) qualifying animals: udu.mar.tu = im-me-ri A-mur-ri-i (var. Min A-mur-ru-i) sheep of the Amorites Hh. XIII 18, cf. udu. $[z\dot{u}].si.ga.mar.tu = im-me-ri\ bu-qu-ni\ A$ mur-ri-i ibid. 69; 1 udu A-mur-ru-um ITT 1 1441 r. 3 (OAkk.), ef. 4 GUD MAR.TU Legrain TRU 252:1, ANŠE.BAR.AN MAR.TU ibid. 300:20 (Ur III); 2 U8.UDU.HI.A <a>-mu-ri-tum two Amorite ewes YOS 8 1:32 (OB); U8.SAL.MAR. Amorite ewes ARM 9 247:2, cf., wr. a(!)-mu-ur-ru ibid. 242:12; 1 ANŠE MAR.TU $k\hat{\imath}$ 30 KÙ.BABBAR 2 SAL+HÚB.ANŠE MAR.TU kî 50 KÙ.BABBAR one Amorite donkey worth thirty (shekels of) silver, two Amorite donkey mares worth fifty (shekels of) silver BBSt. No. 7 i 17f., cf. also YOS 1 37:7 (NB kudurrus).
- c) other occs.: $sig.Mar.tu^{ki} = šu-tum$ (= $amurri\bar{a}tum$) Amorite wool Hh. XIX 86,

cf. síg. Mar.tu RA 18 59 vii 13 (Practical Vocabulary Elam); giš.dim a-mu-ru-um RTC 221 r. xi 2', cf. giš a-mu-ru-um ibid. 6', éš a-mu-ru-um ibid. 8'.

References to the word Amurru(m) as designation of an ethnic or linguistic group or of a country have not been cited. In OB texts, the collective Amurrum is used to denote "Amorites," cf. A-mu-ru-um kalušu ipahhuram all the Amorites gather against me Tell Asmar 1931 T 299 (OB, unpub. let. to Bilalama), also A-mu-ur-ru-um [a]na harrānim(!) illa[kamm]a the Amorite is raiding YOS 2 118:10, šattu ša RN A-mu-ru-um iţruzduš year in which the Amorite chased away Lipit-Ištar CT4 22c:12; šumma A-mu-ru-um iṣṣahir when the Amorites were reduced RA 35 44 No. 12b:2 (Mari liver model).

In kaspum A-mu-ru-um (CCT 2 2:6, cf. also kaspam A-mu-ra-am BIN 4 87:12, 146:9, BIN 6 189:12, ICK 2 95A:2, RA 59 173:6, Kienast ATHE 32:22) in OA "Amorite silver" must be meant, although the form is irregular. For the interchange of Amurru and Amurrû as gentilic in OB, see dumu.meš A-mu-ur-ri-e AJSL 33 227:3 and DUMU.MEŠ A-mur-ru-um CT 2 50:21, while the form Amurrû in Kraus Edikt 30 § 6':1 and §§ 2':9', 4':24 seems to have been used under the influence of the form $Akkad\hat{u}$ beside which it is always mentioned. In OA beside the sing., e.g., URUDU ana Amu-ri-im addin I gave the copper to the Amorite CCT 2 4b:20, the pl. and dual are also used, see šīm urudu ša ana A-mu-ri-e ašqulu CCT 4 1b:22, ana A-mu-ri-en ša GN ... habbulāku I owe silver to the two Amorites in Nihria CCT 2 49a:13. As a personal name Amurru occurs passim (already PN DUMU MAR.TU AAA 1 pl. 18 No. 4, OA seal; for OB A-mu-ru-um see Ranke PN p. 66a and passim and note A-mu-ri-tum as a personal name VAS 16 47:13).

The reading of the OB title PA.MAR.TU is still unknown; for an SB ref. cf. bartu aḥ [šarri]u sukkallu tēmšunu aḥâmeš išakkanuma šarra idukku [a]ḥ šarri kussâ iṣabbat miqitti PA.MAR.TU DUMU R[A.GABA(?)] u rēdî x [x] rebellion, the king's brother and the sukkallu will make a common cause and kill the king,

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the king's brother will take the throne, downfall of the PA.MAR.TU, of the $rakb\hat{u}(?)$ and of the soldiers CT 28 45:13, also ibid. 10, cf. [Z]I.GA PA.MAR.TU ibid. 3 (ext.). The reading of PA.MAR.TU may be either wakil amurrim, wakil amurrî (see aklu A), or, as a loan word from Sum., *ugulamartû (see Landsberger, JCS 9 122). The latter assumption is supported by the fact that the plural mark MEŠ (VAS 7 197:12, OECT 3 25:7, TCL 7 11:21) and possessive suffixes always follow the compound logogram and not the "head noun" PA (PA. MAR.TU.MEŠ-Šu-nu TCL 7 11:21, PA.MAR.TU- $\check{s}u$ VAS 16 70:18, PA.MAR.TU-ka VAS 7 192:9, PA.MAR.TU-ia TCL 1 35:11). For the place of the PA.MAR.TU in the official hierarchy, see Kupper Nomades 186ff., also Kraus AbB 1 No. 1. See Leemans, The Old-Babylonian Merchant 119ff.

For officials, see Lu and Proto-Lu, in lex. section; cf. DUB.SAR MAR.TU (preceded by GAL. MAR.TU) ARM 2 13:29; for abi amurrim, see abu A mng. 4a, see also amurru in rabi amurri.

Kupper Nomades p. 173, 183ff.; Edzard Zwischenzeit p. 30ff.; J. Lewy, HUCA 32 31ff.

amursānu (amuršānu) s.; (a type of pigeon); SB; ef. uršānu.

ir₇(KASKAL).sag mušen = ur-šá-nu = šu-kan-n[u-un]-nu, [amar.].sag mušen = a-mur-šá-nu (var. a-a-mar-sa-nu) = su-u-s-su-vu Hg. D 322 f., in MSL 8/2 175, var. from Hg. B 253 f., in MSL 8/2 167; [amar]. sag mušen = a-mur-sa-nu = a-mur-sa-nu, [ir₇].sag.mušen = ur-sa-nu = tu-am-si-tu Hg. C 29 f., in MSL 8/2 172.

a-mur-śá-nu Mušen iṣ-ṣur ddumu.zi re-'-ú [...] the a.-bird, the bird of Dumuzi, [it calls] rē'û (i.e., "shepherd!") KAR 12:513; ašar a-mur-šá-nu qinnu qan[nu] Tu.Kur4. Mušen malû gapnu lidānē ša harbaqāni lamû Bēl kīma kilīli (Babylon) where the a.-bird nests, the dove(s) fill the tree(s), and the young of the harbaqānu-bird surround Bēl like a wreath Winckler Sammlung 2 67 K.6082:6, see Lambert, JSS 4 9ff.; [šumma a]-mur-sa-nu mušen kilmin (= ana bīt amēli īrub) if an a.-bird enters the house of a man CT 41 7:53 (SB Alu); ina lumun a-mur-sa-nu mušen against the evil portended by an a.-bird CT 41 24 iii 13 (namburbi).

Landsberger, MSL 8/2 136, to Hh. XVIII 252-252a.

amursiggu (amursikku, ammarsīgu) s.; (a bird); SB.*

Húl. kur. mušen – usīgu, a-mur-sig-[gu] Hh. XVIII 351f., ef. [...] = [ú-si]-gu, am-ma-[ar]-si-gu ibid. 253f.

šumma a-mur-[si-gu Mušen ana bīt amēli $\bar{\imath}rub$] CT 41 6:24 (SB Alu), cf. ina lumun a-mur-si-gu Mušen against the evil portended by an a.-bird CT 41 24:7 (namburbi); Gìr. É.Mušen a-mur-sik-ku d50.du aššum mārē ilī šá x [...] the a.-bird is (the abomination of) DN because the children of the gods [...] LKU 45:13.

Meissner, AfO 8 59b; Landsberger, MSL 8/2 136f., to Hh. XVIII 252–252a.

amursikku see amursiggu.

amuršānu see amursānu.

amuššu (aruššu, ahuššu, a'uššu) s.; (a bulbous vegetable); lex.*

sum.kam.sar = [a-mu&-&um], a.kur₄.ra.sar = K[I.MIN], a.mu&(var..pú).&umsar = K[I.MIN] (followed by ezizzu, q.v.) Hh. XVII 272b-e, cf. a.mu. &umsar Wiseman Alalakh 447 vii 65 f. (Forerunner to Hh. XVI-XVII); sum.kur₄.sar = a-mu&-&um sar &um-&u

ý e-zi-zu : ý a-ru-šú mar-ru, ý a-ru-šú : ý a-ru-šú, ý a-ru-šu, ý ú-ru-še, ý sum. μ ab, ý numun μ a-bi-še : ý a-mu-šú (var. a-mu-uš-šu), ý a-mu-šu (var. a-mu-uš-šu) : ý šu-nu-'u, ý sum. μ ab. Sar. : a-u-šu Uruanna II 197—206; ý a-mu-šu : e-zi-iz-zu, ý a-uš-še : ý šu-nu, ý e-na-nu, sum. μ ab. Sar. : a- μ a-šu ibid. 220 ff.

Ú (var. GIŠ) a-mu-še: AŠ ÚŠ hab-li Uruanna III 106; Ú hašahti eqli (var. a-tir-ti eqli): Ú a-ru-šu (followed by the group Uruanna II 197–206 cited above) CT 37 29 ii 25, also Köcher Pflanzenkunde 11 ii 14, var. from CT 14 28 r. i 19 (Uruanna II 194); [Ú a-ru(?)]-su, [Ú NUMUN] la-a-bi-su: Ú a-mu-sum Köcher Pflanzenkunde 1 iii 18f.

The word probably denotes a type of onion, see also *ezizzu*. The variant forms cited, as well as *uruššu*, may be variants of a foreign word. See also, in Sum. context, ú ama.maš.um KASKAL SAR Civil, RA 54 62:116 and 70 n.7, and cf. possibly *bāb a-ú-ší-im* AOB 1 8 ii 6 (Ilušuma).

(Thompson DAB 89.)

amuttu amūtu A

amuttu see amūtu C.

amūtu A s.; 1. liver (examined by the haruspex), liver model, 2. omen; from OB on; wr. syll. and BA (GEMÉ K.8639:4 and 10).

 $[ba-a]_{BA} = a$ -mu-tu Sa Voc. T 14'; [uzu].kin. gi₄.a = a-mu-tum = ga-bi-[du] liver Hg. B IV 67, and Hg. D 72; DU, sur = na-sa-hu šá a-mu-ti, zag, zag.gar = a-mu-tum liver CT 18 49:31f., cf. [Ù.SU]H.Ù.DA = MIN (= $nas\bar{a}hu$) šá UZU.HAR.BAD # Ù # a-mu-tu UET 4 208:9 (comm.).

ka-bi- $t\acute{u}$, a-mu- $t\acute{u}=ga$ -bi-du (var. ka-bi-du) Malku V 8 f.

ba-a BA = a-mu-tu (var. $\langle a \rangle$ -mu-ú-tum) Izbu Comm. 10 (comm. on BM 54038:18 = Izbu I 17), var. from CT 41 35 i 8, cf. ba-a BA a-mu-tum RA 17 129:25, ACh Ištar 7:59; [x-x]-x = a-mu-tu ZA 4 157 K.4159:5 (unidentified comm.).

- 1. liver (examined by the haruspex), liver model a) liver 1' in gen.: Šamaš ša šērē tikilti ša alāk idija ušašţira a-mu-ti who caused reliable omens to be written on the liver for me (promising) to go by my side TCL 3 319 (Sar.), cf. Šamaš u Adad ... ša epēš bīti šātu udduš atmanišu ušašţiru a-mu-tum DN and DN₂, who caused (an omen for) the building of that temple and the renewing of its shrine to be written on the liver Borger Esarh. 3 iv 6, cf. also ibid. 19 Ep. 17:16 and B 10.
- in ext.: šumma a-mu-tum naplaštam padānam bāb ekallim martam išu if the liver has the lobe, the "path," the "gate of the palace" (and) the gall bladder YOS 10 11 ii 33; šumma a-mu-tum eli a-mu-tim rakbat if (one lobe of?) the liver "rides" upon another AfO 5 215 No. 2:4, cf. šumma warkat a-mu-tim 2 kakkū šaknuma ibid. 214 No. 1:1, cf. also kakkum ... ana warkat a-mu-tim ittul RA 27 142:3, and passim; sibtum šikitti a-mu-tim šaknat (if) the "excrescence" has the shape of a liver YOS 10 35:33 (all OB); šumma rēš manzāzi ana nār Tùn maqit # ana nār вÀ-tú imqut if the top of the "station" is collapsed over the canal of the takaltu, variant: has fallen over the canal of the liver TCL 6 6 i 3 (SB); šumma BA imittaša arkatma šu= mēlša kuri DUB.14.KAM the 14th tablet (of the bārûtu series) is "if the right side of the liver is long, and its left side short" (= TCL 6 1:1) CT 20 1:29 (catalog); šumma BA kīma

imšukki DUB.15.KAM the 15th tablet (of the bārûtu series) is "if the liver is like a clay case" (= TCL 6 1 r. 56, catch line, CT 30 31 Rm. 153:14, catch line) ibid. 30; šumma Bà mat-ṭa-lat šamê DUB.16.KAM the 16th tablet (of the bārûtu series) is "if the liver is a mirror of heaven" ibid. 31, cf. šutābulāku šumma Bà-ut ma-aṭ-lat šamê itti apkallī le'ūti I have discussed "if the liver is a mirror of heaven" with the wise apkallu's Streck Asb. 254:15, see Bauer Asb. 2 84 n. 3; šumma Bà šēra armat if the liver is covered with flesh TCL 6 1:47, and passim, wr. Bà, note that Bà in RA 27 150ff. stands for martu "gall bladder," q.v., see K. Riemschneider, ZA 57 125ff.

- b) liver model: annītum a-mu-tum ša šarrim RN ša ina bīt Šamaš ina elūnim i-qú-ma imqutaššum this is the liver concerning King Sin-iddinam, on whom in the Šamaš temple, in the month Elūnu, (the wall) buckled and fell YOS 10 1:1; $a_x(UD)$ -mu-ut šaḥluqti Agade liver (meaning) destruction of Akkad RA 35 54 No. 4:1, cf. (in difficult context) $a_x(UD)$ -mu-ut ú-da-ne sá da-ri-ḥa-tí sá na-ak-ru-um ma-tám i-ku-lu-ma ú ú-ta-nu-um a-áš-lá-am ibid. 61 No. 17:1; a-mu-ut ku-si-im ša in GN ana pani ummānim pilšu ippalšu liver of which means a breach was made before the army in GN ibid. 58 No. 11b:1; for other liver models with amūtu, see RA 35 53ff.
- 2. omen a) amūt DN: BA-ut Ningišzida ša māta īkulu omen of DN, who "ate" the land CT 27 1 r.(!) 8 (SB Izbu), cf. a-m[u-u]tNingišzida ša maglattum ibašši omen of DN which (means) there will be terror YOS 10 45:53 (OB ext.), cf. also a-mu-ut maglattim ša Ningišzida šarri ibid. 21, a-mu-ut Nergal u Ningišzida ša mūtāni u maglattim omen of DN and DN₂ meaning plague and terror AfO 5 215 No. 2:2 (OB ext.), a-mu-ut Lugal[girra] u Meslamtaea ša $m\bar{u}t\bar{a}[ni]$ ina [...] YOS 10 15:23; a-mu-ut Lugalgirra u Meslamtaea [...] $kakkum \ rabûm \ ina \ idi \ umm\bar{a}[ni]ka \ illa[k]$ omen of DN and DN₂ [...] a great weapon will go beside your army ibid. 21, cf. a-mu-ut Lugalirra u Me[slam]taea ša ina idi um: māni illaku šanû šumšu mūtānu ina mātim ibaššīšu ibid 17:37.

amūtu A amūtu B

b) amūt RN: BA-ut Šibišallat // 1 kùš Šibišalla omen of RN // (the protasis) one cubit (also means the omen of) RN TCL 66 r. i 6, cf. šumma 1 KÙŠ 6 ubānu ina ubān asli вà rabīti miqitti gubri gubri būlu maṣallu вà-ut $\check{S}ibi\check{s}allat$ (see $b\bar{u}lu$ lex. section) Boissier DA 12:30f.; a-mu-ut [x-x]-gi ša ma-tamomen of RN, who the land RA 38 82:10 (OB), note, replaced by ama: $tu: a-wa-at \quad Ku-ba-a-ba \quad \check{s}a \quad \check{s}a-ar-ru-ta-am$ is-ba-tu ibid. 84:28, wr. gemé (amat): gemé dGIŠ.BIL.SAG.MEŠ ša UB.DA.LIMMÚ.BA E[N] omen of RN, who ruled the four quarters K.8639:4 and 10 (courtesy W. G. Lambert), cf. bà-ut dgiš.gín.maš ša māta ibēlu CT 27 1 r.(!) 9 (SB Izbu), for other Gilgāmeš omens see Lambert in Garelli Gilg. 44ff.; note also a-mu-ut $L\dot{U}-x-ti$ YOS 10 33 iii 26 and 34:6, [a-mu]-ut $Su-ba-ri-[\ldots]$ ibid. 33 i 42 (OB), for $am\bar{u}t$ Akuki, Amar-Sin, Ammeluanna, Apišalû, Epartianki, Etana, Gatra, Gilgāmeš, Hamz murapi, Ibbi-Sin, Išbi-Irra, Ku-Baba, Magal= galla, Mansum (wr. man-sum man 434 r. 1, read Šar-kal(!)-šarri?), Maništušu, Narām-Sin, Rimuš, Sargon, Sumunasâ, Šarkali-šarri, Šibišallat, Šulgi, TE-Enlila, Tiriqan, Utu-hegal, and Ululaja, see Weidner, MAOG 4 226ff., Güterbock, ZA 42 47ff., Oppenheim, Or. NS 5 219ff., Nougayrol, Annuaire de l'École Pratique des Hautes Études, Section des sciences religieuses 1944-45 pp. 5-41, and Goetze, JCS 1 253ff.

other occs.: BA-ut malî omen of mourning CT 28 8:41 (SB Izbu) and Boissier DA 96:14 (SB ext.); BA-ut šar hammā'i ša māta DÙ.A.BI ibēl omen of a usurper king who ruled the entire land BRM 4 13:65, cf. BA-ut šar $hamm\bar{a}$ 'i ibid. 4 (MB ext.); a-mu-ut sah: maštim u tēšîm omen of destruction and turmoil YOS 10 17:16 (OB ext.), cf. BA-ut tēšî u sahmaštu CT 20 7:21, and BA-ut tēšî ana $m\bar{a}t \ rubi \ itehh\hat{a}m \ BRM 4 13:26 (MB ext.); a$ mu-ut sukkal.mah [ša b]ēlšu idūku omen of the grand vizier who killed his lord YOS 10 41:77; a-mu-ut sa-[li]-mi-im omen of reconciliation YOS 10 11 v 11 (both OB), and note the obscure refs. CT 20 16 K.6848 r. 6, Boissier DA 228:39, KAR 428 r. 51.

The refs. cited mng. 2 refer to public calamities predicted originally by malforma-

tions of the liver. In rare cases the apodosis beginning with $am\bar{u}tu$ has been transferred to teratological and astrological (e.g., BA-ut Ibbi-Sin ACh Ištar 21:13) portents.

For a drawing of a sheep's liver and a discussion of the nomenclature, see Goetze, YOS 10 5ff. and pl. 126, Hussey, JCS 2 26ff., also Klauber, PRT p. ilff.

Shileico, AfO 5 214f.; Nougayrol, RA 44 3.

amūtu B s.; (a precious metal); OA, EA; wr. syll. and κὺ.AN.

a) in gen. — 1' wr. syll.: $3 \text{ L\'a} \frac{1}{4} \text{ G\'in an}$. NA-kam a-mu-tám ša PN PN2 ilqi 2 GÚ URUDU SIG₅ ašqul šumma a-mu-tám adi ITI.3.KAM ittanaddin ana PN la ituar šumma la iddin a-mu-tám utâršuma 2 gú urudu sig, ana PN2 utâr u 2 lá ¼ GÍN KÙ. BABBAR PN2 has bought $2\frac{3}{4}$ shekels of amūtu-tin belonging to PN, I (PN₂) paid two talents of refined copper, if he (PN₂) is able to sell the a. piecemeal within three months, he (PN2) will not go back (on his deal) with PN, if he cannot sell (the a.), he will return the a. (which he has received) to him (PN), and he (PN) will return the two talents of refined copper to PN₂ together with $1\frac{3}{4}$ shekels of silver ICK 1 39b:2, 7, and 13; $1\frac{1}{3}$ MA.NA $6\frac{2}{3}$ GÍN $\langle K\dot{U}.BABBAR \rangle \check{s}\bar{\imath}m \ 2\frac{1}{6} \ G\acute{I}N \ a-mu-tim$ shekels of silver, the price of $2\frac{1}{6}$ shekels of a. KTS 39a:23, cf. $1\frac{1}{2}$ MA.NA $kaspum \tilde{s}\bar{\imath}m 2\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN 15 [ŠE a]-mu-[tim] ninety shekels of silver, the price of $2\frac{1}{2}$ shekels, 15 "grains" of a. BIN 6 28:22, cf. also 35 ma.na kù.babbar šīm amu-tim u husārim MVAG 35/3 No. 332:13, see also husāru; inūmi PN illikanni 1 ma.na when PN KÙ.BABBAR ša a-mu-tim ublam came, he brought $1\frac{1}{2}$ minas of silver here for (the purchase of) a. CCT 3 17b:15; 1 MA.NA a-mu-tám ša PN u PN₂ ubluninni tašpuram umma attama ana kaspim u hurāsim din ana URUDU la taddašši ... a-mu-tám ana GN bilma ... a-mu-tám ana awīlim ubilma ... umma šūtma lasrupši umma anākuma ana şarāpim pî la addanakkum umma šūtma ištu atta tatalluku la-as-ru- $\langle up \rangle$ -ší-ma ... a-mutám isrupšima 🧣 gín kisrum ēliam lu ina sarāpim lu ina <i>širātim muţā'e 4 gín e-ta-x a-ší-tí a-mu-tim 8 gín ta ana hurāsim igbiam amūtu B amūtu B

[umm]a anākuma ēs you wrote me (concerning) one mina of a. which PN and PN2 brought here, saying, "Sell (it) for silver or gold, do not sell it for copper" (PN3 and PN4 said) "Bring the a. to GN," I brought the a. to the boss, and he said, "I will smelt it!" I said, "I will not give permission for smelting," he said, "When you have gone, I will smelt it," he smelted the a., and a lump(?) of twothirds shekel resulted, through smelting (and)-s I suffered(?) a loss of four shekels, he offered me eight shekels of gold (per shekel) for the rest of the a., I said, "It is too little" CCT 4 4a:3, 23, 27, 38, and 44, cf. 11 gín a-mu-tum ki-is-ru-um KTS 30:15; šumma șubātū laššu lu annakam damqam lu a-mu-tám şahartam zakūtam šāmama šēbilam if there are no garments, buy me refined tin or pure a. (in) small pieces and send (it) to me CCT 4 34c:15; ašammēma a-mu-tum ša ištu 1 gín u 2 gín u 3 gín ištišu ibašši šumma a-mu-tum zakuat . . . a-mu-tám li= qiašši gimillam ina ṣērija šu-ku-ma šīm amu-tim maţīma ina ūmim ša tašapparani Kù lušēbilam šumma a-mu-tum la SIG5-at-ma šum= ma la zakuat la tatarru I hear that he has a. for from one, two, and three shekels (of silver) (up), if the a is pure, do me a favor, buy the a for me since the price of the a. is (very) low, whenever you write I will send the silver, if the a is not refined, if it is not pure, do not send any ICK 1 55:21, 25, 27, 31 and 34; $\frac{1}{3}$ MA.NA 4 GÍN hurāṣum ša abnišu $1\frac{1}{3}$ GÍN a-mu-tum mutā'u išti rabi sikkitim 24 shekels of gold ore, $1\frac{1}{3}$ shekels of a., the loss is debited to the rabi sikkati-official CCT 2 37b:24, cf. šumma hurāsam u šīm a-mu-tim išti rabi sikkitim la tušašgilam ibid. 32; 5 gín a-mutám ištu 3 šanat ušēbilakkum a-mu-tí tadnat ula tadnat aštanapparamma I sent you five shekels of a. three years ago, and wrote you several times (asking) whether my a. was sold or not ICK 1 63:33 and 35.

2' wr. kù.An: ina kù.An mātim ša pîka ana abbēni taddinu $15\frac{1}{2}$ gín kù.An PN u PN $_2$ ina Hattim iš'umuma PN and PN $_2$ have bought $15\frac{1}{2}$ shekels of a. in GN from the native a. which you promised to our father ICK 1 1:21 and 23; $4\frac{1}{6}$ gín kù.An SIG_5 DIRI

kunukkija PN PN₂ ... naš'ūnikkunūti PN and PN₂ are bringing you 4½ shekels of fine, excellent a. under my seal BIN 4 50:5; ina šīm kù.AN ½ MA.NA kaspam kunkama ana PN dinama ... ana šīti kaspim šīm a-mu-tim a-ma-lá kaspum izakku a-ma-lá našperātija pirikannī šāmama seal and give to PN one-half mina of silver from the price of the a., buy pirikannu-garments with as much as is available (from) the rest of the silver, the price of the a., according to my orders ibid. 14 and 18.

b) objects made of a.: 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR šīm a-ni-qí-im ša a-mu-tim (he has brought me) ten shekels of silver, the price of an annuqu-ornament of a. Kienast ATHE 39:30; [a]-nu-qum ša a-mu-tim ša ana 15 gín kaspim ana šapartim i-ni-id-ú-ni an annuqu-ornament of a. which has been deposited as a pledge for 15 shekels of silver Golénischeff 13:1; [š]a-am-ša-am ša [kù].An a sun-disk of a. ArOr 6 pl. 2 No. 7:x+6; uncert.: 1 laha-nu ša sīsê ša a-mu-[ú]-ti ša Á.mušen.meš hurāşi tamlû u tamlûšu ugnū šadî 3 ME GÍN ina *šugultišu* one bottle for(?) horses, of a., inlaid with eagles of gold and with genuine lapis lazuli inlay, its weight 300 shekels EA 22 i 55 (list of gifts of Tušratta).

That $am\bar{u}tu$ was extremely precious is shown by the ratio of 40:1 with silver (KTS 39a:23), 35:1 with silver (BIN 6 28:22), and by the fact that a ratio of 8:1 with gold was thought to be too little (CCT 4 4a:44). The scarcity of $am\bar{u}tu$ is indicated by the references showing that it is collected in small quantities over a three-month period to fill an order of only $2\frac{\pi}{4}$ shekels.

The reading of Kù.AN as $am\bar{u}tu$ is based on BIN 4 50 where the term Kù.AN occurs in line 14, and a-mu-tim in line 18 (see Landsberger, ZA 38 278f.); Kù.AN in the Akk. version corresponds to Sum. AN.NA in the inscription of Rimuš, see AfO 20 68 b 12:7 and 12. In Ur III texts from Nippur, when the price of 1 mina of kù.an is given as $13\frac{2}{3}$ gín 15 še (NRVN 314) and 11 gín (NRVN 315), kù.an seems to stand for tin. See also $a\check{s}i^{2}u$.

Garelli Assyriens pp. 271ff. (with previous lit.); Landsberger, JNES 24 290. amūtu C amuzinnu

amūtu C (amuttu) s. fem.; status of a female slave; from OB on; wr. syll. and GEMÉ with phonetic complements (in Nuzi also GEMÉ. MEŠ); cf. amtu.

[ga]-am GEMÉ = am-t[u], a-mu-t[u] Sa Voc. T 12'f.

- a) in OB: DUG NAM.GEMÉ.NI IN.GAZ(!) he freed (her from) her slavery (lit.: he broke the jar of her slavery) BE 6/2 8:7, for NAM. GEMÉ in Sum. contexts, see Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 3 146.
- b) in RS: PN aššatija ištu GEMÉ-ti za-kat PN, my wife, is free from slavery MRS 6 86 RS 16.250:22; RN uzakki PN GEMÉ-šu ištu GEMÉ RN has freed PN, his slave girl, from slavery ibid. 110 RS 16.267:5.
- in Nuzi: ^tPN hapirû qadu šerrišu ramanšuma ana a-mu-ti ana PN, uštēribšu ¹PN, a Hapiru, together with her child, voluntarily entered into a state of slavery to PN₂ JEN 456:26, cf. JEN 449:4, JAOS 55 pl. 1 (after p. 431):4, wr. GEMÉ-ti JEN 452:3, wr. GEMÉ.MEŠ JEN 453:13; PN PN ana GEMÉti la ippuš 'PN must not make 'PN2 (the adopted girl) a slave AASOR 16 52:16; inanna anāku PN PN2 PN3 u PN4 4 NAM.LÚ.LÚ.MEŠ annûti ša ašbū šerrišu ša PN5 u itti šerrišunu: mami ana PN6 ana gemé.meš u ìr.meš-ti attadin now I have given PN, PN₂, PN₃, and PN₄, these four people who are present, the children of PN₅, and their children to PN₆ as slave girls and slaves AASOR 16 34:13; PN ša aššatija waldu u ana gemé-ti ana PN, atta: din I have given PN, whom my wife bore, to PN₂ as a slave girl RA 23 155 No. 52:7, cf. PN ana GEMÉ.MEŠ ana PN2 nadnu PN has been given to PN, as a slave girl HSS 5 67:35; itti mārē[ni] itti aššātini u itti mārātini ana ARAD.MEŠ u ana GEMÉ.MEŠ [...] ana PN i-[...]-ni with our sons, with our wives, and with our daughters, we [have entered (?)] into slavery to PN (deposition of three persons) JEN 457:5.
- d) in MB: šumma ana mutim inandinši šumma harimūta ippussi GEMÉ-sa ul išakkan GEMÉ-sa išakkanma ana bīt abiša uṣṣi she may give her in marriage, she may make her

a prostitute, (but) she must not make her a slave, if she makes her a slave, she goes back to her father's house BE 14 40:8f.; PN ul ummī iqabbīma a-mu-ut-sa iš-ta-ak-ka-an if PN says (to the adoptive mother) "You are not my mother," she will be made a slave girl ibid. 20.

- e) in MA: ¹PN PN₂ urad PN₃ ina a-mu-ut-ti-ša uzzakkīši ana aššuttišu iltakan PN₂, the slave of PN₃, has freed ¹PN from her slavery and taken her as his wife KAJ 7:8 and 17; ¹PN u lidāni[ša] ana a-mu-ti u urdu-ti la iṣa[bbutu] they must not take PN or her offspring as slave girls or slaves ibid. 29.
- f) in NB: ana bēl bīti la taqbû umma ana PN abi ša PN₂ šupur [†]PN₃ šindu ša GEMÉ-ú-tu ta-ma(!)-[aħ-ħar] (if) she does not say to the owner of the house, "Send to PN, the father of PN₂!" [†]PN₃ will receive the mark of slavery Cyr. 307:9; PN itti PN₂ tattūr ... [šin]datu GEMÉ-ú-tu tam-maħ-ħar (if) PN returns to PN₂, she will receive the marks of slavery Cyr. 312:28.

In the passage lu GEMÉ.MEŠ-tum ulu ìr. MEŠ-du JEN 432:16, GEMÉ.MEŠ-tum stands more likely for the plural $am\bar{a}tu$ than for the abstract $am\bar{u}tu$.

See also amtūtu.

amūtu D s.; (mng. unkn.); OAkk.*

ula kaspum ula URUDU DÙL-su a-bi-lum a-na a-mu-te ù-la e-bi-iš his (Puzur-Inšuši-nak's) statue is not of silver, nor of copper, nobody has made MDP 2 63:5, dupl. MDP 14 p. 20 ii 6.

Note the parallel kin.gá lú nu.ba.gá. gá no man has made (such a) work SAKI 72 vii 53 (Gudea Statue B).

amûtu s.; (mng. unkn.); pl. amuwātu; OAkk.

a-mu-wa-tum ša nabrî—a.-s for the Nabrû-festival RA 46 186 No. 5 r. 4 (Mari), see Gelb, RA 50 8.

amuzinnu s.; (a plant); pharm.*

Ú a-mu-zi-nu : Ú UZU.MEŠ tab-ku-te : ina KAŠ.SAG sekēru amēla rahāsu — a.-plant, a

ana an

plant for limpness of the flesh, to dissolve(?) in fine beer and bathe the man Köcher BAM 1 iii 32, dupl. CT 14 43 S. 60+:10.

an see ana.

ana (an) prep.; to, for, up to, toward, against, upon; from OAkk., OA, OB on; an in OAkk., and in OB and SB lit. (e.g., En. el. V 1, BMS 10:20), also NBGT I 317, often assimilated to the first consonant of the next word in OA, passim in OB leg., Elam, OB lit., occasionally in SB (e.g., a-na-'à-si(-su) Iraq 1 71:4f., OAkk., am-ma-tišu CT 15 4 ii 14, OB, ar-re-'-i Pinches Texts in Bab. Wedge-writing 15 No. 4:9, SB); wr. syll. and (from MB on) DIŠ, rarely NAM in OB leg., e.g., NAM šūnuqim VAS 7 37:4, NAM šukunnė BIN 7 182:20, etc., also KUB 4 63 i 33 (Bogh. astrol.), see RA 50 14, ŠÈ KBo 1 4 ii 16 (Bogh. treaty), and passim in this text, and passim in MDP 14 50f. (MB dream omens), and astrol. (e.g., ACh Sin 25:6), in NA also Aš; cf. ina.

ši-i š $\mathbf{i} = a$ -na A V/3:146; še-e k $\mathbf{u} = a$ -na Ea I 181b; e-eš ku = a-na Ea I 180; šè = i-na, a-na PSBA 18 pl. 1 (after p. 256) r. ii 8f.; [š \pm] = i-na, a-na Izi B vi 10f.; e-eš EŠ = a-na A II/4:185; aŠ =i-na, a-na Izi E 168f.; Aš = a-na Proto-Izi Akk.

ra-a RA = a-na, i-na CT 12 29 BM 38266 r. ii 23 f. (text similar to Idu); [ar] [A]R = a-na Ea V Excerpt 28', cf. [ar] AR = [a-na] Sb I 353; [ur] [úR] = i-na, a-na A VII/2:141f.; ru-u ur = a-[na] A VII/2:90. [ia][A] = [i]-na, [a]-na MSL 2 p. 126 i 5f. (Proto-

Ea); ju-ú $U_8 = [i] - [na]$, [a-na] Sb I 134c-d; a-a A =

[i-na], [a]-n[a] A I/1:108f.

ta-a ta = a-na Ea IV 224; ta-a ta = a-na MSL 2 p. 145 ii 26 (Proto-Ea); ki.10.ta = a-na 10- δu Izi C iii 20; ta = i-na a-na KI.TA — ta is a suffix, corresponds to ina or ana NBGT II 33.

me-e A = [i-n]a, a-n[a] A I/1:123f.; dé-e NE =i-na, a-na A VII/1:113f.; di-e NE = i-na, a-na ibid. 111 f.; [p]u-[ú] BU = i-na, a-na A VI/1:187 f.; GI = a-[na], i-[na] CT 12 29 BM 38266 r. i 29 f. (text similar to Idu); LI = i-na, a-na NBGT IX 43f.; dam = a-na ibid. 272.

šu kù.ga hu.un.gub, kù.šè mu.un.gub = a-na kù na-[da-nu] Nabnitu J 28f.; HAR.HAR.šè = a-na MIN (= hu-bu-li) Ai. II i 61, and passim in Ai.; ki.2.Kuše(copy:kur) = a-na 2-šu Izi C iii 18, and passim; $\mu_{AR.re.de} = a - n[a] \ hubulli$ Ai. II i 60; $u_4.da = an i-rat$ NBGT I 317, cf. $u_4.ta = an-na$ i-rat NBGT IX 279, a-na i-ra-at ibid. II 24.

igi.bi dUtu.šú.a.šè u.me.ni.in.gar: panī: šunu a-na ereb Šamši tašakkanma you make them face the sunset JTVI 26 155 iii 15f.; anše.

giga (MUL). šè ab.lal.e: a-na parê şandā[ku] I am yoked to a mule Lambert BWL 242 iii 26; un.šè zi.ga.a.meš: a-na nišī nadru they (the demons) rage against the people CT 16 14 iv 24f., cf. šà. hun.gá.zu.šè: a-na nüh libbika to appease you RAce. 71:5f.; máš zi.a.ni.šè ba.an.sum: urīṣa diš napištišu ittadin he gave the kid as a substitute for his own life CT 17 37 Tablet Z col.

en dumu.den.zu.na.ra níg.gal.gal.la un. da.an.gar^{ga}.ra.ta: ištu bēlu a-na mārat Sin narbâ išīmuši after the lord had assigned greatness to the daughter of Sin TCL 6 51 r. 23f.; èš é.an. na.ra ... sag.giš mu.un.rig, eš : bīt Eanna ... ana širiktu išrukuši (after) he had presented her with the temple Eanna ibid. 29f.; áš.hul... lú.ra ba.ni.in.gar : arrat lemutti ... diš amēli ittaškan an evil curse has befallen the man Šurpu V-VI 1f.

im.limmú.ba me.lám šú.šú.a.meš: a-na šāri erbetti melamme sahpu they spread terror in all directions Šurpu VII 7f.; ninda nu.kú.a túg mu.da.an.kar : a-na la a-ku-lu-ú-mi ḥamiş şubāti the garment of the one who says "I have not eaten" is taken away (to boot) PBS 1/2 135:38f.; gud lu. lu.a.ba na.an.ni.tu.tu.dè : [a-n]a alpī duššāti ahennâ la terrub (see duššû usage a) ZA 31 114:12; ur.bar.ra sila, šu.ti.a túm.a mèn: barbaru ša ana leqê puḥādi šūluku atti (see barbaru) Delitzsch AL³ p. 135:11f.; sag.zu sag.gá.na nam.ba. da ab.dù(!): qaqqadka diš qaqqadišu la tašakkan do not place your (the demon's) head on his (the patient's) head CT 16 11 vi 5f.

mušen.e nam.me.te.a ba.ni.ag.a : DIŠ iṣṣūri si[māti lūpuš] I will do to the bird what is proper CT 15 41:15; áš.bal.e dingir.re.e.ne. kex(KID): a-na arrate ša ilī against the curse of the gods Šurpu V-VI 156f.; a.a.ni dEn.ki.kex gù mu.un.na.dé.e : a-na abišu Ea išassi he calls to his father Ea CT 4 8a:13f.; sa.par a.ab.ba.kex lal.a: sapāru ša DIš tâmti tarņu the net which is spread over the sea 4R 26 No. 2:22f.

bulug^{bu-lu-ug} ki.ús.sa.mu ... ku.nu.dè nu.ub.zu.a : pulukkī šuršudu ... diš ṭahê la natû my secure borders which one must not approach TCL 6 51:31f.; gi.na.e.dè: $misra\ a$ -na kunn[i]to establish the borderline KAR 4:36, cf. e si. sá.e.dè: ika a-na šut[ēšuri] to make the ditch straight ibid. 37; sag giš ra.ra.e.dè: nīrtu a-na nâri to commit murder CT 16 19:46f.

zu+AB.talal.e: a-na apsî tarşu stretched over CT 16 46:185f.; an.šà.ga.ta im. gin_x(GIM) kalam.ta zi.ga.meš: ištu qereb šamê kīma šāri diš māti ittebûni šunu from the inside of heaven they are making attack against the country CT 16 20:106f.; šúr.a.ni.ta like the wind dingir.na.me sag nu.un.gá.gá: DIŠ ezēzišu ilu mamman la i'irru whose wrath no other god can withstand KAR 101:7f., cf. ib.ba.bi.ta šúr.ra. bi.ta: a-na agāgišu a-na ezēzišu 4R 28 No. 2:15f.;

ana zūzâ anāḥu A

igi.mu.ta ... bar.mu.ta : Diš panīja ... Diš arkija CT 16 8:280f. and 282f.

šu.ne.ne.a šu.ni ma.an.gar.ri.eš: qātīšuz [nu] diš qātīšu [iškunu] JTVI 26 154 ii 4; ki.tuš šà.dùg.ga bí.in.dúr.ru.ne.eš.a.ma:ina šubat tūb libbi diš šūšubi to settle (the gods) in a dwelling of their hearts' delight CT 13 35:19 (on pl. 36).

KU = a-na (i.e., šè read dúr, in comm. on Lugal.dur.maḥ) STC 2 pl. 54 r. ii 3′, cf. RA = a-na ibid. 14′ (Comm. to En. el. VII 96 and 98); PIRÌG.ŠÈ PIRÌG KIN- $\acute{a}r$ = LUGAL DIŠ LUGAL \acute{u} -ma-ar 2R 47 K.4387 i 8 (comm. to unidentified astrol. omens); EŠ.KI # a-na Meissner Supp. pl. 7 K.4166 iii 5; A # a-na ibid. r. 1 (astrol. comm.).

In gramm.: ù, a, i, e, ša, BUL, dine, nine, da, ta, ú[r], [ar], [ir], [ra] = a-[na] NBGT V r. ii 8ff., also NBGT III iv 15ff.; lú.ne.ra (also .ir, .a, .šè) = a-na an-ni-i-im OBGT I 317ff., cf. e.šè, e.da, e.ta, e.ra = a-na ka-a-ši NBGT II 200ff., me.šè, me.ta, me.da = a-na ni-a-t[i] NBGT I 138ff., and passimin the gramm. texts corresponding to a group of locative or directional suffixes (e.g., NBGT II 189ff., NBGT I 267ff., II 46ff.), or to the suffix šè (e.g., NBGT I 156-60, OBGT I 719, 730f., 816, 821, 872f.), also aš (OBGT I 723), to the suffix a (OBGT I 720).

In bil. texts, Akkadian constructions with ana translate a number of Sumerian syntactic constructions with different locative or directional suffixes required by the syntax of the Sumerian verb, or Sumerian idioms, e.g., ma.da.ma.da.bi "land and land": māta a-na māti land after land 4R 27 No. 5:6f., é ù kù.babbar igi.ne.ne.du₈ "house and silver 'look' at each other": bītu a-na kaspi ittaṭṭalu Ai. II iv 30', also ibid. 31'—34'.

For prepositions and adverbs composed with ana, often assimilated to the first consonant of the second word, such as ajjāši, akkāši, akkīma, alla, ammīni, anūmišu, appitte, assurri, aṣṣēr, ašša, aššatti, aššiāri, aššum, etc., see the respective prepositions and adverbs.

In MAOG 3/3 8:116 (Diri II 125) read ú $\dot{v} = a$ -na-[ku].

von Soden, ZA 41 133ff. and GAG § 114d.

ana zūzâ see $z\bar{u}z\hat{a}$ in ana $z\bar{u}z\hat{a}$.

anabu s.; (a loincloth or kilt); syn. list.* $a \cdot na \cdot bu = su \cdot \acute{u} \cdot nu$ (last in a list of equivalences of $s\~unu$, for context see adadu) An VII 230.

anadaru adj.; (bearded); syn. list.*

 $tur\bar{a}nu$, $dar\bar{i}ru$, a-na-da-ru = dar-[ru] Explicit Malku I 60 ff.

anāḥu A v.; 1. to toil, exert oneself, 2. to become tired, exhausted, to have had enough, 3. to become weakened, to fall into disrepair (said of buildings), 4. šūnuḥu to make (someone) work hard, to worry, 5. šūnuḥu to have a hard time(?), to be painful(?), to linger on(?), to last, 6. šutānuḥu to be dejected, in pain, 7. IV (uncert. mng.); from OA, OB on; I īnaḥ — innaḥ, I/2, I/3, I/4, III, III/2, IV; cf. anḥu, anḥūtu, āniḥu, āniḥu in la āniḥu, inḥu A, mānaḥu, mānaḥtu, mušāniḥu, šūnuḥu, šūnuhiš, tānihtu, tānihu.

in .ku-ušk[úš(?)] = [i-na-ah(?)] Ai. I ii 72. pa-ag $\mu u = [\check{s}u]-ta-nu-h[u]$ Sa Voc. D 8.

[dusú] kaš, dug, ga.ra zé.eb.ba nam.kúš. ù kaskal mu.un.RI.RI dim.me.er šeš.e.ne: [agalu] lasmu ša birkāšu la in-na-ha mupattû [urhi] ilī athīšu (you, Sin, are) a swift agalu-donkey whose legs (lit.: knees) do not weary, who blazes the trail for the gods, his brothers 4R 9:38f.; [al.di. di.dè.en nu.kúš.ù.dè.en i.di.di.dè.en ù nu. ku.ku.me.en]:atallak [ul] [a]-na-ah [ad]âlma [ul asallal I walk about but do not become weary, I wander but do not become sleepy Lambert BWL 237 r. iv 12, cf. [al.di.d]i.in nu.kúš.ù.dè.en: [ad]âl ul a-na-hi SBH p. 54:16f., cf. also [...] u₄ xx ne x du nu.kúš.ù.bi mèn: ina ūmešu ša idullu balu in-na-hu anāku SBH p. 54 r. 4f.; a.a dMu.ul.líl mu.lu u6.di i.bí.zu èn.šè nu. kúš.ù: abi dmin ša ibarrâ īnāka adi māti la i-na-ha father Enlil, how long will your eyes, which are ever alert, be tireless? SBH p. 131:48f., cf. i.bí. zu u6. di. dè nu. kúš. ù: īnāka ina barrê ul i-na-ha your eyes are tireless in watching ibid. p. 53:21, cf. also ibid. p. 53:14; èn.šè ì.kúš.ù : adi mātu ta-tan-na-hu how long will you weary yourself? ibid. p. 53 r. 23f.

rab(text: gab).ra.ra šu kúš.ù.e.dé: ina $q\bar{a}t$ išu ša ina rap-pi šu-nu-ha with his hands, which are weary from (holding) the OECT 6 pl. 19:13f.; [...] u_8 .a ù u_8 .a bar kúš.ù [...]: [ina] ú-a u a-a šu-nu-hat [...] 4R 29** r. 11f., see OECT 6 p. 82.

a.nir.gig.ga.bi mu.un.na.ra.ab.gá.gá: marṣiš uš-tan-na-aḥ (var.tānīḥa marṣam ištanakkan) he moans(?) bitterly, (variant: raises a bitter wail) 4R 27:35, var. from ibid. 26 No. 8:60f., cf. [š]u-ta-nu-ḥa takrib[ti...] (Sum. broken) SBH p. 128 r. 33; aš.mu.lu nu.kúš.ù: ediššišu uš-tan-na-ḥa she (Ištar) moans alone (for her destroyed temple) BRM 4 9:33ff.

tu-šá-an-na-ah 5R 45 K.253 vi 29 (gramm.); [tu-uš(?)]-tan-na-ah ibid. vii 8.

anāḥu A 1a anāḥu A 2a

1. to toil, exert oneself -a) in gen.: PN rented a field in tenancy irriš i-na-ah urabbāma he will seed, do (all the required) work, grow (the crop) MDP 23 278:6, also MDP 22 127:6, 128:8, MDP 23 277 r. 12, 279:6, 280:6, 281:8, wr. i-in-na-ah MDP 22 126:8; it is given her (the wife) as a gift aššum ittišu i-na-hu dulla i-li-[ku] because she has toiled (and) worked hard with him (the husband) MDP 24 379:7; u awīlum adi la i-na-hu ul irašši mimma but a man, so long as he does not toil, will have nothing Lambert BWL 277:8 (OB lit.); inhī i-na-hu-ú ipaššar etlum (see inhu A) 59 239:11 (OB lit.); PN illika i-na-ha išūta Gilgāmeš has come only with a great deal of effort (lit.: has come, has toiled, has striven) Gilg. XI 259, cf. Gilgāmeš tallika ta-na-ha tašūta ibid. 264; [ana man]nija PN i-na-ha(var. -hu) *i-da-a-a* for whom, O Uršanabi, have my arms toiled? Gilg. XI 293; akpud a-na-ah ēpuš ušaklil AKA 98 vii 96 (Tigl. I); anā[ku] anumma i-tan-hu ana nasār māt šarri [i]nūma marṣāku danniš now I have (so) toiled to look after the king's land that I am very ill EA 306:19 (let. of Šubandu); mānahāte ša ab= būteja inūma abbūteja ana muhhišunu in-nahu- \acute{u} (I told of) the toils of my ancestors, how my ancestors have toiled on their behalf Smith Idrimi 48, also ahhīja ki ittijama in $na-hu-\dot{u}$ ibid. 41; PN ... adi $d\bar{a}r\bar{i}ti$ anašarri ... a-ni-ih danniš dannišma PN will work for the king very hard forever MRS 6 141 RS 16.132:29, also ibid. 84 RS 16.157:24; the freed slave girl ana šarri e(!)-ta-na-ah will do work for the king ibid. 110 RS 16.267:7, cf. ana muhhi šarri PN e-ta-na-ah ibid. 108 RS 16.238:16.

b) in hendiadys: mala an-ḥa-ku-ni u aššumika kaspam lapputākuni attama tīdê you alone know at how much pains I assumed a debt of silver on your account TCL 19 73:51 (OA); a-na-aḥ-ma ana DN bēlija ēpuš I put a great deal of effort into building (the temple) for Aššur, my lord AOB 1 122 iv 19 (Shalm. I), cf. ša ēpušu u ša a-na-ḥu what I have made with a great deal of effort MDP 28 29:5 (MB Elam); murṣu kî ipādaššu ana muḥḥišu a-ta-na-aḥ bīrašu abteterri when sickness seized him (the physician), I took

great pains to have extispicies performed for him KBo 1 10 r. 35 (let.).

to become tired, exhausted, (in the perfect) to have had enough -a) to become tired, exhausted (said of persons) -1' in med.: šumma amīlu ma'diš e-na-aḥ-ma šāra edipma NU [...] if a man is very exhausted and inflated with wind and [...] Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 iii 40; [šumma] amīlu MAŠ.QA^{II}-šú KÚ.MEŠ-šú i-ta-an-na-ah if a man's sides hurt him (and) he always feels exhausted AMT 31,1:3; šumma idāšu birkāšu i-ta-nana-ha (see birku mng. la) Labat TDP 88:8, cf. [e-ta]-ta-na-ah ... $birk\bar{a}\check{s}u$ e-ta-na-na-[ha]Jastrow, Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia 1913 p. 399:44f., also CT 23 46:28; šumma amēlu ina la simānišu gablāšu ikkalašu kinsāšu izaggatašu ÚR.MEŠ-šú i-tan-na-ah burkāšu ikassâšu (see birku mng. 1a) Köcher BAM 168:17.

2' other occs.: i-ta-an-hu ilū ana awīlūtim [x]-x-bu ipšahu \hat{u} - $\langle \hat{s}e \rangle$ -ri-du- $\hat{s}i$ -im nuh \hat{s} am the gods became tired(?), they [...]-ed toward mankind, became appeased, and let abundance come down (from heaven) for them Lambert BWL 155:2 (OB), cf. i-ta-an-hu URU.MEŠ CT 13 33:1 (SB lit.); i-ta-an-hu eţlūtum ul in-na-ah Ištar HS 1879:17 (OB lit.), cited AHw., s.v.; kīma an-ha-a-ku ula tīdê do you not know that I am exhausted? UET 5 23:14 (OB let.); ṣābum ša ištu GN illikam a-ni-ih the troops who arrived from GN are exhausted ARM 1 20 r. 6; an-ha-ku-ma igbīšu he said to him, "I am tired" AnSt 6 156:93 (Poor Man of a-ka-ad a-na-ah āšuš amtīma I Nippur); became, fed up, sad, of little faith (for SB version, see mng. 6) JCS 11 84 iii 9 (OB Cuthean Legend); a-na-ha la idû sapāna lamdu (the storm winds harnessed to Marduk's chariot) know no exhaustion, are trained to level everything En. el. IV 54; [ana x š]a ina bīri la in-na-ha ūmēšam taparras purussē šūt šamė erseti you (Šamaš) give decisions daily on (the signs) of heaven and earth to the [...] who does not tire in (performing) extispicies KAR 361:4; [u]rha rūgta illikam: ma a-ni-ih u šupšuh (for šupšuq) having traveled a distant road, he was exhausted and

anāḥu A 2b anāḥu A 3a

in pain Gilg. I i 7, restored from CT 46 19; [i]q-ta-ta idāni burkāni i-da-an-ha ina alāki $urh\bar{e}$ our arms have no more (strength), our legs (lit.: knees) are exhausted from travel VAS 12 193:12 (šar tamhāri); ša la in-na-hu bir= kāšu ina alāku u târi (Bunene) whose legs do not become exhausted from coming and going VAB 4 260 ii 34 (Nbn.); kīma ahēja e-ta-an-ḥa ina kiṣir ammātija emūgēja lugam: mir should my arms become weak (in praying for the king), I will exert my strength to the utmost with bent arms ABL 435 r. 6 (NA); annâte šaptāka la en-na-ha ana mitahhurija these your lips should not grow tired of continually praying to me (Nabû) ABRT 1 5:9 (NA oracles for Asb.); uncert.: $[\dot{s}]upl\bar{t}ul e-n[e]-eh-ma \underline{sum\bar{t}}ul atr[u]$ my well does not tire (of giving water), my thirst is not excessive Lambert BWL 278:4 (Bogh. proverb).

b) (in the perfect) to have had enough, to have tired of: a-ta-an-ha-am ša tuārima aturram I have had enough and will return BIN 4 70:15, cf. a-ta-na-ah KT Hahn 15:22; ina kūri nissati urra u mūša anassus a-tana-ah ilī in a daze and (full of) worries I suffer day and night, I have had enough, my god! Streck Asb. 252 r. 11; A-ta-na-ah-ilī I-Have-Had-Enough-O-My-God UET 5 401:21, and passim in names of this type, see Stamm Namengebung 163 and 368; šumma a-ta-na-ah ipaššah if (he says), "I have had enough!" he will get relief (followed by ātašuš) NS 16 201:13 and dupl. ZA 43 104:61' (Sittenkanon).

3. to become weakened, to fall into disrepair (said of buildings) — a) in hist.: summa bītum e-na-aḥ-ma šarrum šumšu ša kīma jāti bītam eppaš if the temple becomes dilapidated and some king who, like me, wishes to rebuild it Belleten 14 224:19 (Iri-šum); bītum i-na-aḥ-ma the temple became dilapidated AOB 1 22 i 22 (Šamši-Adad I), and passim, also e-na-aḥ-ma AOB 1 42:21 (Aššuruballit I), and passim in Ass. royal inscr., also bīt Aššur ... e-na-aḥ-ma Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 35:23 (= Böhl Chrestomathy p. 35, Sin-šar-iškun); bītu šū ... e-na-aḥ-ma imqut that temple was

dilapidated and fell into ruin Weidner Tn. 20 No. 10:15, and passim; inūma bītum i-na-huma when the temple becomes dilapidated AOB 1 24 iv 19, $in\bar{u}ma \in ... i-ta-an-hu-ma$ AAA 19 pl. 82 No. 260 iii 17 (both Šamši-Adad I); dürum ša mušlālim e-na-aḥ-ma when the wall of the mušlālu became dilapidated AOB 1 32 No. 3:8, cf. $b\bar{\imath}t$ šu $h\bar{u}ri$... e-na-ah-ma ibid. 30:10 (Puzur-Aššur III); $mušl\bar{a}lu \dots e-na-ah$ $ma\ ihhis\ u\ in\bar{u}$ š the muš $l\bar{a}lu\ stairway\ became$ weakened,, and shaky AOB 1 68 r. 2 (Adn. I); enūma dūru šūt e-nu-hu-ma when this wall becomes dilapidated AOB 1 34:12 (Aššur-bēl-nišēšu), also ibid. 36:13 (Aššur-rīmnišēšu), ibid. 36 No. 1 r. 4 (Erība-Adad I), also JCS 8 32 iii 9 (Puzur-Sin); enūma bītu šuātu e-nuuh(var. -hu)-ma when that temple becomes dilapidated AOB 1 42:26, var. from ibid. 44 r. 10 (Aššur-uballit I), cf. $en\bar{u}ma$ $b\bar{\iota}tu$ $\check{s}\hat{u}$ i-na-huma AOB 1 50:52 (Arik-dēn-ili); enūma kisirtu šî lu e-na-hu u mīlu itabbalu when that quay wall becomes dilapidated or the flood carries it away AOB 1 74:17, and passim in Adn. I; $[en\bar{u}]ma \check{s}ipru \check{s}\hat{u} u\check{s}alb[aruma] e-n[a]-hu$ when that work becomes old and dilapidated AOB 1 136:17, cf. enūma ēkallu šî ušalbaruma e-nahu Weidner Tn. 13 No. 5:87, and passim; $n\bar{a}mi$: $r\bar{u}$... ša ina mahra ... ina $r\bar{\imath}$ be e-nu-hu ... šanūtešu ina rībe ... inūšuma e-nu-hu the gate towers which became weakened by an earthquake in the past became shaky and weakened by an earthquake for a second time Weidner Tn. 55 No. 60:9f., cf. enūma $n\bar{a}mir\bar{u}$ šâtunu ušalbaruma e-na-hu ibid. 12 (Aššur-rēš-iši I), also enūma bīt Anim u Adad $\dots e$ -na-hu when the temple of Anu and Adad becomes dilapidated AKA 105 viii 55 (Tigl. I); URU GN ... e-na-aḥ-ma ana tīli karme itūru the city of GN became dilapidated and fell into complete ruin KAH 2 84:36 (Adn. II), and passim, for e-na-ah i'abit (ihdabit), see abātu A mng. 4 and discussion section; $en\bar{u}ma\ d\bar{u}ru\ \dots\ e-na-ah-ma\ RN\ \dots$ ēpuš itūr i-na-aḥ-ma RN2 ... ašaršu umessi when the wall (of the terrace of the palace) became weakened, Aššur-uballit rebuilt it, (when) it became weakened again, (I) RN cleared its site (and rebuilt it on a stone foundation) Scheil Tn. II r. 55, cf. AOB 1 140

anāḥu A 3b anāḥu A 5b

No. 8:9ff. (Shalm. I), and passim; enūma dūr abullātišu e-nu-[hu]-ma when the wall of his gateways becomes dilapidated WO 1 211:13, also enūma abullu šî ušalbaruma e-naha-ma ibid. 256:13, and passim in Shalm. III; enūma ekallu šâtu ilabbiruma en-na-hu when that palace becomes old and dilapidated OIP 2 101:62 (Senn.), cf. enūma bit rēdûti šuātu *ilabbiruma in-na-hu* Streck Asb. 90×110 , and passim in Senn., Esarh. and Asb., also enūma bītu šuātu in-na-hu-ma illaku labāriš when that temple becomes dilapidated and grows old Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 35:36 (= Böhl Chrestomathy p. 36, Sin-šar-iškun); matīma . . . šipir *šuātu in-na-hu-ma maqitti iraššû* whenever this work becomes weakened and parts of it collapse Borger Esarh. 75:37, cf. ištēn ina libbišunu in-na-hu-ú-ma iraššû ma[qitti] (if even) one of (the carrying poles for Ningal's litter) becomes weak and breaks Streck Asb. 290 r. 5, see JAOS 38 169; bīt rēdûti šuātu labāriš illik e-na-ḥa igārātišu that bīt rēdûti had become old and its walls became weakened Streck Asb. 84 x 56; enūma bītu šuāti in-nahu-ma tupaššahu anhūssu when that temple becomes dilapidated and you correct its disrepair VAB 4 68:38 (Nabopolassar); ša ... ina palēšu bītu šuāti in-na-ļu-ma eššiš ippušu in whose reign this temple becomes dilapidated and who rebuilds it VAB 4 228 iii 44 (Nbn.).

- b) other occs.: kīma bītum an-hu-ni aplaḥma I was afraid that the house (in which we live) had become weakened, so (I had bricks made) AAA 1 pl. 19 No. 1:5 (OA); [šumma (ṣalam) DIN]GIR i-na-aḥ-ma niqittu irtaši if a divine image falls into disrepair and threatens to (collapse) TuL p. 110:1, restored from K.3219:1.
- 4. šūnuhu to make (someone) work hard, to worry: the bull colossi ša ... ina epištiz šunu ú-ša-ni-hu gimir mār ummāni on the work on which (my predecessors) made all craftsmen labor hard OIP 2 108 vi 84, also ibid. 122:16 (Senn.), cf. ba'ulātešun ú-ša-ni-hu (see ba'ulātu mng. 3) ibid. 105 v 75 and 118:12, cf. also ana šu-nu-hi ṣābēšu KBo 1 24:15 (let. from Egypt); the battle must not abate

šu-ni-ih-šu(var. -šum)-ma ina mithur mehê abaršu liddi wear him (Anzû) out, so that in the thick of the storm he loses his wings STT 21:106 and 128, var. from RA 46 36:9 (Epie of Zu); magal šu-nu-uh-ma (var. šum: rusma) Lambert BWL 50:37 and 54 (Ludlul III); KUR Aššur ú-ša-an-na-hu they (the enemy) worry Assyria ABL 1089:16, \acute{u} - $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ -an-na-ah la $mud\bar{e}$ $\acute{s}ipri$ [...]-nu (parallel: ušanzaga) ABL 37 r. 4 (NA); u ina sanāg atmê tu-šá-an-na-ah ţēnka but make an effort to choose your words carefully Lambert BWL 104:134; ul ibašši ina gimir Igigi ša šu-nu-hu balika there is none among the upper gods but you (Šamaš) who toils hard Lambert BWL 128:45.

- 5. šūnuhu to have a hard time(?), to be painful(?), to linger on(?), to last a) in med.: šumma kirrāšu napha ú-šá-an-na-ahma imât if his throat is inflamed, he will have a hard time and die Labat TDP 86:47, cf. ú-šá-an-na-ah-ma iballut ibid. 49, also ú-ša-an-na-ah ibid. 138 iii 12; note with the disease as subject: murussu ú-ša-an-na-ah his disease will be persistent(?) ibid. 86:45 and 134:27; for a parallel expression, see zabālu mng. 4.
- **b)** in astrol.: *šumma antalû ina šērtim* ušarrīma nam an.ne uš-ta-ni-ih if the eclipse begins in the morning and lasts until noon KUB 4 63 ii 30, cf. ibid. iv 5, see RA 50 16 and 20, cf. enūma antalû Sin ina barār[ti ušarrīma ad]i ša-túr-ri ú-ša-ni-ih-ma [...]-ma $k\bar{\imath}ma$ šâtuma uš-ta-ni-ih KUB 30 9 iii 29f., see RA 50 18:46f.; ina MN antalû šāt urri adi zalág uš-ta-ni-ih-ma Šamši īmuršuma kīma šuātuma kal ūme uš-ta-ni-ih in the month Tammuz an eclipse (of the moon) lasted longer than the last watch, until daylight, and so was still there when the sun rose (lit.: the sun saw it) and continued like this all day Streck Asb. 110 v 7f., dupl. Piepkorn Asb. 62, cf. šumma antalû šāt urri adi ZALÁG-ir uš-ta-ni-ih Thompson Rep. 272A 1; note with massartu as object: u idāt dumqi ša leqê kiššūti aMá-gur, bēl agê ana šulput Gutî ú-šá-ni-ha en.nun and a favorable sign for conquest, Magur (i.e., the moon), lord of the tiara, remained eclipsed

anāḥu A 6a anāḥu B

for more than one watch (lit.: "prolonged" one watch) to predict the defeat of the Guti TCL 3 318 (Sar.); šumma ina MN UD.12. KAM antalû GAR-ma EN.NUN uš-ta-ni-iħ if on the twelfth day of the month Tammuz there is an eclipse (of the moon) which lasts for more than one watch ACh Sin 28:25, also (on the fourteenth day) ACh Supp. Sin 23 iv 4, ACh Supp. 2 Sin 21a ii 12, 21b:10.

- 6. šutānuhu to be dejected, in pain—a) in lit.: il[min] libbašuma [...] uš-ta-ni-ih his (Enkidu's) heart was heavy, he was [...] dejected Gilg. Y. ii 28, 31, and 37 (OB), cf. akād(!) āšuš uš-ta-ni-ih (for OB version, see mng. 2a-2') AnSt 5 102:88 (Cuthean Legend); ūmu šu-ta-nu-hu mūšu girrāni by day dejection, by night wailing Lambert BWL 36:105 (Ludlul I), cf. aḥulap attūa šu-ta-nu-hu CT 13 48:5, also aḥulap ... magal šūnuḥma (see šūnuḥu adj.) Lambert BWL 50:37 (Ludlul III).
- **b)** referring to a sick man: $\check{s}umma \ldots u\hat{a}$ libbī igabbi u uš-tan-na-ah murus râmi maris if he (is taken with fits of depression, is short of breath, does not enjoy food and drink), says, "O, my heart," and is dejected, he is sick with lovesickness Labat TDP 178:9, cf. $[\check{s}umma\ u\check{s}(or:\ ut)]$ -ta-na- $ah\ u\ i$ -na- $i\check{s}$ ibid. 184:23, $[\check{s}umma \ u]\check{s}-tan-na-ah$ LKU 63:12, ūtaddar [uš-ta]-na-ah AMT 86,1 ii 14; šumma $u\dot{s}$ -ta-na- $a\dot{h}$ (var. $u\dot{s}$ -ta-ni- $i\dot{h}$) ihaddu ZA 43 104:59 (Sittenkanon), var. from Or. NS 16 201:11; e tu-uš-ta-ne-eh do not be dejected! Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 p. 3:3 (OB inc.), for ul ú-ta-na-ah CT 42 pl. 41 No. 32:7, see anāhu B, cf. a-a ušta-ni-[ih] a-a iṭhīšu murṣu RA 18 18 ii 16 (SB inc.); awīlum limras li-iš-ta-ni-ih iballut the man will get well even if he falls sick and has pains CT 5 5:34 (OB oil omens).
- c) in rit.: qaqqari ippalassahu šu-ta-nu-hu la ikallû they prostrate themselves on the ground, they do not hold back (their) moanings(?) TuL p. 111:16, restored from K.3219, see also SBH p. 128 r. 33, in lex. section, also (in broken context) uš-ta-ni-ih BBR No. 26 i 11.
- d) other occs.: lu-[uš-ta]-ni-ih-ma têrētim $l\bar{u}$ puš I will go to the effort of having extispi-

cies performed ARM 2 39:23, see von Soden, Or. NS 22 197.

7. IV (uncert. mng.): lidbub lu dannat li-ih-su la i-na-na-ah if it speaks, let (your voice?) be firm, if it is silent, let it not be VAS 10 214 v 11 (OB Agušaja).

In view of the bilingual correspondence nu.kúš.ù: la na-a-hu OECT 6 pl. 25 Rm. 2, 151:10f., it would be preferable to take the phrase written la na-hi-iš not as a derivative of nâhu "without rest," but as a contraction of la anāhiš "tirelessly"; the contraction would be paralleled by the adjective la-ni-ihu for la ānihu, cited s.v. Accordingly, we may have to assume a confusion or conflation of the respective meanings "to tire" and "to rest" of the two verbs anāhu and nâhu. Note also [mu]š-te-ni-ih uzzi (Tašmētu) who soothes the anger (of one's personal god and goddess) BMS 33:3, see Ebeling Handerhebung 124, which seems to be derived formally from anahu but requires a meaning derived from nâhu.

Refs. from lit. texts in which the verb is derived from unnuhu have been cited sub anāhu B, and it is possible that some of the refs. to šutānuhu cited mng. 6, especially those which refer to moaning and wailing, are also to be connected with anāhu B.

For OA refs. to unnuhu (from *wanāhum), see unnuhu.

Ad mng. 5: Weidner, AfO 17 74 n. 13; Oppenheim, JNES 19 137.

- anāḥu B v.; 1. to sing (the inhu-song), 2. unnuhu (same mng.), 3. utannuhu to produce a moaning(?) sound; OB, SB; I *īnih innih (ennah KAR 141 r. 1), II, II/2; cf. inhu B.
- 1. to sing (the inhu-song): nāru inha in-ni-ih (see inhu B) RAcc. 44:5; tanīdki in-ni-[hu] they sing your praise RA 15 180 vii 27 (OB Agušaja), cf. also an-hu e-na-ah (parallel: izammur) KAR 141 r. 1.
- 2. unnuhu (same mng.): in-hi-šú un-na-ah (see inhu B) KAR 42:29.
- 3. utannuhu to produce a moaning(?) sound: ut-ta-na-ah kî ur.sag.mušen kî sum=

anaja anāku

mati idammum he moans like the uršānubird, he mourns like the dove STT 52:52; itebbi marṣum ... ul ú-ta-na-aḥ CT 42 pl. 41 No. 32:7 (OB inc.), see von Soden, BiOr 18 71, see also Labat TDP 184:23, cited anāḥu A mng. 6b.

For discussion, see inhu B. If the KAR 141 ref. cited sub mng. 1 belongs with anāhu B (on account of the context, in spite of the vocalization ennah), we may have to assume two present forms, innih and innah, and also assign to anāhu B the forms i-na-hu-(ú) RB 59 242:12 and PBS 1/1 2:39b (both OB) to this verb, since they occur with inhu as object.

anaja s.; ship; EA*; WSem. word.

i-na-me libbi GIŠ.MÁ // a-na-ji ūtaššaruššu ana šarri I will send him to the king in a ship EA 245:28.

The log. GIŠ.MÁ (= elippu) is glossed with the WSem. word anaja, cf. Heb. $\bar{o}nijj\bar{a}h$.

anakandaš see akkandaš.

anakku s.; (a cup); lex.*; Sum. lw.; cf. anakmahhu.

dug.a.nag = šu-kum (followed by anakmaḥḥu, q.v.) Hh. X 14, cf. [dug].a.nag = šu-kum, naḥbū, nasbū, mašqū, etc. ibid. 304ff.; [d]ug.a.nag = šu-kum = min (= [kāsu]) Hg. A II 96, in MSL 7 111.

anakmaḥḥu s.; (a cup); lex.*; Sum. lw.; cf. anakku.

dug.a.nag.mah = $\S u$ -hu Hh. X 15; [d]ug.a. nag.mah = $\S u$ -hu = MIN (= $[k\bar{a}su]$) $kar\bar{a}ni$ cup for wine Hg. A II 97, in MSL 7 112.

anāku pron.; I; from OAkk. on; wr. syll. (for $an\bar{a}ka$ see usage n) and (Bogh. only) MA.E (KBo 1 4 ii 26, 28, iii 25); cf. $j\hat{a}\dot{s}i$, $j\hat{a}ti$.

me-en ME = a-na-ku Ea I 242, also A I/5 i 10; me = mèn = [a]-na-ku Emesal Voc. III 172, mèn = me.en = min ibid. 173; me.en = a-n[a-ku], at-[ta] Proto-Diri 593a-b; me.a.me.en = min (= ja'nu) a-na-ku Izi E 42, cf. [me.a.me].en = a-li a-na-ku ibid. 50; me.a an.ti.en = a-li a-na-ku where am I? OBGT I 656, cf. ibid. 666; gá.e = [a-na]-ku Proto-Diri 593; mu-u MU = ana-ku ri-qu An.T[A] I, ..., prefix A III/4:30; me-e A = [a-n]a-ku A I/1:127.

bi-i BI = ana-ku šu-a-tum A V/1:151, cf. [bi]-i BI = [a-na]-[ku] KI.MIN (= šu-a-tu) Sa Voc. F 7'b; a-a A = a-na-ku, at-ta A I/1:113f.; \dot{u} \dot{v} = a-na-[ku], at-[ta] Diri II 125f.; gi-in Du = a-na-ku Idu II 335; [AL] = [a-na-ku] = (Hitt.) am(!)-mu-uk Sa Voc. P 10'.

lugal Ki.en.gi Uriki.ra me.en : šar Šumeri u Akkadî a-na-ku 5R 62 No. 2:35 (Šamaš-šumukin); lú.mu, mu, nun.ki.ga.kex(KID) mu.un. ⟨tu⟩.ud.da me.en : āšipu ša ina Eridu ibbanû ana-ku I am the exorcist who was born in Eridu CT 16 6:237f.; kala.ga ... kur.ra gaba nu. gi.me.en : dannu ... ša ina šadî la immahharu a-na-ku I am the strong man who is unopposed in the "Mountain" Angim IV 8; mu.lu ér mar.ra mèn.nam: šākin taqrībī ana-ku I am the one who establishes lamentations BA 10/1 76:20f.; Unugki. ga na.mèn: śa 〈Uruk〉 ana-ku Langdon BL No. 8:14f.; kur.kur.ra bàd.gal.bi.ne me.en za.e giš.si.mar.bi.ne me.en : ša šadî dūršunu rabû a-na-ku šigaršunu rabû ana-ku I am the great wall of the mountains, their great bar Delitzsch AL³ p. 136 r. 7f.; gašan.an.na mèn me.e nu. mèn tu.mu ur.sag dMu.ul.líl.[lá.kex]: ištarī: tu ul ana-ku-ú mārtu garittu ša dmin ana-ku am I not the heavenly Lady? I am the heroic daughter of Mullil ASKTp. 126:18f., cf. me.e dam: ana-ku aššatu ibid. p. 130:63f.; mu.gi, bi me(!).mèn me.e.[mèn]: ištarītu ana-ku [ana-ku-ma] SBH p. 109:85f.; gá.e dam.zu ḫé.a : ana-ku lu mutka let me be your husband JTVI 26 p. 154 ii 14; [níg].má.e ì.zu.a.mu ù za.e in.gá.e.zu:ša a-na-ku idû atta tīdi you know what(ever) I know Surpu V-VI 33f., and passim; dumu.nun.na gá.e me.en ma.ni.in.dug₄: māru rubê a-na-ku iqbīš he told her, "I am the son of a noble" JTVI 26 p. 154 ii 11, cf. gá.e lú.kin.gi₄.a ^dAsal.lú.ḫi me.en: mār šipri ša Marduk a-na-ku (var. ana-ku) CT 16 22:300f.; note na, á.še.gá bí.du₁₁.ga. $gin_{\mathbf{X}}(GIM): abnu ša kî luman a-na-ku t[aqbû] stone,$ you who have said, "If I only (knew which way to turn)" Lugale XI 20.

 $\dot{\mathbf{u}} = a - na - ku \ ri - qu \ \mathbf{m\'uru.TA} \ \ \mathbf{NBGT} \ \mathbf{I} \ \mathbf{i} \ \mathbf{1}, \ \mathbf{un} = a - \mathbf{i}$ na-ku ma-lu-ú AN.TA MÚRU.TA ibid. 47, cf. NBGT II 95: ub = ana-ku šu-ús-hur-tum ma-li-tú múru-tú NBGT I 85, also, with eb NBGT II 94; gá.e, gá.a.me.en, me.en, i.me.en = a-na-ku NBGT I 102 ff.; $\dot{\mathbf{u}} = a - na - ku \dot{u} [at - ta]$ NBGT II 115; ba.a = a-na-ku šu-a-ti TIL-ti (= gamarti) ibid. 262; ba.ni.ni = a-na-ku šu-a-ti šu-a-tiibid. 271; ba.ni.e, ba.ni.in, in.na.an.ni = a-na-ku šu-a-ti šu-a-ti ù a-na-ku šu-a-šum//-ti ibid. 272ff., cf., with i.ni.ni, mi.ni.ni ibid. 265f., in.na.ni.e, in. na.ni.in, [ba.na.ni].ni, [ba.na.ni].e, [ba. na.ni].in = a-na-ku šu-a-ti šu-a-ti, a-na-\langle ku \rangle šua-šum u ga-mar-tum ibid. 275ff., also, with bí, bi.i ibid. 256f.; Lú = a-na-[ku] NBGT IX 34, $\kappa u = a$ na-ku ibid. 77, mu = a-na-ku ibid. 117, bi = a-na-kuku ibid. 213, note [...] = ša a-na-ku ibid. 122; ra = ana-ku lagab an Haupt Die akkadische Sprache K.4225:12', see MSL 4 202.

a) in OAkk.: a-na-ku-ú lu amat I am a slave girl MAD 3 p. 51; a-na-gu-mi mimma ula aqabbi I, myself, will not say anything

JRAS 1932 p. 296:25, for other refs., see MAD 3 p. 51.

- b) in OA 1' in nominal sentences: ula ša mala PN a-na-ku I am not one who (acts) according to (what) Pūšu-kīn (says) CCT 1 49b:21; šazzuztum a-na-ku I am the representative BIN 4 105:4; a-na-ku ula ša awātim (see amatu A mng. 1f) TCL 14 20:15, cf. a-na-ku merākunu CCT 4 41b:12, also mera mētim a-na-ku CCT 1 45:16.
- 2' to stress first person sing.: x kaspam a-na-ku habbulākšunni that I owe him x silver BIN 6 80:30; ana awitim ammītim a-na-ku ahdû I rejoiced over these words BIN 6 183:17; kīma a-na-ku awatka ašmeu when I heard your word CCT 2 26a:14, cf. a-na-ku mīnam lēpuš what should I do BIN 6 123:23; annakam 9 MA.NA.TA u 10 MA.NA.TA ittanadzdinu a-na-ku 11 MA.NA.TA ušēbilakkum they always gave tin at the rate of nine or ten minas per (mina of silver) but I am sending you (tin) at the rate of eleven minas Kienast ATHE 38:10.
- c) in OB -1' in nominal sentences: māri PN-ma a-na-ku I am the son of PN BE 6/1 59:11; šakin šarri a-na-ku I am an appointee of the king PBS 7 116:30, cf. ina GN warad ekallim a-na-ku in Babylon I was a palace official OECT 3 40:8; kīma ša bēl lemuttika a-na-ku as if I were your enemy PBS 7 94:13; a-na-ku wēdiššijama entirely alone TCL 17 38:11; šumma a-na-ku ahuka qaqqadkå ul kabit if I am your equal, are you not (also) honored? VAS 16 139:6; $urram \lceil ma \rceil hrika a-na-a-\lceil ku \rceil$ tomorrow I will be with you ibid. 137:19, cf. ištu inanna UD.[10.KAM] mahrika a-na-ku I will be with you ten days from now CT 6 32b:17, and passim, also ina GN mahrišu a-na-ku-ú I am staying with him in Babylon PBS 7 108:20.
- 2' to stress first person sing.: he ran away u a-na-ku amtaraş and I, myself, fell sick CT 2 49:8; kīma awīlum ana Ištar taklu a-na-ku ana kāšim lu taklāku just as one trusts Ištar, so do I, myself, rely on you Bagh. Mitt. 2 59 iv 13; who is hungry in your house?

a-na-ku-ú bariākû should only I go hungry? VAS 16 5:11; idīša a-na-ku luddin I, myself, will pay for its (the boat's) hire ibid. 125:25, cf. a-na-ku aṭrudaššu TCL 17 42:12, and passim; ša a-na-[ku-ú]-ma idūšu whom I knew personally Bagh. Mitt. 2 58 iii 27, cf. a-na-ku-ma ušallam I, myself, will pay in full VAS 16 9:14, also a-na-ku-ú-ma našiāku TCL 17 57:51, etc.; ša a-na-ku ūmiša ina muḥḥija šamû izannunu (see zanānu A mng. la) VAS 16 93:22.

- 3' other occs.: a-na-ku u šû nidbub we discussed (it), he and I TCL 17 39:20, and passim; a-na-ku u attama dummiqa both you and I (should do favors), do me a favor ibid. 51:30, but a-na-ku u abija kâta nuštātû we met, you and I, my father TCL 18 101:12, cf. a-na-ku u ka-ti TCL 17 31:8; PN u a-na-ku nittalkam TCL 10 87:21, and note a-na-ku u šībūt ālim tukabbitanniāti you have honored us, myself and the elders of the city CT 33 20:7.
- d) in Mari and Shemshara: u a-na-ku warkānum allakam but I myself will come later ARM 1 22:31, and passim, cf. u a-na-ku-u ana GN ... allak ARM 5 27:9; aššum tuppum ina alākim uḥḥiru a-na-ku tuppam ina šūbulim ul uḥḥir in spite of the fact that the tablet was late in coming, I, for my part, was not late in dispatching the tablet (with my answer) Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 50 SH. 878:29, cf. kīma atta ana ṣēr bēlija tallikuma ... a-na-ku ana ṣēr bēli[ja] allak ibid. 61 SH 874:12.
- e) in Elam: [a]-na-ku ina kidi[n DN] ašbākuma while I was under the protection of DN MDP 24 390:1, cf. ibid. 11.
- f) in MB: a-na-ku mimmama ul ḥašḥā[ku] I, myself, do not need anything EA 7:36; u a-na-ku-ma šulmāna ... mimma ul ušēbilakku and I, too, did not send you any present EA 10:14, cf. also a-na-ku u kāša ṭābūtu nīnu you and I are on good terms ibid. 11; ul mušākilu a-na-ku lu manzaz pani a-na-ku I am not one who feeds cattle, I am, indeed, a personal servant BE 17 48:27f.; aššum a-na-ku itu bēlija allaka ibid. 35:25, cf. a-na-ku

itu bēlija ana alāki ibid. 24:36, a-na-ku ul ašbāku PBS 1/2 16:12; la ardu ša bēlija a-na-ku ibid. 73:13; a-na-ku ul aqrubakkam= ma I was not the one who approached you AfO 10 2:1.

- g) in Bogh. 1' in nominal sentences: a-na-ku amēla mīta I was a dead man KBo 1 8:22; ardu ša šar Ḥatti a-na-ku-me I will be (from now on) a servant of the Hittite king KBo 1 4 i 8.
- 2' to stress first person sing.: a-na-ku ana kussī abija attašab I ascended the throne of my father KUB 3 14:12; a-na-ku attadin ana alākišunu ana kâša I, myself, permitted them to leave to go to you KUB 3 34:17; a-na-ku minâ ķēṭa ša ēpu[šu] and what sin did I commit? KUB 3 69:15; a-na-ku kalû akallakka should I withhold from you (what you ask for)? KBo 1 10:75, cf. asâ a-na-ku kalūmaku aktalāmaku ibid. r. 41; šunu nakru u a-na-ku nakrākuma they are hostile and I, too, am hostile KBo 1 11:9; note a-na-ku šarru rabû I, the great king, (brought the man of Mitanni back to life) KBo 1 1 r. 22.
- 3' other occs.: undu abuka u a-na-ku atterūta nīpušu (see atterūtu) KBo 1 10:7, cf. šumma a-na-ku RN ... u māre Ḥurri amâte ... la ninassar KBo 1 3 r. 27.
- h) in EA 1' in nominal sentences: amurmi a-na-ku arad kitti šarri see, I am a loyal servant of the king EA 180:17; a-na-ku epru ištu šēnī šarri I am the dust from the king's sandals EA 154:4, cf. amur a-na-ku gištappu ša šēpēšu ša šarri bēlija a-na-ku look at me, I am the footstool for the feet of the king, my lord EA 106:6f.; amur a-na-ku la ḥaziannu Lú ú-e-ú ša šarri bēlija see, I am not a high official but only a recruit of the king, my lord EA 288:9, cf. a-na-ku kalbu ištēn I am only a dog EA 202:13; note a-na-ku šūtu aradka I am your slave EA 55:4.
- 2' to stress first person sing.: gabbu ina GN šalmu šunu a-na-ku-mi nukúr everybody in Amurru is at peace, but I am treated as an enemy EA 114:15; [šumma] atta mītā[ta u a-na]-ku amât when you die, I shall die too EA 87:31; ša taqabbi ana jâši u a-na-ku eppuš

I will do whatever you tell me EA 35:48; a-na-ku šūširāku gabba I have everything ready EA 191:13; a-na-ku ištēn ibaššāti I am quite alone EA 282:9; annû a-na-ku ul mașșartu u balāț šarri ana jâši here I am without a garrison and royal provisions at my disposal EA 122:28; note: a-na-ku-maerrešu ... u a-na-ku-ma ubbalu massa I alone do planting and I alone bring corvée workers RA 19 108:10 and 13; u a-na-ku-ma mitatu umārēja ardūt šarri balţu and should I, myself, die, my sons are going to live as servants of the king EA 138:136, cf. a-na-ku-ma ... ašpur EA 44:10.

- 3' other occs.: anumma a-na-ku u PN nillak now PN and I will come EA 165:14, cf. a-na-ku u šūtu nillak EA 164:20; a-na-ku-ma u PN nukurtu ina LÚ.SA.GAZ only PN and I are in enmity with the robbers RA 19 106:20.
- i) in Alalakh: they saw $in\bar{u}ma \ m\bar{a}r$ $b\bar{e}li\check{s}unu \ a-na-ku$ that I was the son of their lord Smith Idrimi 25; $a-na-ku \ i-na \ mas(?)-qa-ri \ u\check{s}atb\hat{u}$ (obscure) ibid. 62.
- j) in Nuzi 1' in nominal sentences: mār mīti a-na-ku-mi I am the son of a dead man (and I have no witnesses) RA 23 148 No. 29:37; a-na-ku ewuru ša PN I am the heir of PN JEN 392:14; a-na-ku la amatmi u mārēja la ardū I am not a slave girl and my sons are no slaves JEN 449:10, cf. a-na-ku māḥiṣ pūti JEN 645:6.
- 2' to stress first person sing.: ilku ša eqli a-na-ku naši u PN la naši I alone, and not PN, am responsible for the ilku-obligation on the field HSS 9 20:28, cf. [ilka] ša eqli šāšu a-na-ku-ma na-šá-ak-šú JEN 467:36; a-na-ku tuppa šanâ la i-ša-at-tar I will not write a second tablet TCL 9 41:36; inanna a-na-ku altīb now I have become old HSS 9 34:9; immatīme a-na-ku imtūtmi whenever I die (PN may take his wife and go wherever he pleases) JEN 572:34.
- 3' other occs.: a-na-ku u aššatija HSS 19 37:32; PN a-na-ku ipallah PN will respect and serve me RA 23 114 No. 36:39, cf. a-na-ku itti šēšu ... aktalāmi JEN 470:12, and passim used for the dative or accusative.

- k) in MA: if he heard from an eyewitness a-na-ku ātamar I have seen (it) myself KAV 1 vii 10 (Ass. Code § 47); urdu ša bēlija a-na-ku I am the slave of my master KAV 159:6; a-na-ku ... allaka KAJ 316:5.
- 1) in NA 1' in nominal sentences: the king knows $k\hat{\imath}$ $mu\check{s}k\bar{e}nu$ a-na-ku- \acute{u} -ni that I am a pauper ABL 421:19, cf. $\check{s}a$. . . $umm\hat{a}n\check{s}u$ a-na-ku-ni that I am his teacher ABL 604 r. 8; $\check{s}umma$ $\check{s}\bar{\imath}tu$ ana-ku $\check{s}umma$ la $\bar{e}pi\check{s}u$ a-na-ku (see $\bar{e}pi\check{s}u$ in la $\bar{e}pi\check{s}u$) ABL 556 r. 7f.; $\check{s}a$ $du\bar{a}ki$ a-na-ku la $\check{s}a$ balluți a-na-ku (see $d\hat{a}ku$ mng. la-la-la0) ABL 620:4f.; la1 la2 la3 la3 la4 la4 la4 la5 la5 la5 la6 la6 la7 la8 la8 la9 l
- 2' to stress first person sing.: a-na-ku ina muḥḥi la šašluṭāku I am not empowered (to act) in that matter ABL 177 r. 9; kīma a-na-ku la ēpuš mannumma lēpuš if I did not do (it), who should have done it? ABL 885:26; kî ša a-na-ku ina ramenija ... amattaḥuni mā šû ana ramenišu lintuḥu ABL 231 r. 9, cf. a-na-ku ēteṣiri ... šunu ētapšu ABL 1051:5; ana-ku nuk lallika I said, "I will come" ABL 243:6; a-na-ku ēnēja šakna as for me, my eyes are ready (to observe) ABL 687:10; note the form annuku (in a poorly written letter): an-nu-ku ina muḥḥi šarri ... ta-ku-la-ka ABL 555 r. 9.
- 3' other occs.: a-na-ku šû ina pan šarri nīruba let us enter, him (and) me, into the presence of the king (and inform him) ABL 53 r. 1; atâ a-na-ku PN ... libbini šapil why are we, PN and I, downcast? ABL 2 r. 4.
- m) in NB (ABL) 1' in nominal sentences: ša kalbi mīti a-na-ku šarru ... uballiṭanni as for me, who was a dead dog, the king has brought me back to life ABL 831:6, also 521:7; a-na ṭēmi a-na-ku I am on my own (there is nobody with me) ABL 496 r. 9; a-na-ku ul ša ḥīṭu I am not a criminal ABL 530 r. 11.
- 2' to stress first person sing.: if you do not reach me quickly a-na-ku amâtu I will die ABL 754:9; u a-na-ku ana muḥḥi šarri bēlija taklāk but I am putting my trust

- in the king, my lord ABL 498 r. 9; a-na-ku hīṭ ana šarri ... ul aḥṭi I have not committed wrong against the king ABL 716:9, cf. u a-na-ku ... aḥḥē ummija [i-n]a-dir-u-in-ni ABL 1106:20; a-na-ku napšātija ana šarri ... lu paqda but my life is dedicated to the king ABL 1255 r. 16; note standing for the casus obliquus: a-na-ku muškēnišu šarru ṭēmu liškunma to me, his subject, the king should give orders ABL 1059:6.
- 3' other occs.: a-na-ku u aḥḥēa dīni ...
 nidbubma ABL 928 r. 9, cf. a-na-ku u šû u
 aḥḥēni ABL 880:16; a-na-ku u šībūtu ... kî
 nillika ABL 753:6.
- n) in NB (from the south) 1' in nominal sentences: $m\bar{a}r$ šipri ana-ku ša $pr\bar{a}k$ I am a messenger, sent (here) YOS 3 200:18; $k\bar{u}m$ PN ... a-na-ka I am the replacement for PN YOS 7 89:15; $pan\bar{k}a$ mahiri ša ina sillika a-na-ka is it agreeable to you that I be under your protection? CT 22 224:9.
- 2' to stress first person sing.: kî a-na-ka amuttuma when I die TCL 9 141:4, cf. a-na-ka ... anandakka ibid. 31, but wr. a-na-ku ibid. 38, etc., cf. also a-na-ka ... attadin Dar. 296:11; atta ul a-na-ku-ma urabbīka u a-naku-um-ma lullikamma is it not I who raised you? I, myself, will come TCL 9 141:13; a-naku ana muhhika kî adbubbu TuM 2-3 254:27; note u'iltika . . . ša ina muhhi PN ša a-na-ka ta-ad-di-nu a-na-ka uttata ettirka the promissory note (about the barley) which PN owes you, which you(?) gave me, I, myself, will repay you the barley Dar. 475:10f.; often anticipating a direct object of the verb: a-naku tusamma'inni YOS 3 136:24; note standing for the indirect object: a-na-ku YOS 3 9:7 and 88:6.
- 3' other occs.: a-na-ku u PN maḥīru itti PN₂ nītepuš PN and I have made a purchase from PN₂ TCL 13 133:17; a-na-ku u ṣāz bēja nimāta YOS 3 106:17.
- o) in hist. 1' in self-presentations of kings: Hammurapi šarrum gitmālum a-na-ku CH xl 10, cf. a-na-ku-ma rē'ûm mušallimum ibid. 42, and passim; RN . . . šarru ša qibīssu itti DN u DN₂ magrat a-na-ku I am Samsuilu-

na, the king whose words are pleasing to Samaš and Aja CT 37 3 ii 70; a-na-ku RN šar Šuši u Anzan MDP 28 29:1, cf. ibid. 31:1 (MB Elam); RN ... a-na-ku Weidner Tn. 26 No. 16 i 4; a-na-ku (var. ana-ku) RN (i.e., Sennacherib) OIP 2 150 No. X 1 (stone block); a-na-ku RN (i.e., Esarhaddon) Borger Esarh. 45 ii 12, also (Assurbanipal) Streck Asb. 2 i 1, a-na-ku RN (i.e., Sin-šar-iškun) Böhl Chrestomathy No. 25:1 (= Böhl Leiden Coll. 3 p. 34), RN ... a-na-ku (i.e., Nabopolassar) VAB 4 64 No. 2 i 4, RN ... a-na-ku-ma (i.e., Nebuchadnezzar II) ibid. 182 iii 30, a-na-ku RN $m\bar{a}r$ PN ... a-na-ku (i.e., Nabonidus) ibid. 218 No. 1 i 1 and 7, RN ... a-na-ku (i.e., Cyrus) VAB 3 8b:4 (brick), cf. a-na-ku RN ibid. 4:20; RN ... a-na-ku (i.e., Antiochus I) 5R 66 i 6.

- 2' in nominal sentences: ša aḥhēja rabûti aḥušunu ṣeḥru a-na-ku I am the youngest of the (lit.: my) brothers Borger Esarh. 40 i 8; lu a-na-ku-ma šarru migir libbika even if I should be the king who is your favorite (I was one whose heart held no thoughts of kingship) VAB 4 280 vii 45 (Nbn.); nobody must recognize me (and know) ša la PN ana-ku that I am not Bardia VAB 3 19 § 13:21 (Dar.).
- 3' to stress first person sing.: tēmšunu eše'am a-na-ku-ma [lu] ušteššir I will bring their conflicting ideas into order UET 1 146 iv 10 (Hammurapi); kīma a-na-ku-ma (var. anaku-ma) narê ... ana ašrišunu ú-ter-ru just as I, myself, replaced the foundation tablets AOB 1 124 left edge 2 (Shalm. I); $u a-na-ku \dots$ mehret ummānija asbatma I headed my troops myself TCL 3 331 (Sar.), cf. a-na-ku ašmēma Streck Asb. 22 ii 115; a-na-ku ana DN bēlija kajānak [la bat]lāk I belong for ever and ever to my lord Marduk VAB 4 150 A ii 4 (Nbk.); a-mur a-na-ku I, myself, saw (how Nabonidus, my own son, rebuilt Ehulhul) ibid. 290 ii 3, see Gadd, AnSt 8 48 ii 12; aga' ana-ku ana DN ēriš this I asked of Ahuramazda Herzfeld API p. 31:49 (Xerxes Ph), cf. ana-ku ina muhhišun šaltāk I rule them ibid. 11, and note $an\bar{a}ku$ for the casus obliquus: DN a-na-ku lişşuranni may Ahuramazda protect

me VAB 3 109:18 (Xerxes), DN šarrūtu anaku iddannu ibid. 11 § 5:4 (Dar.), and passim, and for the possessive: ana a-na-ku qallē ittūrunu they became my slaves ibid. 13 § 7:7.

- p) in lit. 1' in epics: dGIŠ šumī a-na-ku Gilgāmeš is my name Gilg. M. iv 8 (OB), cf. a-na-ku Sursunabu ibid. iv 6; a-na(var. ana)-ku ul aptā pirišti ilī rabūti it was not I who revealed a secret of the great gods Gilg. XI 186; a-na-ku-mi dannu I (alone) am strong Gilg. I v 1; atta lu mutīma a-na-ku lu aššatka you be my husband, I your wife EA 357:82 (Nergal and Ereškigal); endimma a-na-ku u kāši i nīpuš šašma come forward, let us fight, you and I En. el. IV 86.
- 2' in prayers, etc.: atti tīde a-na-ku la idû you know (the sickness from which I suffer), I do not KAR 73:21, cf. šû aj īmura ana-ku lūmura AMT 87,2:7; šî limūtma a-na-ku lubluţ she should die but I should live Maqlu I 19; u ana-ku āšipu aradka dalīlīka ludlul and I, the exorcist, your servant, will also sing your praises BMS 12:94.
- 3' other occs.: alki i nillika a-na-ku u \(\lambda ka \rangle -a-\tilde{s}i \) come, let us go, you and I Lambert BWL 160 r. 5; ra\tilde{s}ubtu ina il\tilde{a} a-na-ku I am the most awe-inspiring among the gods (incipit of a song) KAR 158 r. vi 8 and 10; a-na-ku I\tilde{s}tar VAS 10 213:8 (OB); r\tilde{e}su ... a-na-a-ku I am a slave Lambert BWL 88:289 (Theodicy); m\tilde{u}r\tilde{s}\tilde{a} ana-ku urabb\tilde{u}ni my foal, that I have raised Craig ABRT 1 26 r. 25 (oracles); ezib \tilde{s}a ana-ku m\tilde{a}r b\tilde{a}r\tilde{a} aradka sub\tilde{a}t gin\tilde{e}a ... lab\tilde{s}\tilde{a}ku forgive that I, your servant, a diviner, am dressed in everyday clothes PRT 29:14.
- q) in omen texts: a-na-ku u tillātija ana māt nakri du my army and I will march into enemy land KAR 426 r. 16, cf. ana-ku u nakru IGI.MEŠ-ma the enemy and I will meet (but not fight) TCL 65 r. 43.
- r) in personal names: A-na-ku-DINGIR-ma I-Am-the-Dead-Child CCT 1 46a:4 (OA), TCL 1 81:5 (OB).

There is no satisfactory evidence for assuming the existence of a pronoun *ana in Akk. beside $an\bar{a}ku$ (Moscati, An Introduction

anāma anantu

to the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages p. 103 sub 13.7, also Goetze, JCS 6 p. 3 n. 19, and as early as Zimmern, Ištar und Saltu p. 43 n. 2). In a few and mostly quite difficult passages we find, e.g., a-na u atta Bab. 12 pl. 21 vi 6 (Etana), a-na ilka bānuk tukultuk RB 59 246 r. 19, a-na \acute{u} -ur- $\check{s}a$ -na-at i-li VAS 10 213:12, a-na ú-ul har-ša-ad-du PBS 1/1 2 iii 52, and a-na \acute{u} -ul [e]-[...] ibid. 55, a-na u šuāti CT 44 49:20', a-na attašpil Lambert BWL 76:77 (some of these refs. courtesy A. Sjöberg). The few passages in EA where a-na appears instead of the normal $an\bar{a}ku$ (such as EA 155:48, 260:8, 286:14, beside $an\bar{a}ku$ in the same letters) are to be considered careless writings rather than WSem. loans.

anāma conj.; as soon as; OA.*

a-na-ma GN takaššadanni as soon as you reach GN TCL 20 95:6, cf. a-na-ma annakka addinu as soon as I have given your tin TCL 19 46:13, cf. also ana māt Kāniš [a-na-ma] ikšudu as soon as (the first caravan) has reached GN TCL 4 18:42, cited J. Lewy, Or. NS 21 288.

J. Lewy, Or. NS 29 42 n. 5.

anāma see annāma.

anamašu adv.; he is there; OB lex.*; cf. anummû.

lú.še.na.àm = a-na-ma- $\tilde{s}u$ OBGT I a i 6'.

Probably derived from anummû, cf. the parallel formations annašu OBGT I a i 5', ullašu ibid. 7'.

anameru (anamiru) s.; (a plant); SB.

a) in Uruanna: Ú NUMUN GÁN (var. A.ŠÀ), Ú GURUN GÁN, Ú Šá-mi UDU.U₈.HI.A (var. [geee]-ni), Ú Šá-mi miqitti MÁŠ.ANŠE (var. [bu-u]-li), Ú ti-ni-x GÁN, Ú SAR GÁN (var. A.ŠÀ): Ú a-na-me-ru Uruanna I 447-452, from CT 37 31:41 ff. (coll. F. Köcher), vars. from CT 14 33 Rm. 356 r. 1 ff.; Ú a-na-me-ru: qa-li-pu, Ú KI.MIN: Ú la-qa-[x(x)], Ú KI.MIN tam-LIŠ: Ú UR.TÁL. TÁL NUMUN.BI GIM Ú [...] Uruanna II 453 ff.; Ú a-na-me-ru: AŠ ur-nu-u Uruanna III 80, cf. Ú a-na-me-ru: [Ú MIN (= ur-ni-e)] Uruanna I 308.

b) in med., pharm., and magic: \circ a-na-me-ru: \circ um-me-di nasāḥi STT 92 iii 16'; \circ ana-me-rù (among medicinal herbs) Köcher BAM 124 ii 15, also \circ ana-me-ru ibid. 297:5, \circ a-na-me-ru ibid. 176:13, \circ a-na-mi-ru ibid. 215:60, also (in the preceding inc., in broken context) ibid. 54; zēr \circ a-na-me-ri AMT 15,3:5, KAR 298 r. 39.

c) other occ.: if in a field $\circ a$ -na-mi-ru i-te-bi CT 39 9:17 (Alu).

anamiru see anameru.

ananihu (nanihu, nanahu) s.; (a garden plant); SB, NB.

[\dot{v} \dot{u}]r-nu-u sar = na-ni-hu Practical Vocabulary Assur 72.

- **b)** other occ.: na-ni-hu SAR (preceded by $\acute{u}r-ni-e$ SAR) CT 14 50:10 (NB list of plants in a royal garden).

anantu s.; (a poetic term for battle, strife); OB, SB; pl. ananātu (OB), annātu (SB); cf. anuntu.

erín.huš = a-na-an-tu (in group with ippiru and $adamm\hat{u}$) Erimhuš I 1, also Erimhuš Bogh. A 1; giš.lá = a-na-an-tum (in group with tuquntu and $a\check{s}gagu$) Antagal III 193; ti. sa - ab s $\overset{\circ}{v}$ #, a- na - an - tu , tuquntu, ti. $sa\overset{\circ}{v}$ *, $sa\overset{\circ}{v}$

du [x gi.sùh].maš ab.ri e.r[i.im.hu.uš] giš.giš.lá dInnin za.ka[m]: şa-al-tum ša-ah $ma-\dot{a}\dot{s}$ -tum $\lceil ip-pi \rceil$ - $\lceil rum \rceil$ a-na-an-tum \dot{u} $\dot{s}a$ - $ga-\dot{a}\dot{s}$ -tum kûmma Ištar O Ištar, yours is strife, rebellion, troubles, fighting, and carnage Sumer 13 75:6ff. (OB lit.); šitá.giš.tukul íl.la erín.huš mu. un. zi. zi: nāš kakki dēkū a-na-an-tu, who carries the mace, stirs up battle 4R 26 No. 1:12f.; en. A. KAL mu.lu erín.huš.bi.ta a.ba.šè [...]: be-el e-mu-qu šá ina a-na-an-tu₄ ár-kàt-[...] K.8482:6' f.; dInnin ti.sahx giš.lá ešemen.ginx(GIM) ù.mi. ni.ib.sar.sar: dIštar a-na-an-ti u tuqumta kīma kippē šutakpīma make (them), Ištar, whirl(?), battle, and fight like a skipping rope RA 12 74:3f.; ki ti.sahx šen.šen.na giš.lá.ka.nam: aššum ašar a-na-an-ti šašme tu[qunti] BiOr 7 44:13; gír zag hé.e. ki-eškéš: [a-na]-an-tam ki-iş-şar A 29975 r. 5 (courtesy M. Civil).

a-na-an-tum = ta-ḥa-zu Malku III 2; a-na-an-tu = qab-lu LTBA 2 1 iv 42, and dupl. 2:108; a-na-at = ta-ḥa-zu Izbu Comm. 433. anānu andaḥšu

a) in OB lit.: itešgû a-na-an-ti hitb[uṣ(?)] tuqunti to become enraged in battle, to enjoy fighting VAS 10 214 iii 15; illibbiša ittaṣṣar a-na-an-ta she always kept battle in her heart ibid. iv 11; itnarrû a-na-na-tim always leading battles ibid. i 11, and cf. [...]-iš a-na-an-tu ibid. viii 20 (Agušaja).

- b) in hist.: ša taqrubti u šutēlup a-na-an-ti išpura mār šipri (see elēpu mng. 2b) TCL 3 111 (Sar.), cf. našpar a-na-an-tu₄ AfO 17 369:1, cf. also ina itlup kakki šitmur a-na-an-ti YOS 9 80:24; dAgušea ... dēkāt a-na-lanl-[ti] Borger Esarh. 79:11; they taught me epēš qabli u tāḥazi dikût a-na-an-ti to wage war and battle, to set fighting in motion Streck Asb. 210:13, also Bauer Asb. 2 87:26, cf. ina dikût a-na-an-ti Winckler AOF 2 p. 20:6 (unidentified ruler).
- c) in SB lit.: a-na-an-ta kî işmida ana Ea iptašar he revealed to Ea that she (Tiamat) had brought a battle array together En. el. II 4, cf. $dek\bar{u}$ (var. $teb\bar{u}$) a-na-an-ta ibid. I 150, also, wr. a-na-an- tu_4 (var. -ti) ibid. II 36, wr. a-na-an- $t\acute{u}$ ibid. III 98, and $dek\bar{\imath}$ ibid. IV 78; a-na-an-ta idkâ a-na-an-tu nandurtu tuqutta igri he brought up a fearsome battle array, set the fight in motion STT 22:33, var. an-na-tu CT 46 38 i 33, see RA 48 147, cf. ina birīt tuqmāte a-na-an-tum itkupat $ab\bar{u}bu$ asp[un] STT 19:53 and 21 ii 53 (both Epic of Zu); Ištar bēlet qabli ēpišat a-na-Craig ABRT 1 81:17; [a-n]a-an-tatabtanâ tušāhaza l[em]uttu you (Nisaba) have created strife, stirred up evil Lambert BWL 170:29; Nergal ša ina an-na-at lemniš issa: narrara who flashes evilly in the battles(?) BiOr 6 166:11; a-na-an-tu (in broken context) ZA 43 15:26, also AfO 19 64:92.

A-na-an-da Smith Idrimi 63 is obscure and unlikely to be identified with anantu.

von Soden, ZA 41 169.

anānu s.; copper; syn. list.*

 $a-na-nu=\min(=[e-ru]-[\acute{u}])$ (among synonyms of $er \hat{u}$ copper) An VII 42.

anapû see alapû.

anaqāte s. pl.; she-camels; NA.

I received as tribute from Arabia horses, mules, cattle, sheep and goats gammalē salana-qa-a-te adi bakkarēšina camels, she-camels together with their colts Rost Tigl. III p. 26:157, cf. (I imposed upon her) [... sala-n]a-qa-ti adi bak[karēšina] Iraq 18 126 r. 21, cf. also Rost Tigl. III p. 70 r. 5, 80:25, salanše a-na-qa-a-te Iraq 13 23:27 (all Tigl. III); 5 salanaqāte (beside 32 anše.a.ab.ba) Iraq 13 118 ND 805:2 (translit. only); anše a-na-qa-te (in broken context) Iraq 17 138:5 (let.).

Salonen Hippologica 89.

anarțialu s.; (mng. unkn.); OA*; foreign word.

PN a-na-ar-ha-lam ullad ašar libbišu illak (if the woman) PN gives birth to an a., she(!) may go wherever she(!) wishes TCL 21 214A 6, also TCL 4 122:7, see Balkan Letter p. 45f.

anatu s.; (a ring); syn. list.*

 $lulm\acute{u}$, a-na-tum = an-sa-ab-tum Uruanna III 184f.; a-na- $t\acute{u} = an$ -sab- $t\acute{u}$ Köcher Pflanzenkunde 4:60.

anaummiš see anummiš.

anbassu see ambassu.

anbû v.(?); (mng. uncert.); syn. list.*

AN-bu-u=qa-a-lu to be silent Malku IV 95, from LTBA 2 1 xii 124, where AN is probably an error for qa or na.

andaḥšu (andāšu) s.; (a bulbous spring vegetable); Ur III, Bogh., SB, NA, NB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. (andāšu in NB only) and AN, DAḤ.ŠUM.

[sum.tur sar], sum.dur sar, su.din sar, an.dah.šum sar = an-dah-šum (before karšu leek) Hh. XVII 273 ff.; sum.tur sar = an-dah-šú = an-dah-šum Hg. D 234; an.sah(for .dah). šum sar (between ezizzu and karšu) Wiseman Alalakh 447 vii 73 (Forerunner to Hh.); ú.sum dubur(hixu) sar, ú.sum.dar sar, ú.an.tah.šum sar = an-d[ah-š]u Practical Vocabulary Assur 89 ff.; ú šu.dar: ú an-tah-šum Köcher Pflanzenkunde 82 ii 40.

- a) in Ur III: 10 (sìla) an.daḥ.šum (listed between hides and horns) BE 3 77:14.
- b) in lit.: if he plants in a field AN.DAH. ŠUM SAR (listed after SUM.SIKIL SAR and ezizzu-onions) CT 39 4:43 (SB Alu); if a man

andaḥšu andu

in his dream eats AN.DA[Ḥ.ŠUM SAR] (listed between laptu turnip and kanašû) Dream-book 317 iv 24; you bray kisibirra kamūna zibâ AN.DAḤ.E(var. .ŠUM) coriander, cumin, black cumin, a. KAR 178 r. vi 14, var. from KAR 171:5 (hemer. rit.); 80 lim rík-sat an-daḥ-ši 80,000 bundles of a. (at the end of a list of foodstuff such as oil, rendered butter, and wine) STT 41:21, see Gurney, AnSt 7 128.

- in med.: nuhurta an.dah.šum sar (against witchcraft) KUB 37 51 r. 1; Ú AN. DAH. ŠUM šammi su'āli parāsi ina šamni dišpi šamni halşi lišānšu tušaşbat tušākalšu the herb a. is an herb to stop coughing — you put it on his tongue and have him swallow it in oil, honey, or purified oil STT 92 ii 10 and parallel Köcher BAM 1 ii 33; Ú AN.DAH.ŠUM šammi ši-ki sâku ina KAŠ.SAG šaqû the herb a. is an herb for the-disease, to bray and give to drink in fine beer ibid. 1 ii 40; an-dahše itti dišpi u himēti nag.meš he will take as a potion a, with honey and ghee (for cough) AMT 83,1 r. 19, cf. \circ an-dah-še ... 3 šammē ... $la pat\bar{a}n$ NAG.MEŠ-ma AMT 81,3 r. 1, cf. Köcher BAM 42:66, also an-dah-še (in broken context) AMT 17,7:6, Ú an-dah-ši AMT 81,8:9; note (for a vaginal suppository) Ú.AN.DAH. šum Köcher BAM 240:48', (as an eye salve) RA 15 76:4, cf. also (for cough) Ú.AN.DAH. **ŠUM AMT 83,1:8, 91,6:5, Köcher BAM 165 ii 5;** AN.DAH.ŠUM ... ikkal Köcher BAM 201:39, cf. ibid. 180:6'.
- d) in NA (as foodstuff): 10 ANŠE Ú an-daķši ten homers of a. (among spices for the
 royal banquet) Iraq 14 35:136 (Asn.); DUG
 qapūtu an-daķ-še a qapūtu-pot with a.
 (mostly listed between tūdu-beer and jars
 with supurgillu-fruit) ADD 1003:13 and r. 8,
 1007 r. 9, 1010:16 and r. 8, 1011 r. 7, 1013 r. 2,
 1015 r. 4, 1017:5 and r. 8, 1018:15, 1019 r. 6,
 1022:5 and r. 9, 1024 r. 9, 1028 r. 6, 1037:5, also
 (in the same context) DUG.UTUL an-daķ-še
 ADD 1009 edge 1.
- e) in NB (as foodstuff): 1 Gín an-da-šú (between tijatu and honey) VAS 6 310:2; an-daḥ-šum SAR (listed with other types of onions) CT 14 50:5 (list of plants in a royal garden).

The lex. passages which mention the andahšu-plant among bulbous vegetables (mainly onions), the festival of the andahšu-plant in the Bogh. texts, and the frequent NA refs. to a.-plants in containers, i.e., preserved, suggest that andahšu denotes the spring-flowering lily or crocus, the bulbs of which are edible and preserved for consumption during the rest of the year.

The plant seems to have grown wild in the north (Anatolia, Assyria) and to have been quite rare in the south. For a presentation of Hittite texts dealing with the AN.DAH.ŠUM-festival celebrated in spring, see Güterbock, "An Outline of the Hittite AN.TAH.ŠUM Festival," JNES 19 80ff., also Historia Einzelschrift No. 7 p. 66f. Note also the possibility that the Hittite scribes may have used a rare Sumerogram to designate a native flower quite unrelated to the plant denoted by the word in Babylonia.

It remains uncertain whether indahšum, which occurs only in Ur III texts (BE 3 55:8, TCL 2 pl. 41 5578:2, see also ITT 4 p. 6 sub 7059), is to be connected with andahšu though it is difficult to assume an accidental homonymy in such a rare combination. In these passages, the indahšu is counted, as is the andahšu in STT 41:21; it appears, moreover, among foodstuff, garments, spices, etc. (see MAD 3 p. 47), so that the identification with andahšu seems not unlikely.

Cornelius, JFK 2 175ff.

andanānu see dinānu.

andarāru see andurāru.

andaš s.; prince; Kassite word; syn. list.* an-da-aš = ru-bu-u LTBA 2 2 i 38 (An = šamû 1).

andāšu see andahšu.

andēsu s.; muster; LB*; Old Pers. lw.

lul-lik(!)-ma ina an-de-e-su ša šarri let me go to the muster of the king UET 4109:4 and 15.

Loan word from Old Pers. handaisa, see von Soden, Or. NS 19 232.

andillu see andullu.

andu see amtu.

andugû andullu

andugû s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list.*

an-du-gu-ú = [MIN (= kak-ka-bu)], an-du-gu-u = ú(var. up)-pu-u Malku II 103a–104.

A term for a condition or some phenomenon in the sky, as the equations with "star" and "cloud" indicate. Presumably a loan word from Sum. *an.du(n)gu; for dungu, "cloud," see erpetu.

anduḥallatu (antuḥallatu, induḥallatu, imztļduḥallatu) s.; (a type of lizard); ŠB; wr. syll. and KUN.DAR.GURIN.NA, EME.DIR(or .ŠID).ZI. DA, NIR.GAL.BÚR.

kun.dar.gurin.na, nir.gal.búr = an-du-ḥal-la-tum Hh. XIV 208f.; eme.šiD(var. .DIR).zi.da = an-du-ḥal-la-tum Hh. XIV 212; [eme.DIR].zi.da KU6 = an-tu-ḥal-la-tu Hh. XVIII 21; [EME.DIR]. ZI.DA = [...], [KUN.DAR].GURIN.NA = an-du-ḥal-lu-tú Practical Vocabulary Assur 405f., cf. kuš. [kun.dar.gurin].[na] = [mašak anduḥallati] Hh. XI 226.

- b) in med.: in-du-hal-la-ta ša eqli ina šizbi u [...] tušabšal you have an a. boiled in milk and [...] (the patient drinks it and gets well) AJSL 36 83:118, cf. EME.ŠID.ZI.DA ŠEG6-šal KÚ AMT 61,5:10, 62,1:5, also in-du-hal-la-ta-am tābilam tasâk AJSL 36 83:111, [an/in]-du-hal-la-tu È SÚD ina KAŠ NAG Köcher BAM 77:37'; dam an-du-hal-la-tú ina šamni tuballal tapaššaš you mix a. blood into oil and use it as an ointment AMT 30,2:7, cf. dam KUN. D[A]R.GURIN.NA tapaššassu Küchler Beitr. pl. 19 iv 32 (coll.); note in-du-hal-la-tú ša EDIN Köcher BAM 77:34', but an-du-hal-la-t[u] ibid. 46'.
- c) in Uruanna: ú (var. giš ú) a-nu-nu-tú: Aš im-du-ḥal-la-tú Uruanna III 66, from CT 14 42 K.4140B+ i 5, var. from Köcher Pflanzenkunde

12 i 58, and dupls.; bal-lu-si- $t\acute{u}$, nir.gál. gurin.na, muš.dím.gurin.[na], kun. [d]ar.gurin.na, nir.gal.búr.kar.ra (var. nir.gál.búr.ra), kun.dar.a.zi.da, eme. DIR.zi.da = im-tu(var. -du)-fal-la-a- $t\acute{u}$ MSL 8/2 62:243ff. (Uruanna); ta-a s-lam- $t\acute{u}$ im-tu-fal-la- $t\acute{u}$ = kal-lat s-eri ibid. 242.

Landsberger Fauna 117.

andullu (andillu) s.; 1. canopy, cover, 2. protection; OB, Mari, MB, SB, NB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and AN.DùL, AN.DUL_X(SAG).

an.dùl = šu-u, şulūlu Izi A iii 16f.; an.dùl = šu-lum, şulūlu Igituh I 230f.

šà an.dùl túg.ga an.na.ke_x(KID): ina libbi an-dùl-li šá şu-ba-t[i] (lay the man) inside the cloth canopy (of the bed) CT 16 35:20f.; [...] an.dul_x gu.ul.bi.ne me.en.nam: rapšu kidinšunu tābu an-di-il-la-šu-nu rabû attama you (Aššur) are their broad sweet aegis, their great protection KAR 128:15, cf. [...] an.dul_x.bi hé.me.a: lu an-di-il-l[a-šu] ibid. 36.

- 1. canopy, cover: [x] GIŠ.AN.DUL_x KÙ. [BABBAR] (among silver vases) ARM 7 245 ii 5'; X UD.KA.BAR gammar ana dullu ša an-dullu₄ ša Annunītum PN nappāhu ittadin the smith PN has delivered x finished bronze (pieces) for the work on the canopy of the goddess Annunitu Nbn. 447:3; [x] MA.NA šipātu ana túg ú-za-ri ša mu-hu-ú ša an-dullum ša dgašan.an.na x minas of wool for the cover over the canopy of DN Evetts Ner. 19:3, cf. (wool for) túg ú-za-ru(!) ša an-dullum Nbn. 514:3; burû tanaddi ina muhhi burê 9 libnāti tanaddi ina muḥḥi libnāti kališina Túg andullu tanaddi you lay down a reed mat, and upon the reed mat you lay nine bricks, and (then) you place a cover over all the bricks TuL p. 111:33 (translit. only); marşa ina mahar Šamaš ina šahê tušnâl [...] Túg. AN.Dùl elišu tatarraș you lay the sick person on a blanket in the presence of Šamaš and spread a canopy over him BBR No. 48:13, cf. CT 16, in lex. section.
- 2. protection a) of gods, spirits: sulūlšunu ṭāba an-dùl-la-šú-nu ša šalāme itrusu elija (the gods) extended their sweet shade, their beneficent protection over me Streck Asb. 86 x 64, ef. (in similar context) AN.DùL-šú-nu ṭāba Iraq 7 106:6 (Asb.); tatruṣāššināti an-

andunānu andurāru andurāru

di-il-la-ka (Sum. broken) KAR 128:21 (prayer ef. ašar šitnuni rašaššu an-dil-la AfO 18 50:21 (Tn.-Epic); $k\bar{\imath}ma$ $q\hat{e}$ $kas\hat{a}ta$ $k\bar{\imath}ma$ imbari [ka]tmāta [rap]šu an-dùl-la-ka sahip mātāti you (Šamaš) bind like a rope and cover like a fog, your broad protection extends over all the lands Lambert BWL 128:40; nūr mātāti dajān kiššat ālāni an.dùl kibrāti (Šamaš) light of the lands, judge of all the cities, protection of (all four) quarters Unger Bel-harran-beli-ussur 5, cf. KAR 128:15, in lex. section; eli makê u [lapni] tašakkan AN.DÙL you extend your protection over the weak and the poor BMS 22:49, see Ebeling Handerhebung 108:5; an-du-ul (var. an-dul-lu) dadmī ēţir nišē (Nabû) protection of the settlements, savior of the people Ebeling Handerhebung 106:7, cf. ibid. 100:15, RA 12 191:2; littallak ina tābat an-di-l[i-ki] let him walk in the sweetness of your (Ištar's) protection KAR 107:22; AN.DUL, ili eli amēli ibašši (that) man will have divine protection Kraus Texte 44:22, also ibid. 63:19'; [$\check{s}umma$] ina $b\bar{\imath}t$ amēli şīru šikkâ idūkma īkul bītu šû AN.DULx. BI[...] if a snake kills and eats a mongoose in a man's house, that house [will ...] its protection KAR 384 (p. 339):3; eli $b\bar{\imath}ti$ [ša] PN mār ilišu šukun AN.DùL (O Marduk) extend protection over the house of PN, son of his personal god KAR 35:14, 120:4, LKA 128:4, and passim on amulets, see Reiner, JNES 19 152ff.; note in personal names: *I-li-AN.DUL*_x VAS 7 2:2, \cancel{E} -a-an-dul_x-lí YOS 8 14:21, $\check{S}ama\check{s}$ -an- dul_x -li BIN 7 82:12, and see Stamm Namengebung 211; in a geogr. name: digi.DUan-dil-māti Rost Tigl. III p. 24:147.

b) of kings: ša eli GN an-dùl-la-šu itruṣu (Sargon) who extended his protection over Harran Lyon Sar. 1:6, and passim in Sar.; eli kullat māḥāzī ušatriṣi an-dul-lum I have extended (my) protection over all the large cities Streck Asb. 230:15, cf. eli kullat māḥāzī ukīn an-dul-lum(var. -lu) ibid. 240 No. 6:12, 244:18; RN ... ša kīma šarūr Šamši an-dil-la-šú eli mātišu šuparruruma RN, whose protection like sunshine is spread throughout his land AAA 19 109:16 (Asn.).

andunānu see dinānu.

andurāru (andarāru, indurāru, addurāru, durāru) s.; remission of (commercial) debts, manumission (of private slaves), canceling of services (illegally imposed on free persons); OA (royal), OB, Mari, Alalakh, Bogh., SB, NA, NB; wr. syll. (addurāru in Ilušuma, durāru in NA) and AMA.AR.GI (KBo 10 1 r. 14); cf. darāruA.

ama.ar.gi = an-du-ra-[r]u (after ama.nu.zu = u-zi-bu abandoned child, ama.uru.nu.zu = si-in-bu one who knows neither mother nor home town) Lu III iv 59, cf. ama.ar.gi = an-du-ra-ru Lu Excerpt II 40.

- a) in Ur III: for refs. to legal texts (di. til.la) dealing with the release of slaves (ama.ar.gi₄ ... gar) by their private owners, see Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 1 93; for earlier refs. concerned with official acts, cf. SAKI 52 xii 21 (Urukagina), and Or. NS 19 106f. passim (Lipit-Ištar Code).
- b) in OB 1' referring to persons released from service and to the manumission of slaves - a' in law codes (regulating release of pledges): ina ribûtim šattim an-dura-ar-šu-nu iššakkan freedom shall be given them (the distrained wife and children) in the fourth year CH § 117:66, cf. an-du-ra-ar amtim u mārīša iššakkan § 171:73; balum kaspimma an-du-ra-ar-šu-nu iššakkan freedom shall be given them (the natives sold as slaves into their home country) without any payment of silver § 280:86; uššur an-d[u-ra $a r-\delta u \delta kin$ he (the distrained person) is released, he has been given freedom Kraus Edikt § 18' v 34, ef. (negated) [an]-du-ra-ar- $[\check{s}u][u]l$ $\check{i}\check{s}\check{s}akkan$ ibid. § 19' vi 8, also Si.507:6', see Kraus, Studies Landsberger 226.
- b' in legal texts (referring to the manumission of slaves): PN warad PN₂ ina maḥar Šamaš a-du-ra-ar-šu iškun PN is the slave of PN₂, he (PN₂) gave him freedom in front of (the image of) Šamaš BIN 2 76:4, cf. [PN] gemé PN₂ u PN₃ PN₂ lugal.a.ni ù PN₃ nin.a.ni ama.ar.gi₄.a.ni in.gar.re.eš PN is the slave girl of PN₂ and PN₃, PN₂, her master, and PN₃, her mistress, gave her

andurāru andurāru andurāru

freedom Scheil, RA 14 151:6 (translit. only), also PN nin.dingir DN PN₂ gemé.ni.im ama.ar.gi₄.ni in.gar BE 6/2 8:5 and PBS 8/2 137:4; note: bēlša ša ibelluši GN an-dura-ar-ša ul iškun [in]a bītišu iktalašši (in relation to) her master who owns her, the city Mutiabala did not give her freedom, so he retained her in his house VAS 16 80:9 (let.).

- 2' referring to obligations to pay commercial debts: an-du-ra-ar suluppī ina GN-ma šakin ina Bābili ul šakin only in GN, not in Babylon, has a release of (debts payable in) dates been established TCL 17 14:4 (let.), cf. ad-du-ra-ar bīt[im ...] šarrum i[škun] (obscure) VAS 7 156:31, and note in a date formula: ama.ar.gi Ki.en.gi Uriki in. gar (year when Samsuiluna) established the freedom (from commercial debts) for Sumer and Akkad RLA 2 182 No. 147.
- c) in Mari: kaspum šû an(!)-da-ra-ru-um liššakinma ul iddarrar this (debt in) silver will not be remitted even if there should be a remission of debts ARM 8 33:13.
- d) in Hana texts: eqlum na-az-bu-um ša la baqrim u la an-du-ra-ri-im the field (sold) is a-field not subject to claims and not subject to (claims arising from) a remission of debts VAS 7 204:32, cf. MAOG 4 2:19, TCL 1 237:16 and 238:24. Note the date formula: MURN an-du-ra-ra ina mātišu iškunu year in which Ammu-rapih promulgated a release of debts in his country RA 34 184:15.
- e) in OB Alalakh: ina an-da-ra-ri-im ul innandar (see darāru A usage b) Wiseman Alalakh 65:6.
- f) in Bogh.: inanna Šamši GN ana an-tura-ri ūtašširšunūti now the Sun (i.e., the king of Hatti) has set Kizzuwatna free KBo 1 5 i 37; ša SAL.GEMÉ.MEŠ-šu qūtēšina ina NA.HAR uddappir u ša ardūnišu qūtamma ina qūtēšina uddappir qablīšunu ipturma ina bīt dutu Arinna ištakanšunu ina šapal šamê AMA.AR. GI-šu-nu aštakan I removed the hands of its (the conquered city's) slave girls from the millstone and likewise removed the hands of its slaves (Hitt. version adds "from the KIN"), I(!) made them take off their (slave) dress

and placed(?) them in the temple of the sun goddess of Arinna, (thus) I set them free under the sun (Hitt. version adds "I set them free from work obligations and corvée work" KBo 10 2 r. iii 18f.) KBo 10 1 r. 14 (bil. annals of Hattušili I).

- g) in Nuzi 1' referring to the release of pledges: 5 SAL.MEŠ an-nu-tu₄ ina an-du-ra-ri $\bar{\imath}tel\hat{u}$... 8 SAL.MEŠ ann $\hat{\imath}tu$ mi-du- \hat{u} these above-named five women have left because of a release (of pledged persons), these above-named eight women died HSS 16 354:7; inan-na SAL ina in-du-ra-ri i-te-e-li(!) u šanamma SAL.MEŠ PN $\bar{\imath}ri\check{s}mi$ now that woman left because of a release (of pledged persons) and PN asked for other women (as pledges) HSS 13 149:35 (translit. only).
- 2' referring to the official act proclaiming the remission of commercial debts: tuppu ina arki an-du-ra-ri ina bāb abulli ša GN šaṭir this tablet was written at the gate of GN after the proclamation of remission HSS 5 25:24, cf. ina arki šūdūti ina arki an-du-ra-ri HSS 9 102:31.
- h) in NA leg.: Lú an-du-ra-ru (in broken context) Iraq 12 192 No. 243 (résumé only); šum (ma) ... ina du-ra-ri uṣṣû PN kaspa ana bēlēšu utâra should they (the pledged persons) leave because of a remission of debts, he (the debtor) will return the silver to its owners Iraq 13 116 No. 487, see J. Lewy, Eretz Israel 5 31* n. 95; šumma du-ra-ru šakin PN kasapšu idaggal even if a remission of debts is proclaimed, PN (the creditor) will get (lit.: see) his money ADD 629 r. 13.
- i) referring to royal acts: an-du-ra-ar ERÍN Kiš iškun he (Sargon) established the freedom of the men of Kiš RA 16 161:20 (late Narām-Sin legend); a-du-ra-ar Akkadî u mārīšunu aškun I proclaimed remission of debts for the inhabitants of Akkad and their descendants AOB 1 8 ii 13; ištu pani midrim u Urimma u Nippur Awal u Kismar Dēr ša dKA.DI adi ālim Aššur a-du-ra-ar-šu-nu aškun I proclaimed remission of debts for them from the edge of the swamps and Ur, also Nippur, Awal, and Kismar, the Dēr of the god Ištarān

andurāru angubbû

as far (north) as the city of Assur ibid. ii 29, see ZA 43 115, cf. a-du-ra-ar Akkadî iškun AOB 1 6 No. 1 ii 1 (all Ilušuma); a-du-ra-ar kaspim hurāṣim werîm annikim še'im šipātim adi ... pa'ē aškun I proclaimed a remission of debts payable in silver, gold, copper, tin, barley, wool, down to chaff ibid. 12 No. 7:20 (Irišum); šākin an-du-ra-ar nišī Bābili (Kurigalzu) who established the freedom of Babylon RA 29 96:13 (MB lit.); *Ur Uruk . . . aškuna an*du-ra-ar-šú-un I (re-)established the freedom privileges of Ur, Uruk (Eridu, Larsam, Kullab, Kisik, Nimid-Laguda) Winckler Sar. pl. 35 No. 74:137 and parallels; $nus\bar{a}h\bar{i}$ šibše miksi kāri nībiri ša mātija uzakkīšunūti andu-ra-ar-šú-nu aškun I relieved them of the obligation to pay small taxes (payable in) barley, rent, custom duties to be paid at harbors and ferries in my land, I made them free Borger Esarh. 3 iii 12; dullulūtu sābē kidinni šubarê Anim u Enlil an-du-ra-ar(var. - $\acute{a}r$)- $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ -uneššiš aškun I established anew the freedom privileges for the wronged people entitled, through Anu and Enlil, to protection and to freedom from seizure ibid. 25 vii 16, cf. (I gathered in the $[\ldots]$, clad the $[\ldots]$) an-dura-ar- $s\acute{u}$ -nu $a\acute{s}kun$ ibid. 94:35; $[\check{s}\bar{a}]kin$ an-dura-ru hātin sābē kidinni BBSt. No. 35:13 (NB); $k\hat{i} du(!)$ -ra-ru šarru bēlī iškununi when the king, my lord, established the remission (of debts) ABL 387 r. 17, see Borger Esarh. p. 92 n.; ālu hepû [...] anāku ultēšib u du-ra-aršu altakan I resettled the destroyed city and gave it (tax) privileges ABL 702:10.

j) other occs.: $aptur \langle du \rangle$ -ul-la an-du-ra-[ra ašku]n I (Mammi) took the burden of work (from the gods), I established (their) freedom CT 46 l v 16 (OB Atrahasis); $il\bar{u}$ an-du-ra- $\acute{a}r$ x [...] ACh Adad 13:7; LUGAL AMA. AR.GI GAR ACh Šamaš 2:16, ACh Supp. 2 Šamaš 32:44; d AMAR.UD = d AMAR.UD š \acute{a} an-du-ra-ri CT 24 42:96 (list of gods).

There are two uses of andurāru to be differentiated, one which refers to the remission of debts of a commercial nature (and the subsequent release of distrained and pledged persons) which is attested in OB (codes and, rarely, leg.), Mari, Alalakh, Nuzi

and NA (usages b-2', c, e, g, h), and one which entails the canceling of illegally imposed services on basically free persons, mentioned in Sum. texts (Urukagina), OB date formulas, the Lipit-Ištar Code, Bogh. texts (usage f) and with reference to special royal acts mostly in first millennium texts (see usage i). Two special nuances should be pointed out: first, the use of andurāru for the manumission of privately owned slaves (Ur III ditilla and OB leg. only, see usages a and b-1'), and second, the use of andurāru in connection with real estate in Hana (see usage d) which might indicate that under certain circumstances sales of real estate may have been invalidated by a royal act, see J. Lewy, Eretz Israel 5 23*ff.

Weidner, ZA 43 120ff.; Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 93 n. 2; Edzard Zwischenzeit n. 445; J. Lewy, Eretz Israel 5 21*ff.

andurû s.; door; syn. list*; foreign word.

an-du-ru-ú = da-al-tum (among synonyms of daltu door) CT 18 3 r. ii 17, also Malku II 170.

anënu see anīni.

angallu adj.; wise; SB*; Sum. lw.

itpēšu, eršu, hassu, an-ga(var. -gal)-lu, igigallu = mu-du-u LTBA 2 1 iv 8 and 2:72.

Nabû an-gal-lu eršu palkû AfO 18 46:42 (Tn.-Epic).

angašu s.; pear tree; NA.*

[giš.KiB].kur.ra = ka-meš-š \acute{a} -ru = an-g[a-šu] Hg. A I 17d, from ND 5559:4, see MSL 9.

kamiššeru supurgillu titu ishunnatu GIŠ ang[a]-šu pear trees, quince trees, fig trees, vines, a.-pear trees (among trees acclimated in Assyria) Iraq 14 33:46 (Asn.); GIŠ an-ga-še (beside supurgillu) ABL 813 r. 3.

Landsberger, WO 3 259 n. 52.

angillu see ikkillu and anzillu.

angubbû (or dingirgubbû) s.; 1. tutelary deity, 2. (group of stars), 3. (an ecstatic); Mari, SB; Sum.lw.; wr. syll. and AN.GUB.BA. [mul.an.gub].ba.meš an.ku.a.meš = Sin

[mul.an.gub].ba.meš an.ku.a.meš = Sin u Samas Hg. B VI 52.

1. tutelary deity — a) in lit.: Latarak u DINGIR.MEŠ an-gu-ub-bu- \acute{u} uššabu DN and the a.-gods take their (appointed) places RA

angubbû angurinnu

35 2 ii 3 (Mari rit.); AN.GUB.BA.MEŠ ilū sīrūti AN.KU.A.MEŠ $il\bar{u}$ $nab\hat{u}ti$ (may) the a.-gods, the lofty gods, the-gods, the brilliant gods (let you attain favor, profit, and good luck) JRAS 1920 567 r. 16, cf. an-gub-bu-ú $r\tilde{e}$ štû ša d $\tilde{S}u$ -zi-an-na BE 33135:13 (VAT 17051), cited Falkenstein, ArOr 17/1 225; šēdu lamassu AN.GUB.BA.MEŠ libit Esagil the $š\bar{e}du$, the lamassu, the a.-s. (even) the bricks of Esagila Lambert BWL 60:96 (Ludlul IV), cf. šēdum lamassum ilū e-ri-bu-ut Esagila libit Esagila igirrē ... lidammiqu CH xli 48ff., and an. gub.ba dlama.a[bz]u(?) lú.i₅.gar.ša₆. ga.zu hé.a may the a., the protective spirit of the apsû(?), speak favorably of you ArOr 17/1 216:38 (hymn to Samsuiluna), also an.gub. ba Ká.GAL.mah.kex(KID) an.TU.ra silim. ma.ne... hé.im.da.su₈.su₈(!).bi.eš may the a.-gods of the Great Gate, the peaceful ankurû(?)-gods walk (at your right and left) UET 6 103:40 (Rim-Sin hymn), see Gadd, Iraq 22 161; an.gub.ba dlama dama.ša6. ga UET 6 105:41, also dgidim.é dlama. é.kex an.gub.ba dumu.é.kex ibid. 36; note, referring to Bau: an.gub.ba.é.kur. ra.ka Römer Königshymnen 236:14; ikkib Enlil Igigi Anunnaki u an.gub.ba.meš ša Ekur TCL 6 47 r. subscript, see RA 16 155.

- in god lists and theological texts: dingir an.gub.ba.meš (referring to the seven sons of Enmešarra) RA 41 31 AO 17626:12, cf. 6 AN.GUB.BA.[MEŠ] ibid. r. 4, also an.gub.ba.meš ša ina pan Dagan ištu sâti Enmešarra x TCL 6 47:15, see RA 16 150, cf. 7 AN.GUB.BA.MEŠ ša É.X KAR 142 ii 24, cf. also Rm. 2,216:10'; 3 a(var. omits).an.gub. ba E.mah.a.ke_x CT 24 13:54 and dupl. 25:103, cf. 5 an.gub.ba E.ninnu.kex CT 25 2:10, dupl. RA 17 183 Rm. 930:2, an.gub.ba É.babbar.ra.ke_x CT 24 32:103, also 2 an. gub.ba E.kur.ra.kex ibid. 24:67, 4 an. gub.[ba ...].kex CT 24 37 i 9 and dupl. CT 25 19:14, 2 an.gub dKA.DI.ke_x CT 25 6 iv 15.
- 2. (group of stars) a) designation of sun and moon: see Hg. B VI 52, in lex. section; mul.an.gub.ba.meš = Sin u Šamaš AfO 19 107:16.

- b) referring to other stars: 9 mul.meš an.ku.a.meš 3 mul.meš n[a-bu-ti(?) a]n.gub. ba.meš AfO 4 76 r. 12, cf. mul.gub.ba.meš $\delta \bar{u}t$ $Ekur=Sin\,u\,Nergal$, mul.an.ku.a.meš $\delta \bar{u}t\,Ekur=Anu\,u\,Enlil\,$ 5R 46:15f., mul.an.gub.ba. meš $\delta \bar{u}t\,Ekur\,$ mul.an.ku.a.meš $\delta \bar{u}t\,Ekur\,$ CT 33 1 i 23, cf. mul.an.gub.ba.meš (among the stars of the "path of Enlil") ibid. 6 iv 4; mul.pa.bil.sag mul.za.ba_1ba_4 u an.gub.ba. meš inappahuma ibid. 5 iii 27.
- 3. (an ecstatic): $ramk\bar{\imath}$ $paš\bar{\imath}š\bar{\imath}$ An.Gub.ba. Meš mah-ru-te (var. an-gub-bi-e) $n\bar{a}sir$ pirišti maharšunu ušziz I placed at their (Marduk's and Ṣarpānītu's) service the former ramku-priests, $paš\bar{\imath}šu$ -priests, ecstatics, those initiated in secret rites Borger Esarh. 24:21, var. from ibid. 90 § 59:14, see Borger, BiOr 21 147, cf. [... pa]-ši-šu Lú.An.Gub.ba.meš maharšu ulziz Streck Asb. 268:27; $n\bar{e}šakk\bar{e}$ $ramk\bar{\imath}$ surmā $h\bar{\imath}$ šūt ithuzu nindanšun lāmid pirišti An.Gub.ba.meš $natp\bar{\imath}$ ti maharšun [ulzziz] Winckler Sar. pl. 36:158 and Lie Sar. 76:13.

The name of the deities referred to in rituals and in god lists may be read angubbû or dingirgubbû. In the former reading, which is suggested by the phonetic spelling of the Mari ritual, the name would mean "he stands"; in the latter reading the name would mean "standing god." See also ankurû.

In mng. 3, the name of the ecstatic is most likely to be read dingirgubbû, "inhabited by the god," a synonym for maḥḥû, the logogram for which is Lú.Gub.ba, and its use is another example of the late learned terms coined under Sargon, used under Sargon, Esarhaddon, and Assurbanipal.

Römer Königshymnen 247; (Lambert BWL 301). Ad mng. 2: Weidner, RLA 1 108.

angurinnu (ingurēnu) s.; (a metal household object); EA, NB.

- a) in EA: an-gu-ri-in-nu siparri (between šalinnu siparri and a jug(?) for washing hands, also of bronze) EA 13 r. 23; 10 šu an-ku-ri-in-nu siparri EA 22 iv 24 and 25 iv 61; 2 šu an-gur-i-in-nu kaspi EA 25 iii 15.
- b) in NB: ištēn dannu [1] gur siparri 1-en in-gu-ri-[e-nu] one bronze vat of one gur capacity, one a. (among household objects)

anhu anhullu

BE 8 123:1, cf. 1 in-gu-ri-nu Camb. 330:4, 331:12; AN.BAR marri AN.BAR nashiptu AN. BAR qulmû AN.BAR in-gu-ri-nu ana 2 Gín an iron hoe, an iron shovel, an iron ax, an iron a., for two shekels (of silver) Moldenke 1 14:13; note, wr. 1-en in-gi-ri-[e(?)]-[nu] (among furniture and utensils) Nbn. 258:34.

anhu adj.; 1. exhausted, weary, 2. in disrepair, eroded (said of buildings and walls); OB, SB, NB; cf. anāḥu A.

- 1. exhausted, weary -a) said of persons: alsīka an-hu šu-nu-h[u aradka] I, your weary, exhausted servant, called to you (Samaš) AMT 72,1:3, see Ebeling, ZA 51 172, also Schollmeyer No. 27:14, cf. anāku alsīki anhu šu-nu-hu šumruşu aradki STC 2 pl. 78:42, see Ebeling Handerhebung 132, cf. also an-hu šudlupu BMS 4:16, and passim in prayers, anhu dal-pu šu-nu-hu amēlu RA 41 41:4, see also dalpu adj. mng. 2; an-hu-ti (in broken context) AfO 19 66:12; mušapšihu nišēšun an-ha-a-ti who brought rest to its (Der's) weary people Lyon Sar. 20:12, also Winckler Sar. pl. 40:6, cf. [nišē] māt Aššur an-ha-[a-ti] AfO 3 158 r. 15 (Aššur-dan II); ummānšu an $hu \ u \ dal - \lceil pu \rceil$ his weary and sleepless army BHT pl. 7 iii 7 (Nbn. Verse Account); an-hu ša ina qaqqar s[ū]mu [ī]tattiqu mê [m]aški [...] a weary man who crosses waterless desert ground [...] water from the waterskin (proverb) ABL 1411 r. 2 (NB); exceptionally in a non-literary text: silver for beer ana $an-hi-im \ \dot{u} \ a-ni-ih(!)-tim \ TCL \ 10 \ 123:2f. (OB);$ note in a personal name: An-hu-um-li-di-iš AJSL 33 235 No. 25:13 (OB).
- b) said of horses: the gods of Sumer and Akkad *kīma mu-re-e an-hu-te panuššu itztanakkaru* took on a changed mien like exhausted foals Streck Asb. 268:18, also Borger Esarh. 91 § 60:3.
- c) said of the eyes and arms: $an-ha(!)\bar{i}n\bar{a}ja$ $danni\bar{s}$ my eyes are very weary JCS 15 8 iii 20 (OB lit.); $\bar{s}umma$ $am\bar{e}lu$ $q\bar{a}t\bar{a}\bar{s}u$ $\bar{s}\bar{e}p\bar{a}\bar{s}u$ an-ha tab-k[a] if a man's hands and feet are weary and without strength AMT 69,1:22, cf. $k\hat{i}$ $\bar{s}a$ $am\bar{e}li$ dalpi $id\bar{a}\bar{s}u$ an-[ha] (see dalpu adj. mng. 2) Gössmann Era I 15.

2. in disrepair, eroded (said of buildings and walls): bītāt ilāni ša ālija Aššur an-hu-te ēpuš ušeklil I completely rebuilt the temples of my city Assur which had fallen into disrepair AKA 87 vi 89 (Tigl. I); igārūšu an-hu-tu its eroded walls (in broken context) CT 37 19 iii 41 (Nbk.); ištu gabadibbīšunu adi ūr bīti 15 tipkī an-hu-te lu ahsip I removed 15 eroded brick-courses from their (the towers') parapet down as far as the roof of the building Weidner Tn. 55 No. 60:10 (Aššur-rēš-iši I).

anhullime see imhur-limu.

anhullu s.; (a plant in magic use); SB; wr. Ú.AN.HÚL(.LA/LÚ).

as an amulet: anāku aššakkanak: kināšimma ú tiskur musakkiru ša pīkina ú.AN. HÚL.LA la māhir kišpī iş pišri ša upaššaru kišpī I am wearing against you (sorceresses) tiskur-plant, which pierces your mouth, a.plant, which does not allow (lit.: accept) sorcery, the "wood for releasing," which releases sorcery RA 18 165:21 (inc.); atta AN.HÚL massar šulme ša Ea u Asalluhi e $tamhur kišp\bar{\imath}$ you, a., are the protective spirit (sent) by DN and DN2, do not allow sorcery BMS 12:105, see Ebeling Handerhebung 82; Ú.AN.HÚL ša ina kišādija šaknu mimma lemnu aj ušasniqa the a. which I wear around my neck should not let "anything evil" approach me BMS 12:67, see Ebeling Handerhebung 80, cf. kīma annâm ana muḥhi Ú.AN.HÚL. MEŠ tagtabû ina kišādišu tašakkan when you have recited this (incantation) over the a.-s, you place (them) around his neck ibid. 115; 4 AN.HÚL.MEŠ 1 ša gišnugalli 1 ša hurāși 1 ša ugnî 1 ša giš.mes teppuš gišnugalla NA4 hurāsa ugnā na. mes ina birīt an. húl. meš ina qê kitî tašakkak you make four a.-s, one of alabaster, one of gold, one of lapis lazuli, one of, you string the alabaster bead, the gold bead, the lapis lazuli bead, the-bead in between the a-s on a linen thread ibid. 11 and 13, cf. 4 AN.HÚL. MEŠ tanaššīma abnē šunūti itti Ú.AN.HÚL.MEŠ tašakkak you lift the four a.-s (of precious anhullu anhūtu

stones) and thread these stones with the a-plants ibid. 104.

b) other occs.: KU ša AN.HÚL.MEŠ erbetz tašunu ina šaman šurmēni tuballal you mix the powder(?) of these four a.-s (see usage a) into cedar oil (for use in the ritual) BMS 12:14, see Ebeling Handerhebung 76, cf. KU.KU Ú.AN.HÚL.MEŠ erbettašunu(!) ... ina šaman šurmēni tuballal ... tapaššassu ibid. 101; Ú.AN.HÚL (with other herbs, to be worn in a phylactery against sorcery) KMI 51 r. v(!) 18, cf. Ú.AN.HÚL.LA (among other herbs, for a potion) Köcher BAM 176:12; Ú.AN.HÚL.LA pīja my mouth is the a.-plant Maqlu VI 100, cf. ibid. IX 114.

The phonetic reading anhullu is based on the use of the verb maharu in the sympathetic magic operations eited usage a, cf. the plant names $imhur-e\check{s}r\check{a}$, $imhur-l\check{i}mu$, see $imhur-l\~imu$ discussion section. Note, however, that NA₄.(AN.) $\mathop{\text{H}}\mathop{\text{\'u}}$ L corresponds to $bibr\hat{u}$ in Hh. XVI, see $bibr\hat{u}$.

anhullu see imhullu.

anhurašru see imhur-ešrā.

anhūtu s.; 1. exhaustion, weariness, 2. disrepair, dilapidation; MB, SB, NB; ef. anāḥu A.

1. exhaustion, weariness: ummānāt Aššur dalpāti ... an-hu-us-si-in ul ušapšihma I did not give relief to the weariness of the Assyrian army, weary-eyed with sleeplessness TCL 3 129 (Sar.), ef. $s\bar{a}b\bar{e}ja$... ul upaššihuan-hu-us-su-un AfO 8 182:16 (Asb.), cf. also [ša ...]-lu an-hu-ta-ni upaššihu be-en-ni (Assurbanipal) who [...-ed] our weariness, relieved our Bauer Asb. 271 r. 8; Babylonians who were subjected to the yoke an-hu-ut-su-un upaššiha ušapțir sardīšunu I relieved their weariness, unfastening the ropes (they pulled) 5R 35:26 (Cyr.); ina erši an-hu-t[e na]dâkuma I am lying exhausted in my bed (lit.: in a bed of exhaustion) Scheil Sippar 2:8, see RA 25 111ff.

2. disrepair, dilapidation — a) of buildings and walls: for anhūta alāku, see alāku mng. 4a; enūma nāmirū ... ša ... ina rībe

 $\bar{e}nuhu$ RN ... an-hu-su-nu uddišu when the towers, which had become dilapidated through an earthquake (and which) Shalmaneser (I) repaired in their dilapidation Weidner Tn. 55 No. 60:9 (Aššur-rēš-iši I), cf. an-hu-su uddiš anša aktašir I renewed its (the city wall's) disrepair, repaired the weak (part) AOB 1 86 r. 3 (Adn. I), and passim in Asn., Adn. II, Tn., cf. an-hu-ut bīt nāmerī ... uddiš KAH 2 85:2, an-hu-us-su lu-diš-ma Streck Asb. 242:35, also ibid. 248:6; see also edēšu mng. 2a; rubû arkû an-hu-sa luddiš let a future prince renew the part fallen into disrepair AfO 5 90:63 and dupl. AfO 19 104:8 (Adn. I), and passim in this phrase, cf. Weidner Tn. 13 No. 5:88, $an-hu-su-nu \ luddis$ ibid. 55 No. 60:12 (Aššur-rēš-iši I), AKA 105 viii 55 (Tigl. I), (referring to several buildings) an-hu-si-na luddiš AOB 1 156 r. 8 (Shalm. I), an-hu-ut ekurri šuātu uddiš(i) AKA 165 r. 7 (Asn.), cf. Winckler Sar. pl. 25 No. 54:83, an-hu-su luddiš WO 2 44 upper edge 3 (Shalm. III), Borger Esarh. 64 vi 68, 76:20, Streck Asb. 90 x 111, and passim in Asb.; note exceptionally in NB royal: kisâ aksû an-hu-us-su luddiš let me (live to) restore the disrepair of the retaining wall which I built VAB 4 200 No. 37:5 (Nbk.); anhu-ut āli ekurri šuātu uddiš Unger Bel-harranbeli-ussur 18; note with nukkuru: when this wall fell into disrepair an-hu-su unekkir uddiš I removed the eroded parts of it and rebuilt it AOB 1 94 r. 3 (Adn. I), an-hu-sa unekkir anša akšer ibid. 150 No. 13:10, cf. also ibid. 154:12 (Shalm. I); an-hu-su unekkir dannassu akšud I removed the dilapidated part (of the temple tower) until I reached the foundation Weidner Tn. 14 No. 6:33, and passim in Tn., also (with qaqqaršu ušešni I changed its location) ibid. 17 No. 8:14, KAH 2 84:129 (Adn. II), WO 1 256:7, and passim in Shalm. III; with other verbs: $an-hu-us-su\ adki$ Streck Asb. 86 x 74 and 150:63, see also dekû mng. 1b, an-hu-us-su amsi Streck Asb. 170:40, see Bauer Asb. 2 33 n. 3; note enūma bītu šuāti innahuma tupaššahu anhu-us-su when this temple falls into disrepair and you "relieve" its disrepair (for parallels see mng. 1) VAB 4 68:38 (Nabopolassar).

b) images of gods: ilāni ša Aribī an-husu-nu uddišma ... utīrma addinšu I refurbished the (images of the) Arab gods and returned them to him (Hazael) Borger Esarh. 53 iv 13.

c) other occ.: uddiš an-hu-ut-ka limmeru ša[māmi] renew yourself (addressing the eclipsed moon), let the sky become bright (again) Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 49:12, for parallels see edēšu mngs. 1a and 3.

For TCL 3 225 see the translation sub $s\hat{a}hu$ usage b.

ani (or anni) adv.; now, at once, look!; OAkk., OA.

a) in gen.: PN u PN2 ana še addikkum a-ni-me mimmašu la tīšu I have sold you PN and PN, for barley, now you have nothing owing(?) Gelb OAIC 8:14 (OAkk. let.); a-ni ištu iti.8.kam ištija wa[šābam u]la tamuwa and now for eight months she has not wanted to live with me (and always goes to her father's house at night) AAA 1 pl. 19 No. 1:16'; 20 MA.NA ana PN ippanītim addin a-ni 10 MA. NA addiššum earlier I gave twenty minas (of copper) to PN, (and) just now I gave him ten minas CCT 4 17a:23; ippanītim balum ša'āli: ja ana GN tallik ú a-ni ... ana GN₂ tattalak earlier you went without my permission to Wašhanija but now you are going to Tigarama (without my permission) TCL 19 60:6, cf. also the contrast ištu 8 mu.šè ... a-ni CCT 4 20a:17; sickness befell me adi a-ni assuhur šalmāku so I have stayed (here) until now, but (at the moment) I am fine TCL 19 25:11; a-ni urta'ibu 20 sìla maddattam išti amāti: kama uštamhiruni now, they have become angry and give me a (monthly) ration of twenty silas just as to your slave girls BIN 4 22:21; šà.BA 40 GÚ a-ni ērubama of which forty talents (of wool) have just entered (this town) BIN 6 76:16; a-ni PN a-hu-kaunahhid just now, I have given instructions to your brother PN CCT 3 38:32; a-ni kīma imtarri'uninni PN āgurma now, I have hired PN after they had put me off repeatedly CCT 2 15:14; a-ni ina bāb har: rānim athīšuma now, I approached him at the outset of his journey BIN 6 92:14; mer'atka send your daughter here a-ni šēri'am instantly TCL 20 103:15, ef. a-ni lillikam CCT 5 1a:31, cf. also BIN 4 45:29, 53:24, 67:19, 230:7, BIN 6 39:6, CCT 3 8b:26, 4 22b:7, KTS 33a:30, TCL 19 29:28, Kienast ATHE 47:11, JSOR 11 p. 127 (= No. 7):18, and passim in OA.

b) with -ma: a-ni-ma 5 MA.NA TA kaspam nunašarrakkum now, we shall deduct from your silver five minas per (unit) CCT 4 10a:13, cf. also a-ni-ma BIN 6 127:17.

āniḥu adj.; tired, weary; SB; cf. anāḥu A. ul a-ni-ḥa šēpāki lāsima birkāki your feet (O Ištar) do not tire, your legs (lit.: knees) are swift STC 2 pl. 77:29, see Ebeling Handerhebung 130, cf. birkāka a-ni-ḥa(var. adds-a)-tu your knees that become weary Biggs Šaziga 31:49; obscure: dka.lum.ma = Ninurta a-ni-hu a-ni-hu CT 25 11:23, dupl. ibid. 15 iii 13 (list of gods).

See also ānihu in la ānihu.

ānihu in **la ānihu** $(l\bar{a}nihu)$ adj.; tireless, untiring; OB, SB; cf. $an\bar{a}hu$ A.

nu.kúš.ù = la a-ni-hu Antagal G 263; [mul].

IM.ŠU.NIGÍN.NA nu.kúš.ù.e.ne = la a-ši-bu la a-ni-hu (for context, see almattu usage e) Hg. B VI 51.

gìr.mu nu.kúš.ù dùg.mu an.ta.Du.mu: allaka birkāja la a-ni-ha šēpāja (see allaku adj.)

Lambert BWL 242:21; [a].má.uru, mir.du nu.kúš.ù: abūbu šibbu la a-ni-hu (var. la-ni-hu) (Ninurta) Deluge, untiring šibbu-snake Lugale I 3.

- a) said of gods and their manifestations: Nergal dannu la a-ni-hu Böllenrücher Nergal p. 50:6; šukūdu [la] a-ni-hu tireless arrow (referring to Ninurta as Sirius) JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 2:8, cf. ūmu la a-ni-hu(var. -hum) (Adad) tireless storm BMS 20:9 and 11, dupl. KUB 4 26:2, var. from LKA 53:4, see Ebeling Handerhebung 96, also BMS 21:35 and 37, see Ebeling Handerhebung 100; see also Lugale, in lex. section.
- b) said of kings: Samsuiluna našparī dannam la a-ni-ha-am RN, my powerful and untiring deputy YOS 9 35:34 (Samsuiluna), cf. našpar la a-ne-hi VAB 4 234 i 9 (Nbn.); nablu muštahmeţu girru la a-ni-hu a consuming flame, a tireless blaze Borger Esarh. 97:14; šakkanakku la a-ne-ha zānin Esagila u Ezida the tireless governor, the provider for Esagila and Ezida VAB 4 70 No. 1 i 4, 98 i 6, and passim in Nbk., wr. la-ni-i-hu ibid. 230 i 7 (Nbn.).

animmamû anini

c) other occs.: munnarbu pētān birki ša la u-ni-ha birkāšu swift fugitive, whose knees are tireless STT 70:5, see Lambert, RA 53 132, cf. Lambert BWL, in lex. section, see also ānihu.

animmamû dem. pron.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*; cf. anummû.

[x. \S]e = a-nim-ma-mu- \mathring{u} NBGT III i 11; l[\mathring{u} .x].e.me \mathring{s} = a-nim-ma-mu-tum ibid. 13, l[\mathring{u} .x].a. me \mathring{s} = a-nim-ma-mu-tum ibid. 14.

Jacobsen, ZA 52 117 n. 55.

animmû (annimmû, fem. animmītu) dem. pron.; this, the one in question; OB; cf. anummû.

[\acute{a}].[x.(x)] = a-ni-im-mu- \acute{u} NBGT III i 8ff.; LI = a-nim-mu-[\acute{u}] NBGT IX 54.

aššum agirtim a-ni-mi-tim as to that hired woman in question VAS 16 160:27; kaspam a-ni-im-mi-a-am ša tamkār Sippar u kaspam ša PN the said silver belonging to the merchant of Sippar and the silver belonging to PN ibid. 148:13; [...] 2 LÚ.MEŠ ahûtim a-ni-mu-ti-in turrimma šeam muhri take the barley again [for/from] the two mentioned outsiders ibid. 160:23, ef. ana GUD.HI.A TCL 17 73:13; note the a-ni-im-mu-timirregular form: ina ūmātim an-ni-a-ma-tim on the respective days (perhaps error for anni-a-tim) VAS 16 173:8.

For OBGT I 338, and TCL 18 123:19, see annû. See also anummû.

(Jacobsen, ZA 52 117 n. 55; Falkenstein, AfO 21 48 n. 13.)

animû s.; (a poetic word for reconciliation);
syn. list.*

 $a-ni-mu-\dot{u}=sa-li-mu$ Malku V 76.

anin see anina B.

anîna A adv.; earlier, long ago; Nuzi.

a-ni-na sīsâ ... ula addin u inanna 1 sīsâ damqu ... anandin earlier, I did not give the horse but now I will give a good horse HSS 9 42:2; a-ni-na eqlu ... u inanna anāku eqlāte šâšuma ana PN attadin earlier the field (had been given by my uncle to PN ana tidennūti) but now I myself gave that field to PN HSS 5 33:4; a-ni-na ... išṭuru u ḥamutta ... liddinma (as to various pieces of

equipment) they gave a written order a long time ago, let him hand (it) over quickly HSS 5 106:5 (all letters); a-ni-na x eqla PN ana PN, iddinu u ištu 7 šanāti eqla šâšu aklāšumi a long time ago, PN gave x land to PN, and he has been holding it back for seven years AASOR 16 69:5; a-ni-na tuppu ... ša ana PN ašturu u inanna ina ūmi annî tuppu šâšu ahtepi earlier, (there was) a tablet which I wrote for PN but now I have canceled that tablet RA 23 150 No. 33:13. also HSS 19 135:3, cf. a-ni-na tuppu ... ša ana PN sadru la tuppumi RA 23 158 No. 61:5; a-ni-na eqla PN ababini ukâl grandfather was holding the field long ago JEN 662:23, cf. also a-ni-na JEN 472:7, HSS 14 104:15.

Oppenheim, Or. NS 7 378.

anīna B $(an\bar{\imath}n)$ adv.; now; Bogh., NA, NB. a-ni-na $s\bar{a}b\bar{e}$... ina $m\bar{a}t$ GN $\bar{\imath}terub$ now, the people (who escaped from me) entered the Išuwa country KBo 1 1:15; $m\bar{a}$ a-ni-na $A\check{s}\check{s}ur$ $an\bar{a}ku$ killaka asseme now, I, Aššur, have heard your complaint Craig ABRT 1 22 ii 13, see BA 2 628 (NA oracles); a-ni-na ... $d\bar{\imath}nu$... $ann\hat{\imath}ussabalkitu$ now, that one has acted against the decision (your father made) ABL 1250 r. 7 (NA); a-ni-na LÚ.SAG.MEŠ lu la e ki x [...] (in broken context) K.5708a:4 (unpub., NA lit.); a-ni-in x kaspa ... ina muhhišu altakan now I have charged his account with one mina of silver YOS 3 17:13, dupl. TCL 9 129:13 (NB let.).

A-ni-na EA 20:48, an-ni-na EA 62:50, and a-ni-[na] EA 29:108 remain obscure.

anīna interr.; where?; OB, Nuzi.

KÙ.GI ša napšātiki ... a-ni-na umma šîma KÙ.GI ša napšātija ... ana PN [an]a kaspim addimma ītaplann[i] "where is your golden pendant?" she answered, "I sold my golden pendant to PN and he has paid me" CT 21:45 (OB); narkabtu ša telqū a-ni-na-mi where is the chariot you have taken? AASOR 16 70:16 (Nuzi).

anīni (anīnu, anēnu) pron.; we; NA, NB; cf. nīnu.

anini ankinutu

- a) in NA -1' with verbs in first person pl.: u a-ni-ni ṣābē ina libbi niksāni nussērib but we made the soldiers enter (the fortress) through breaches ABL 222 r. 4, cf. u a-ni-e-nu dullini nippaš ABL 128:6; a-ni-in-nu ajaka $n\bar{u}da$ how should we know? ABL 364 r. 8, cf. umā a-ni-nu mīnu nigabbi ABL 544:12; a-niin-nu nippaš we will perform (the ritual) ABL 1426:6 (= Thompson Rep. 256); a-ni-nu itti nišēma gabbu lu hadiāni let us be happy together with everybody else ABL 2 r. 11, cf., wr. a-ni-en-nu ABL 117 r. 9, ABL 775 r. 5, a-ni-in-nu ABL 117:9; $\bar{u}m\bar{e}$ ammar a-ni-nu . . . baltānini as long as we live Wiseman Treaties 507; a-ni-nu ana Nabû taklāni we trust in Nabû Sumer 13 119:2 (SB lit. with Assyrianisms).
- 2' in nominal phrases: a-ni-nu Subartu we are (meant by) Subartu Thompson Rep. 62:4, cf. kalbānu ša šarri a-ni-ni we are the king's dogs ABL 210 r. 8; a-ni-nu maṣi we are few ABL 159:6; šarru uda a-ni-nu ammar ša an-ni-nu-ni ... la maṣanni the king knows that, as many as we are, we are not enough ABL 1385 r. 3f., cf., wr. a-ni-en-nu-ni ABL 117 r. 14; a-ni-nu gabbi nâši all of us ABL 1454 r. 8; e-nin-na a-ni-nu (in broken context) Bauer Asb. 2 77 r. 6, also ibid. r. 5 (NA let.?).
- b) in NB 1' with verbs in first person pl.: a-ni-ni nillaka ana muḥhi ālāni ša GN nitebbi we will go and attack the cities of Bīt-Dakūri ABL 436:13; a-ni-nu ul niḥeṭṭēma ina muḥhini ul irabbu ABL 576 r. 1; a-ni-ni pūt dullu ul nišši we did not assume guarantee for the work BIN 1 92:14, cf. a-ni-i-nu pūt la dīni ... našânu TuM 2-3 204:9; atta ul tamaššaḥ a-ni-ni nimaššaḥ YOS 3 13:26; note a-ni-ni u PN maṣṣarti ša šarri ... nittaṣar ABL 1274:7; u a-ni-ni ardānika nibluṭ let us, your servants, get well ABL 1089 r. 5; a-ni-i-ni ḥalqāni we are lost ABL 1029 r. 14.
- 2' in nominal phrases: ardāni ša šar māt Aššur a-ni-ni we are (now) subjects of the king of Assyria ABL 280 r. 4, also ABL 576:17; maqtūtu a-ni-ni we are refugees ABL 326:7; manna a-ni-ni kalbāni mītūtu ša šarru šumāni idû who are we, dead dogs, that the king should know our names? ABL 454:18, cf.

- kalbāni mītūlu a-ni-ni ABL 771:5; a-ni-ni ina GN ABL 459 r. 4, a-ni-ni ittika ABL 1387 r. 5; [mār] banî a-ni-ni we are of noble origin VAB 3 11 § 3:3 (Dar.); u a-ni-ni mannu ina bīt abišu ittašab and as for us, each one is settled in his father's house ABL 214 r. 12; umma ina muḥḥi uṭṭati a-ni-ni they said, "We are in charge of the barley" BIN 17:16; ul a-ni-nu-u ni-x-[...] are we not [...]? Bauer Asb. 2 75 ii 17 (NB let.); note standing for the casus obliquus: ina ṣilli ša ilāni šulum a-ni-ni we are fine, thanks to the protection of the gods BIN 1 29:7.
- 3' after figures: 15 a-ni-nu šībūti ana šulme ša šarri(!) kî nillika when the 15 of us elders left to inquire after the health of the king ABL 287:11; 6 a-ni-ni kurummatu u Níg.BA bî in-nam-an-ši-ma give, please, to the six of us provisions and gifts (and we will do guard duty) YOS 7 156:6, and cf. 200 a-ni-ni BIN 1 36:32.
- 4' as direct or indirect object of a verb followed by personal suffix: a-ni-ni ṭābtu bēlu īpušannâšu BIN 1 18:8, enna a-ni-ni iqta-bannâšu YOS 3 200:26, u a-ni-ni ul iddin: nâšu BIN 1 46:42; note, used as a possessive: kaspu ša a-ni-ni UET 4 181:7.

aninu see anini.

aniteu s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list.* $a ext{-NI-te-}u = \min (= [e-ru] - [\acute{u}])$ copper An VII 46. Reading not certain.

aniu s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list.* a-NI-u = MIN (= [e-ru]-[u]) copper An VII 45. Reading not certain.

ankibītu adj. fem.; of heaven and earth (epithet of Ištar); SB*; Sum. lw.

^dInnin an.ki.bi.da.ke $_{x}$ (KID): *ištarītu ù an-ki-bi-i-tum* Köcher BAM 237 i 18 and 20 (inc.).

ankinutus.; (a medicinal plant); SB; Sum. lw.

a) in Uruanna: Ú šá-mi Giš.Gi.Ambar (var. Ú ap-pa-ri), Ú Ki.Kal Gi.Ambar, Ú Muš Šà.Tùr, Ú ru-pu-uš Níg.Bún.Na, Ú Uš $_{\mathbf{x}}$ (Ka(!) $_{\mathbf{x}}$ Bad) Níg.Bún.Na Ku $_{\mathbf{6}}$ (var. Ú Ku Uš Min), Ú Gi.Rim Giš.Gi Ambar: Ú an-ki-nu-te(var. -ti),

ankinutu ankurû

 \circ bu-la-lu : \circ MIN ina Š \circ -ba-ri, \circ a-a- \circ r KU-bu-ut š \circ KUR- \circ : \circ MIN GIM lam-me CT 14 32 Sm. 1328 : 11 ff., 39 K.10126+: 4 ff., 27 82-5-2, 1777: 1'ff. (Uruanna I 556 ff.), vars. from Köcher Pflanzenkunde 2 ii 24 ff.

- b) in the series šammu šikinšu: [šammu] šikin[šu] kīma ú an-ki-nu-te inibšu SIG_7 u MI «DIŠ» $\operatorname{SUHUŠ}$ NU TUK [... Ú.BI] Ú.LAL šumšu the plant which looks like the a.-plant, its fruit is green and black, it has no root, is called ú.LAL (= ašqulālu?) STT 93:85; šam=mu [šikinšu ...] appari È Ú.BI ú an-ki-nu-te šumšu ibid. 9.
- c) in med. -1' used with other ingredients in ointments: ú an-ki-nu-ti(var. -te) (beside crushed linseed, imbū tâmti, wax, oil, etc.) AMT 94,2 ii 12, var. from dupl. AMT 52,4:5, also, wr. ú an-ki-nu-ti AMT 103:21, 75,1 iv 4, 48,7:7, 4R 55 No. 1:30 (Lamaštu rit.), wr. ú an-ki-nu-te AMT 98,3:16; you massage his feet ú an-kinu-tim šéš (mix cedar oil, kukrû) and a., anoint him (with the mixture) AMT 74 iii 7, also, wr. ú an-ki-nu-te Iraq 18 pl. 25 ND 4368 vi 6, (beside Ú.LAL) ibid. i 13, see Iraq 1941; note (in similar contexts but with added ina KUŠ.DÙ.DÙ.BI ina kišādišu tašakkan place (some of the ointment) in a leather bag around his (the patient's) neck) wr. ú an-kinu-te Köcher BAM 216:57, 311:82, Biggs Šaziga 52 AMT 66,1:9, dupl. ibid. 62 LKA 96 r. 8, KAR 184 r.(!) 19, dupl. Köcher BAM 221 iii 15', see TuL p. 84, K.8080:2, wr. ú an-ki-nu-ti AMT 95,2:9, an-ki-nu-tú STT 281 iv 5.
- 2' used for fumigation: Ú an-ki-nu-te AMT 91,1:9, Ú an-ki-nu-ti Oefele Keilschriftmedicin pl. 2 Rm. 265:15.
- 3' other occs.: Ú an-ki-nu-te Köcher BAM 147:2, 194 iii 10, CT 23 46 iv 2, AMT 59,1 i 37, LKU 58 r. 2, Labat, Semitica 3 17 ii 22; Ú an-ki-nu-ti AMT 45,1:2, Ú an-ki-nu-tum STT 57:55; note in Alu: šumma AN.KI.NU.D[I(?)...] (or T[E...]) šumma AN.KI.NU.TE [...] CT 40 29 K.10437:2'f., also Aš // an-ki-nu-t[i] CT 39 50 K.957:27 (Alu catalog), see ašqulālu mng. 4.

It is here assumed that the word ankinutu is a loan word from the Sum. plant name AN. KI.NU.DI, literally, "reaching neither heaven

nor earth" and thus probably denotes an epiphytic plant or a climbing plant. As a logogram An.KI.NU.DI corresponds to Akk. ašqulālu, which also describes a "suspended" plant and has as such the second logogram Ú.LAL, see Hh. XVII 143ff. sub ašqulālu mng. 3. In view of the telling similarity in form between ankinutu and AN.KI.NU.DI it matters little if in a few isolated instances Ú.LAL appears beside ú ankinutu as, e.g., in ú.lal ú an-ki-nu-te KAR 184 r.(!) 19 and dupl., Ú anki-nu-te imbu tâmti Ú.LAL AMT 91,1:9, and Ú.LAL Köcher BAM 171:52', beside an-ki-nu-tu ibid. 50', cf. also K.8080, Labat, Semitica 3 11, Iraq 18 pl. 25, cited ašqulālu mng. 3c. The spelling $\acute{\mathbf{u}}$ AN.KI.NU.DI for $a \check{s} q u l \bar{a} l u$ is extremely rare. That there may have been confusion about the identification of these purely medicinal plants can easily be understood. A similar case is, e.g., the forms elkulla, ugukul-la, irkulla, etc., often occurring side by side, see elkulla.

ankunnu s.; (a metal object); MB Alalakh.*

2 an-ku-nu 500.TA.AM 1 an-ku-nu 600.TA. AM two a.-s (weighing) 500 (shekels?) each, one a. (weighing) 600 (shekels?) (of bronze) JCS 8 29 No. 407:1f. (MB Alalakh), cf. 3 an-ku-un-na ša [siparri] Wiseman Alalakh 435:2.

ankurû (or dingirkurû) s.; 1. (a protective deity), 2. (designation of stars); SB; Sum. lw.; wr. An.ku.a.meš.

[mul.an.gub].ba.meš an.ku.a.meš = Sin u Samas Hg. B VI 52.

- 1. (a protective deity): an.gub.ba Ká. GAL.maḥ.kex(KID) an.TU.ra silim.ma.ne (for context and translat., see angubbû mng. la) UET 6 103:41; AN.KU.A.MEŠ ilū nabûti (see angubbû mng. la) JRAS 1920 567 r. 17.
- 2. (designation of stars): see Hg. BVI, in lex. section; for refs. with MUL.AN.KU.A. MEŠ beside the angubbû-stars, see angubbû mng. 2; [M]UL.AN.KU.A.MEŠ (among the twelve stars of the "path of Anu") CT 33 9 r. 13.

The reading ankurû or dingirkurû instead of the equally possible *antušû is based on the writing an.Tu.ra in UET 6 103:41.

anmû anna

anmû (anamu) dem. pron.; this; Alalakh.*

a-na-mu-û awâte these stipulations (of the treaty) Wiseman Alalakh 2:75 (OB), cf. ERÍN.MEŠ a-na-mu-û ibid. 16; an-mu-û halṣa... aḥtepīšunūti this (is the list of) fortresses which I destroyed Smith Idrimi 69; an-mu-û ētepuššunu(!) this (is the enumeration of the deeds) which I did (and I handed them over to my son RN) ibid. 90; inanna Lú an-me-e la takalla now do not detain this man Virolleaud Danel p. 23:20, see BiOr 5 112 (let.).

For an-mu-ut-tim KBo I 5 i 14, see anumamû.

anna (anni, annû) indecl.; yes; OB, EA, Nuzi, SB; ef. annu s.

ki = an-na Idu II 318; al.dím, hé.àm, na. nam na.nam = an-nu-ú NBGT IV 21ff.; nam = an-n[u-ú] NBGT IXb 8.

- a) anna: ana an-na ul-la iqbû that he has said yes for no Šurpu II 6, cf. ana ulla an-na iqbû ibid., also Šurpu p. 51 Comm. C 39f.; pîšu an-na libbašu ulla is there a yes in his mouth (but) a no in his heart Šurpu II 56; an-na u ul-[la] K.3371:10 (joins Craig ABRT 2 16 K.232); an-na ulla aḥāmeš ētappalu edabbuba surrāti they answer each other yes but (mean) no, speaking lies all the time Borger Esarh. 12:22; see also annu s. mng. 2d.
- b) anni (OB, EA, Nuzi, SB): an-ni bītum ... jattan yes, indeed, the house is mine PBS 7 21: 20 (OB); a-an-ni tāpulanni Kraus AbB 1 15:24, for other refs., see annu s. mng. la; a-a-an-ni-ma-a-[ku] aqtabi I have indeed said yes (when my brother asked my daughter in marriage) EA 19:20 (let. of Tušratta); contrast to ulla "no": šumma amēlu egerrû a-an-ni 4-šú īpulšu if an accidental utterance has answered a man "yes" four times (contrast egerr \hat{u} \hat{u} -la 1- $\hat{s}\hat{u}$ \hat{i} pulšu line 9) CT 39 41:6, also ibid. 3-8; the judges asked an-nimi-i atta ana PN ewurimi is it true that you are PN's heir? HSS 19 72:17; a-anni anahāmiš nintahhasmi yes, indeed, we hit each other AASOR 16 72:9 (Nuzi), cf. JEN 545:7, HSS 9 108:11, a-an-ni-mi AASOR 16 39:15, 75:24, also HSS 5 48:44, 53:15 and 31, HSS 99:14, 143 r. 9 (translit. only), TCL 9 12:15,

42:8, UCP 9 p. 411:31, JEN 340:13 and 27, 383:13, 385:14, 386:18, 399:16, 658:12, 669:15 and 43 etc., wr. a-ni-mi HSS 9 94:13.

c) annû (in lit.): an-nu-u bēlī apulšunūti answer them, "Yes, my lord" AnSt 108:169 (Cuthean Legend); an-nu-u bēlī an-[nu-u] yes, my lord, yes Lambert BWL 144:1, and passim in this text (Dialogue).

For ZA 49 170:20 see anhu adj. (emendation proposed by Held, JCS 15 8 iii 20).

C. H. Gordon, Or. NS 7 228.

anna interj.; now, indeed(?); OB, Mari, Shemshara, EA, SB; ef. annāma.

- a) in OB, Mari, Shemshara: an-na Uruk u Bābīli bītum ištēnma indeed(?), Uruk and Babylon are one family (they speak to each other openly) Bagh. Mitt. 2 p. 56 ii 1 (OB royal let.); an-na munnabtu imtīdu indeed(?), fugitives have become numerous Sumer 14 23 No. 5:7 (Harmal let.); an-na inan= na tusarrara indeed(?), now you speak lies ibid. 71 No. 45:9; tēmī sabtāku an-na warki tuppija annîm ana GN akaššad my decision is made, indeed(?) after (the arrival of) this tablet of mine, I will arrive in Qabrā Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 52 SH 856:9; an-na ṣābum . . . arhiš ana ṣēr bēlija ikaššadam indeed(?), the troops will arrive before my lord promptly ARM 2 44:15, cf. an-na sābum ibid. 51:7; an-na anā[ku] qadum $\check{sapi}[lti]$ \check{sabim} and $[\ldots]$ indeed(?), I myself with the balance of the troops [will depart?] for [GN] ARM 4 13 r. 3'; an-na še'um ibašši indeed, there will be barley ARM 4 75:9.
- b) in lit.: an-na mithurumma ša qarrādī indeed(?), this is the meeting of the warriors face to face RA 45 172:17 (OB lit.); exceptionally in SB: the gods paid homage to Marduk an-na-ma LUGAL indeed(?) he is king En. el. V 88.
- c) in EA (obscure): u an-na ul as \hat{a} and indeed(?) they have not left EA 117:19, cf. \hat{u} a-na an-na EA 179:22; I fall at the feet of the king, my lord 7 u 7 mi-la an-na seven and seven times EA 283:5, also 64:6, cf. also $\hat{s}umma$ mi-la an-na $\hat{j}anu$ EA 283:15, and (in broken context) EA 284:18.

annabu annakam

annabu see arnabu.

annaka see annakam.

annakam (annaka, annakamma, annakānu, ħannaka, ħannak, naka, nak) adv.; here; OA, Bogh., EA, RS, MA, NA; annakānu in RS, ħannak(a) in NA; ef. annû.

a) annakam - 1' in OA: $etqamma \ a - n[a]$ kam ištija nāmer proceed and meet here with me KTS 6:19; šīmum a-na-kam ana emārī la ibašši donkeys do not fetch a (good) price here KTS 18:32; a-na-kam a-wu-tum₁₀ ša ekallim mimma iššemēma since some rumor has been heard here about the palace BIN 4 58:4; a-na-kam mimma ekal: lum la habbul the palace does not owe anything here CCT 2 31b:16; mala a-na-kam pâka taddinuniātini...erišma ask for as much as you have promised us here CCT 3 10:31; a-na-kam la wašab he does not live here BIN 4 61:19, ef. inūmi a-na-kam wašbātini when you were living here ibid. 10:3; lu a-na-kam lu ina Ālim either here or in the City TuM 1 22a:25, cf. lu ina Burušhaddim lu a-na-kam KT Hahn 14:34; emārī ištu a-nakam lušēriakkum I will send you donkeys from here CCT 2 18:14; a-na-kam harrānī ana Ālim TCL 14 25:3; ina alākika a-na-kam tuppī luput write the tablet for me when you come here CCT 4 8b:23; x annak niplātim ša a-na-kam x tin, for compensation, which is here TCL 20 167:22; PN declared kam(!) šībūa my witnesses are here BIN 4 101:13; contrasted with ammakam: a-na-kam murşam ša PN ašme a-ma-kam šumma šalim amuršuma here I heard about the sickness of PN, do visit him there (to see) whether he is well (again) AAA 1 pl. 26 No. 13:3, and see ammakam usage a-1'.

2' in Bogh.: ištēn qarrādu an-na-ka aktala I have detained here one soldier(?) KBo 1 14 r. 12, ef. (in broken context) ultu an-na-ka KUR URU [...] ibid. 7; an-na-ka ana ṣābē Kašši ... šulmu VAT 16375:8, see AfO 13 122.

3' in EA: assurri an-na-ga-am ina Amurri māt bēlija illakamma heaven forbid that he should come here to Amurru, the land of my lord EA 167:25; jānum amēlūt Miṣri [ša]

irribunim an-na-kam no Egyptians will enter here (Byblos) EA 127:19; u an-na-kam ištu mātātišu ... šulmu everything is fine here with his (the king's) lands EA 170:5, cf. an-na-kam ištu bītātikunu ... šulmu ibid. 42.

4' in RS: an-na-ka asû jānu there is no physician here EA 49:24 (let. from Ugarit); an-na-ka-nu ul ašbāku ina GN ašbāku I do not live here (any more), I am staying in the Hittite country MRS 6 15 RS 15.33:9; sin: ništa šâši an-na-kam alteqīši I have brought that woman here MRS 9 133 RS 17.116:15'.

5' in MA: PN has asked for much wool ana-kám(!) ša-qu-ul (uncert.) KAV 106:6.

6' in NA: ana kalî ša an-na-ka ... apteqid I entrusted (it) to the kalû-singer who is here ABL 361 r. 9; kî an-na-ka attanūni mā ţēmu assakanšunu if you (pl.) had been here, I would have given them the order ("Go as soon as possible to GN and take(?) fine strong beams) ABL 484:6; an-na-ka kuzippī peṣûti ukalla they wear white kuzippu-cloaks here ABL 680 r. 4; PN ... $an-na-ku \check{s}\hat{u}$ PN is here ABL 471:19, cf. ula an-na-ka anāku ABL 50 r. 9, nišē an-na-ka šu-nu ABL 220 r. 3, PN ... ša an-na-ka ukallûni ABL 138 r. 12; anna-ka imahharušunu ABL 196 r. 16; anāku an-na-[ka] $kammus\bar{a}[ku]$ I am situated here ABL 390:13; anāku an-na-ka ana šulmu ša šarri ... attalka I have come here to inquire after the health of the king ABL 551:7, cf. TA an-na-ka from here ABL 473 r. 3 and 868:10, also Iraq 17 26 No. 2:15, see pl. 5; note with subjunctive suffix: $adu \ldots an$ -na-kan-niABL 620:11, also la an-na-kan-ni (in broken context) ABL 1050:2; for annak(a) contrasted with ammak(a), see ammakam usage d.

b) annakamma (mostly OA): ula emārum ana rakābija a-na-kam-ma here there is no donkey for me to ride upon BIN 6 183:13, cf. a-na-kam-ma wašbāku TCL 19 14:4, a-na-kam-ma PN mēt CCT 4 24b:4, a-na-kam-ma taqbiz amma umma attama CCT 3 43a:3, cf. a-na-kam-ma ātawukkum TCL 19 73:4 and BIN 4 19:2, a-na-kam-ma unaḥḥidka TuM 1 3b:6, Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 24:5, CCT 2 16a:3; werium a-na-kam-ma waqar cop-

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per is expensive here CCT 2 40a:20, and passim in OA; exceptionally in NA: TA anna-ka ana an-na-kam-ma ABL 775 r. 3f.

- c) hannaka (NA): PN ha-an-na-ka PN is here ABL 426:8, cf. ha-na-ka šununi ABL 1287:20; 2 urdāni ... ha-an-na-ka aptiqidi ABL 479 r. 8, also (in broken context) ha-an-na-ka ABL 1292 r. 13, 1296 r. 9, ha-na-ak la ušettiqu ABL 615 r. 4.
- d) with prepositions: ana an-na-ka ilaqqqi'uni ABL 242 r. 5, adi an-na-ka ABL 1300:5; note (with aphaeresis): issunaka, issunak: TA-na-ka TA PN ana GN [it]talka he went with PN from here to GN ABL 502:10, cf. TA-na-ka «TA-na-ka» ABL 1325:4; TA-na-ak ana GN nizabbiluni ABL 802:5.

In ABL 1022 r. 20 read at-ta-an-na-ak-ka, see nadānu; in ABL 333:11 read a-ba-ak-ka. In TCL 10 125:12 (OB) read a-na ķi-ţi-ti-[m] šālanni make me responsible for the deficit.

annakamma see annakam.

annakānu see annakam.

annaku s.; tin; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and AN.NA.

an.na = a-na-ku Hh. XI 289, cf. an.na = a-na-[ku-um] Proto-Diri 597; ám.na = An.na = [a-na-ku] Emesal Voc. II 179; An^{ni-ig-gi}-NA = a-na-ku Nabnitu IV 251; dàr = a-na-ku (before DAG MAH = a-ba-ru) CT 18 29 i 54, dupl. RA 16 166 ii 1; 5 ma. na an.na (beside 10 gín an ten shekels of iron) RA 18 53 i 9 (Practical Vocabulary Elam).

urudu an.na HI.HI.bi za.e.me.en: ša erī u a-na-ki muballilšunu atta you (fire) are the one who mixes copper and tin 4R 14 No. 2 r. 16f., see Šurpu p. 53; urudu an.na hu.mu.ra.an.[zal.la.e] (later version: [... hu.m]u.ra.an.bal.bal): [...]-ki let him copper and tin for you Lugale IX 29, cf. also urudu ám.mu.a nu.mu.un.dù.a urudu.zu ba.da.tùm one who cannot work copper and tin has taken your copper VAS 10 201:10, see Sjöberg, ZA 55 258; ám.u zabar.ra [...]: a-na-ak si-par-ri ša ana x [...] ASKT p. 129 r. 29f., cf., wr. ám.mà ibid. 23f.

a-na-ku = MIN (= [hu-ra-su]) An VII 12.

a) in econ. contexts — 1' early refs.: 5 ma.na an.na UD.KA.BAR RTC 19 iv 5, also ibid. 100:1 (Pre-Sar.), and Pinches Berens 75:2; x ma.na urudu an.na pa.na ITT 2 5728:1, ef. ITT 5 6670:2, 9276 ii 6; 1 ma.na 15 gín igi.4.gál an.na $10\frac{1}{3}$ ma.na 4 gín urudu

(ratio 1:8) UET 3 493:1; 10 gín an.na kù.bi $\frac{1}{3}$ gín TCL 5 pl. 24 6037 viii 5.

2' in OA - a' in gen.: lu kaspum luhurāşum lu an.na lu şubātū either silver or gold or tin or garments TCL 4 77:9; x AN. NA ku-nu-ku 16 ma.na an.na-ak qātim 74 minas of tin under seal, 16 minas of loose tin (for payments en route, see below usage a-2'c') Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 2:8f., and passim, cf. An.na kunukki ša Alim tin under the seal of the City (authority) CCT 2 46a: 7, AN.NA kunukki ša PN CCT 1 17a:16; 10 MA.NA šēbilamma 2 GÚ AN.NA laš'amma send me ten minas (of silver) and I will buy two talents of tin CCT 3 6b:17; 5 MA.NA AN. NA ša ana dammuqim addinakkum šīm AN.NA kaspam kunukma šēbilam as to the five minas of tin which I gave you for converting into silver, send me the silver, the proceeds of the tin, under seal CCT 2 12a:13 and 16; AN.NA ana itatlim ana tamkārūtim dina sell the tin for cash (or) on credit through agents TCL 19 49:4; ana an.na-ki- $k\dot{a}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ gín ta ... niddin we paid for your tin 13½ shekels (of silver) per (mina) ibid. 9; note AN.NA-ki libši TCL 19 46:13, but wr. a-ni-ki ibaššīma ibid. 6; an-nuku annakam waqru tin is dear here BIN 6 59:25, ef. An.na batqam aš'amma I bought tin at a low price TCL 4 29:31; ša x kaspam AN.NA $mah\bar{i}r$ $\bar{A}lim$ tin for x silver at the exchange rate of the City MVAG 33 No. 183:8; for a tabulation of prices ranging from a sale price of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 shekels and a purchase price of from 12 to 17 shekels of tin per shekel of silver, see Garelli Les Assyriens p. 280.

b' qualifications: AN.NA zakuam šāma buy good quality tin TCL 19 20:7, cf. Bab. 4 78 No. 2:3; buy for half of the amount AN.NA SIG5 watram TCL 4 2:21, cf. AN.NA SIG5 BIN 6 79:25, TCL 4 15:38, 26:17, 14 42:24, CCT 4 34c:14, etc.; šumma AN.NA-kà šahhuh ahum ana ahim lizziz if your tin is corroded, they are mutually responsible (for damages incurred) TuM 1 19b:21, alsoibid. 20a:22; there is no market for either tin or refined copper u AN.NA massuhma ... uššir but if the tin is of bad quality, get rid of it (even) at a loss BIN 4 15:17, AN.NA-kà massuh TCL 14 42:6; AN.NA

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e-ru-am tušaknikma tēzibam you have had sealed and left to me "naked(?)" tin CCT 2 21b:16 (= CCT 4 46b); AN.NA ma-ṣi-ra-am tin BIN 6 41:5, also TCL 14 2:23.

c' uses: 4 ma.na urudu $u \frac{1}{2}$ ma.na an.na nappāhum ilqi the smith received four minas of copper and half a mina of tin (ratio 8:1) CCT 1 37b:13; $2 \stackrel{\checkmark}{\text{L}} \stackrel{1}{\text{4}} \stackrel{?}{\text{GIN}} \text{AN.NA}$ ana bīti ubri ina batti ša GN addin I paid one and three-fourths shekels of tin for (staying in) an inn in the outskirts of Razama BIN 4 ef. 2 gín an.na igrī rābisi shekels of tin as wages for the commissary BIN 6 265:8, cf. also igri rādêm OIP 27 54:13; 2 ma.na an.na lu massarā[tim] lu bīt wabrī lu ukulti emārim two minas of tin either for guards, or for lodgings or for feed for the donkey TCL 20 165:1; AN.NA ša ţātika din give tin for your toll payment BIN 4 102:6, and passim in connection with tātu.

d' transportation: 1 šuq(u)lam ša AN.NA CCT 1 lb:2, cf. 6½ MA.NA 3 GÍN AN.NA riksu illibbi šuqlika nadi CCT 2 2:48, also riksam ša AN.NA CCT 1 25:25; ten talents fifty minas AN.NA u liwīssu tin and its packaging BIN 4 227:3, cf. AN.NA u itrassu (see itartu) KT Hahn 18:3; ½ MA.NA 6 GÍN AN.NA muṭā'u 36 shekels of tin: deficit BIN 6 231:4; AN.NA-a-kà nusanniqma 3 MA.NA AN.NA imṭi we checked your tin (delivery) and three minas of tin were missing CCT 3 49a:10, cf. BIN 4 92:8.

3' in OB: elippam ušasniqunimma ana libbi elippim uridma 10 gú an.na našû they made the boat land and he descended into the boat and (found they were) carrying ten talents of tin CT 2 20:26, cf. aššum a-na-kiim kī'am tagbiam PBS 1/24:5 and ibid. 12 (both letters); 2 ma.na an.na kar.bi 10 gín. ta kù. bi 12 gín two minas of tin at the rate of ten shekels (of tin for a shekel of silver), value in silver: twelve shekels YOS 5 207:42; 1 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR a-na AN.NA one-third mina of silver to (buy) tin TCL 10 17 r. 24, cf. (delivery of 8½ minas of AN.NA from Ešnunna) CT 8 37b:1 and 9, cf. also (loan) CT 45 118:1, 11, and 23; hurāṣam ana kaspim iddin u an-naka-am išām he sold the gold and bought tin ABIM 20:12, and passim in this text, note anna-ka-am 16.GÍN.TA.ÀM nišām ibid. 24; 2 lu-ú ša an-na-ku-um two ingots of tin (followed by 30 ša x ša UD.KA.BAR thirty (ingots) of of copper) UET 5 792:8; aššum a-na-ki-im ša ana kalmakrim innaddû concerning the tin which will be used for the ax RA 12 194:10.

4' in Mari, Shemshara: 20 ma.na an.na a-na-ka-am tušābilam you have sent me twenty minas of tin ARM 5 20:10, cf. ibid. 22 and 29, also AN.NA isam annêm that little bit of tin ibid. 13; x+10 MA.NA AN.NA ana Haşurā ... 19 ma.na 2 gín an.na ana PN ARM 7 236:6' and 8'; ina 6 li-i AN.NA ša PN ublam from the six ingots of tin which PN brought here ARM 7 233:6', and passim in this text, note naphar x an.na bāšītum in all, 121 minas and three shekels of tin in storage ibid. 26'; an-na-ka-am mali ērišu [a]rhiš mārī lišābilamma giš.īgi.dù lušēpiš my son should send me the tin I asked for quickly so that I can have the lances made Laessøe, Acta Or. 24 86 SH 868:21, cf. ibid. 11ff.

5' in (OB) Alalakh: $3\frac{1}{3}$ GÍN AN.NA (followed by the same amounts of copper and lead) Wiseman Alalakh 414:8.

6' in MB: 5 gín an. na ana isihti māširi x tin as working material, for a wagon PBS 2/2 93:5.

7' in Nuzi — a' in gen.: annûtu šībūtu nādinānū ša an.na these are the witnesses who handed over the tin RA 23 159 No. 67:24. cf. annûtu LÚ.MEŠ šībūtu a-na-ku iḥīţu these witnesses weighed out the tin HSS 9 95:21; (payment of) 15 MA.NA AN.NA.MEŠ 3 MA.NA URUDU.MEŠ $mez\hat{u}$ HSS 9 105:13, cf. 1 GÚ URUDU 1 MA.NA 30 GÍN a-na-ku.MEŠ HSS 13 215:10; lu kaspa lu hurāsa u lu an-na-ku liddinu they can pay in silver, gold, or tin RA 23 145 No. 14:9, cf. 30 Ma.NA AN.NA.MEŠ ... anandin HSS 19 133:10; x an-na-ku muddušu ša PN nukaribbi x tin, the ration(?) of the gardener PN HSS 13 196:1 and 4.

b' value: 1 GUN 10 MA.NA a-na-ku.MEŠ kīma 5 ANŠE ŠE.MEŠ JEN 469:7; 6 ANŠE ŠE kīma 1 MA.NA a-na-ku SMN 2660:7 (unpub.); kīma 2 ANŠE ŠE kīma iltēnūti hullāni 12 MA.

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NA AN.NA.MEŠ SAL AASOR 16 94:10; (payments in silver followed by) šumma AN.NA. MEŠ ana 4.TA.ÀM MA.NA šumma siparru ana 2.TA.ÀM MA.NA if (paid) in tin (it should be) at the ratio of four minas (of tin) per (shekel of silver), if in bronze at the rate of two minas HSS 14 37:15; purchase of three shekels of gold at the value of 27 shekels of silver lu AN.NA.MEŠ lu ŠE.MEŠ šumma AN.NA.MEŠ 3.TA. AM MA.NA.TA.AN ... inandin (payable) either in tin or in barley, if it is in tin, he pays at the ratio of three minas (of tin) per (shekel of silver) HSS 19 127:9.

8' in MA: An.na sarpa hurāsa ša la akāli tin, silver, or gold, whatever is not comestible (he takes back in its full amount) KAV 1 iv 37 (Ass. Code § 30); if she steals something ana qāt 5 ma.na an.na tuttattir and exceeds in value five minas of tin ibid. i 59 (§ 5); 1 GUN AN. NA iddan he pays (as fine) one talent of tin KAV 2 iv 24 (Ass. Code B § 9), and passim with ref. to fines; 4 GUN 20 MA.NA AN.NA (as a loan) KAJ 168:2, and passim in KAJ, cf. AN.NA ana sibti illak interest will accrue on the tin KAJ 43:9, and passim, wr. an.na-ku KAJ 33:8, 38:7 and 13f., 141:6, an-nu-ku ibid. 2; kāte an.na eqelšu u bīssu his field and his house are surety for the tin KAJ 43:12, and passim; 24 ma.na an-nu-ku ţiri aban bīt ālim (see abnu mng. 4g) KAJ 37:2; 1 MA.NA URUDU 7½ GÍN AN.NA billātešu ultēbi[l] see billatu mng. 1b) KAV 205:16 (let.); note referring to objects: 1 pu-uk-du-tu AN.NA (followed by ud-du-gu ša urudu.meš) KAJ 310:61, also AN.NA (in broken contexts) KAV 205:33 and 37; note also the refs. to "white tin": qaqqad usi ša An.na babbar AfO 18 308 iv 22; 1 GUN 20 MA.NA AN.NA **BABBAR KAJ 274:6.**

9' in NA: fine of ten minas of silver payable to Ninurta of Calah and 1 GUN AN.NA one talent of tin (to the governor of his city) ADD 248 r. 3, also ADD 350 r. 6, and passim, cf. (in similar context) bilat AN.NA ADD 303 r. 3, 498:9.

10' in NB: ½ GÍN ana ¼ MA.NA AN.NA ana PN nappāḥi nadin half a shekel (of silver) given to the smith PN for fifty shekels of tin

GCCI 1 228:10; 14½ MA.NA siparru 14 GÍN anna-ku (at the disposal of the bronzesmith PN for work) Nbn. 721:2, cf. Nbn. 471:2, also 10 MA.NA UD.KA.BAR hušê 2 MA.NA an-na-ku Nbn. 924:2; note referring to objects: 1⅓ MA.NA 8 GÍN an-na-ki ana epēš ša unqātu one mina 28 shekels of tin for making rings Dar. 240:2.

b) in hist. and lit.: -1' as raw material: addurār kaspim hurāsim erîm an.na še'im release of (debts payable in) silver, gold, copper, tin, (and) barley AOB 1 12 No. 7:22 (Irišum); 1 ME GUN AN.NA.MEŠ (tribute list, between gold and bronze) AKA 342 ii 122, cf. (between gold and iron) ibid. 369 iii 74, also ibid. 302 ii 23, and passim, always in the sequence kaspu hurāşu an.na.meš; I received from them kaspu hurāṣu an.na siparru parzillu WO 2 226:155 (Shalm. III); 18 SIG₄.MEŠ ša AN.NA.ME 18 tin bricks Scheil Tn. II 71; kî ša AN.NA ina pan išāti la izzazzuni just as tin cannot withstand fire Wiseman Treaties 534; four ša šeššašunu an.na ballu bronze pillars (see $bal\bar{a}lu$ mng. 1c) OIP 2 133:84 (Senn.); KUR $[Z]arh\bar{a}$ MIN (= $lip \check{s}ur$) KUR AN.NA KUR BAR-gùn-gùn-nu MIN KUR AN.NA Mount Zarhā should absolve you, the Tin Mountain, Mount GN ditto, the Tin Mountain JNES 15 132:23f.; note the ref. to "white tin": 40,000 x-ha-x an.na babbar-e STT 41:24, see AnSt 7 130, also ABL 1283 r. 8.

2' made into objects: udê hurāṣi kaspi An.na siparri parzilli utensils of gold, silver, tin, bronze, iron TCL 3 406 (Sar.), also OIP 2 60:57 (Senn.); ina tuppi hurāṣi kaspi erî An.na A.Bár on tablets of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead (etc.) Lyon Sar. 26:33, and dupls., note (for foundation deposit) urudu.meš an.na parzillu Winckler Sar. pl. 36 No. 76:160, and, wr. an-na-a-ku Lie Sar. 76:15, (foundation deposit consisting of beads of silver, gold, iron, copper, An.na, and spices) AOB 1 122 iv 21 (Shalm. I); HAR An.na ina qātišu išakkan he places a tin bracelet on his arm RAcc. 40:14.

c) in magic texts: NA₄ AN.NA bead of tin (listed after beads of silver, gold, and copper for a necklace) AMT 72,1:35, also AMT 48,4 r.

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12, 87,1 r. 13, (to be placed in an egubbû-container) AMT 71,1:19, see Ebeling, ZA 51 170, also NA₄ AN.NA (among other metal beads) UET 4150:7, 151:12, cf. 7 ŠE AN.NA (after seven grains each of silver, gold, copper, for a ritual) ABL 977 r. 10; NA₄ AN.NA (for an ointment) AMT 12,4:3; AN.NA A.BÁR AN.ZAḤ ištēniš tuballal you mix equal parts of tin, lead, and frit AMT 5,1:3.

- d) in omen texts: DIŠ AN.NA [innamir] if tin is discovered CT 38 9:3, also CT 40 9 Rm. 136:5 (SB Alu), DIŠ AGA AN.NA apir if (the moon) is crowned with a tiara of tin (after tiaras of silver, gold, bronze, and copper) ACh Supp. Sin 3:8, cf. DIŠ AGA GIŠ AN.NA apir GIŠ AN.NA hi-pi if it is crowned with a tiara of GIŠ AN.NA, GIŠ AN.NA (means) [...] ibid. 2:28, and cf. MUL AN.NA.AGA Gössmann, ŠL 4/2 No. 31, and MUL AN.NA ibid. No. 30; NA4 AN.NA NA4 KÙ.BABBAR TCL 6 12 r. ix 3 (astrol.).
- e) in scientific texts: ruqqu & a An.n[A] a sheet of tin MCT 134 Ud 27 (coefficient text), also [a-na-ku]-um Sumer 7 145 Section I b 5', see Kilmer, Or. NS 29 293; x An.nA (in broken context) MCT 140 X 4; 10 Gin An.nA Thompson Chemistry pl. 6:18 (= ZA 36 206 § 2).

Tin was handled in ingots ($l\hat{u}$, see usage a-3' and 4'), blocks (SiG_4 , see usage b-1'), and sheets (ruqqu, see usage e).

For Iraq 6 169 (= Hh. XI) 279, see Hh. XI, in lex. section.

Landsberger, JNES 24 285f., with previous literature.

annāma adv.; thus, similarly; OB, Mari, EA, SB; cf. anna interj.

an-na-ma šipir [awīlūtim] such is the task of man Gilg. M. iii 14 (OB); 42 women ša qātija an-na-a-ma who are likewise under my responsibility RA 42 64:15 (Mari); ša ubbal amatu dig u a-na-a-ma lemna who brings good news and similarly bad (news) EA 149:16; māmītu ina muḥḥi miṣri an-na-ma ana aḥāmeš iddinu they took, similarly, a mutual oath concerning the borders CT 34 38 i 4, cf. miṣri taḥūmu an-na-ma ukīnu ibid. 7 (Synchr. Hist.).

For En. el. V B 70 (= V 88) see anna interi.

annania pron.; so-and-so, such-and-such; MA*; ef. annanna.

tuppukunu šuţra šēbilani mā an-[na-n]i-a an-na-ni-a nultēṣia ni[tt]idin write down on your tablets and send me (the information), saying, "We have taken out (from the chests) and issued such-and-such (items) (or: to so-and-so) KAV 100:28 (let.).

annanna (fem. annannītu) pron.; so-and-so, such-and-such; OB, MA, SB; wr. syll. and BUL.BUL; ef. annania.

 $^{
m ni-in-nu}[{
m BUL+BUL}] = [a]n \cdot [na-an-na]$ Antagal VIII 130; ${
m BUL^{ni-en-ni}BUL} = an-na-an-na$, ki ${
m BUL+BUL} = it \cdot ti$ MIN ZA 9 163 iv 8f. (group voc.); ${
m ne.en.na} = an-na-an-na$ (followed by li.el.la = $ul \cdot la \cdot al \cdot la$) NBGT IV 5.

- a) in syll. writing 1' masc.: eqlu u bītu ša an-na-na dumu an-na-na field and house of so-and-so, son of so-and-so KAV 2 iii 10 (Ass. Code B § 6); šumma an-na-an-na dumu an-na-an-na RA 32 181:42 (OB ext. prayer); ša hāsiskunu ikaššadu nizmat [libbišu] an-na-an-na hāsiskunu ikaššadu [nizmat libbišu] he who thinks of you obtains his heart's desire, so-and-so who thinks of you obtains his heart's desire OECT 6 pl. 12:19, see p. 105; annû lu bīt balāṭi ... ana a-na-an-na bēlišu [šû] may this be a house of good health for so-and-so, its owner ZA 23 371:27, cf. ibid. 373:68.
- 2' fem.: an-na-ni-tu-ú-a DUMU.SAL an-nani-tú-ú-a Biggs Šaziga 76 r. 5, cf. ibid. 41 r. 29.
- b) wr. Bul+Bul -1' masc.: BUL+BUL apil BUL+BUL ša ilšu BUL+BUL ištaršu bul-bul-tum ina lumun attalî Sin ša ina arah bul-bul ūm bul-bul iššakna I, so-and-so, son of so-and-so, whose personal god is so-and-so, whose personal goddess is so-and-so, on account of the eclipse of the moon which occurred in the month such-andsuch, on such-and-such a day BMS 1 r. 38f., and passim in prayers and similar texts; naplisam: ma bul+bul a bul+bul šupšugam look upon me, the greatly afflicted so-and-so, son of soand-so AMT 93,3:7; ša ina bīt BUL+BUL A BUL+BUL mūtu lemnu ... sadru because evil death occurs again and again in the family of so-and-so, son of so-and-so AfO 14 144:78; exceptionally in other text groups: šumma

^{**}annamru (AHw. 52a) see namru.

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BUL+BUL A BUL+BUL sibûssu ikaššadu whether so-and-so, the son of so-and-so, will obtain his heart's desire STT 73:117, see Reiner, JNES 19 35; lišānu rēšēti mbul+bul ana DN bēlija ultēbila (this) first report, I sent to Aššur, my lord, through so-and-so Borger Esarh. 107 iv 23; ina bul+bul (replacing a gentilic?) Streck Asb. p. 68 viii 46 (var.), 134 viii 27, 202 v 10, and dim.dugud.mušen.meš ezzūti ša bul+bul ibid. 188:32, also ibid. 328:31 (= AfO 8 182:8), and 290:19, ammar bul+bul (see ammar) Bauer Asb. 2 90:7 and n. 3; note bul (alone, instead of an expected personal name) Cyr. 173:5.

2' fem.: ša ilšu BUL+BUL ištaršu BUL+BUL-tum whose personal god is the god so-and-so, whose personal goddess, the goddess so-and-so BMS 31:4, and passim in such texts; ša ¹BUL+BUL DUMU.SAL BUL+BUL ša libbiša lištēšir may the woman so-and-so, the daughter of so-and-so, give birth easily to the child Köcher BAM 248 iv 35.

The refs. an-na-an-na PBS 1/2 50:62, a-na(-)an-na EA 179:22, and an-na-an-na KUB 3 38 r. 4 appear either in contexts which do not fit the meaning assumed here or in broken lines.

annānum adv.; from here, here; OA, OB, Mari, Bogh., EA; ef. annû.

[gú]. [e]. ta = an-na-nu-um OBGT II 10, cf. OBGT Ia ii 4'; [...] = an-na-nu-um Imgidda to Erimhuš A left edge 2'.

an-nu = an-na-[nu-um] Malku III 88.

a) from here -1' in OA: annukum a-na-nu-um u kaspum allānum . . . eqlam ettiq the tin will proceed overland from here, the silver from there BIN 6 247:12, also kaspum a-na-nu-um luqūtum allānum AnOr 6 pl. 8 No. 22:21 and KT Hahn No. 24:9, note kaspum ... a-na-nu-um u $all \bar{a}nu[m]$ eqlam ... ettiqTCL 19 54:10; PN a-na-nu-um latrudam let me send PN from here BIN 6 17:6, cf. mišlam a-na-nu-um lu nušēbilam let us send half from here Bab. 6 190 No. 4:14, and passim with unūtī u unūssunu ištēniš a-na-nuum irdīma he transported my belongings together with theirs from here TCL 14 3:23, also (with šērudu) ibid. 40:30; ištu GN u a-nanu-um from Turhumid and from here BIN 4 49:19, and passim.

- 2' in OB: an-na-nu-um kī'am nišpurakz kum we have sent you word from here as follows VAS 16 78:6; u anāku an-na-nu-um šulmī ašapparakkum and from here I will write you news about myself Kraus AbB 1 35:16; note the unique temporal mng.: an-na-nu-um awīlū ša la idūninni ašapparšunūšimma ṣabiātija ippušu from now on even people who do not know me will do my bidding when I send them word Fish Letters 1:11
- 3' in Mari: sābam ... an-na-nu-um litrus dakkumma he should dispatch the soldiers to you from here ARM 2 10 r. 8'.
- b) here 1' in OA: a-na-nu-um anāku uzakka lapti let me inform you here KTS 5b:21, cf. a-na-nu-um atta la tazakkaršunu BIN 4 22:24, wr. a-na-nu TCL 4 102:6.
- 2' in OB: anāku an-na-nu-um še'am lud: diššum I will give him the barley here CT 29 18a:9; an-[na]-nu-um $d\bar{\imath}n\bar{\imath}$ ittiki $[l]ud\bar{\imath}n$ I will go to court with you here TCL 17 56:24, cf. an-na-nu-um dīnī tadīnma ABIM 21:11; kīma an-na-nu-um akammisamma attallakam libbaka la imarras be not angry that I am finishing up here and will leave (later) CT 2 49:18; an-na-nu-um kī'am unahhidka I instructed vou here as follows VAS 16 199:4, cf. an-na-nu-um kī'am unaḥhidku: $n\bar{u}ti$ CT 29 8a:7, cf. also an-na-nu-um CT 2 49:29, Sumer 14 25 No. 7:9, Kraus AbB 1 note in lit.: atta an-na-nu-um-ma taddar mūtam here you are, even you, afraid of death Gilg. Y. iv 9; (the diseases) came down from among the stars of heaven an-nanu-um ersetum šunūti imhur and here, the earth has received them JCS 9 11 C 6 (inc.).
- 3' in Mari and Shemshāra: anāku an-nanu-um šipram epšam luddin let me hand over the finished work here ARM 177 r. 11'; ištu an-na-nu-um aṭrudakkum ibid. 88:7; with annānumma: ištu an-na-nu-um-ma ana GN ētiq ARM 172:14'; uncert.: anāku an-n[in]u-um ṭēmī ṣabtāku I have come to a

annaqu anniki'am

decision here(?) Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 52 SH 856:7.

- 4' in EA and Bogh.: a-na-nu-um-ma $š\bar{u}$ \check{s} $ir\bar{a}$ ku here, I am ready EA 141:24; in broken context: \hat{u} an-na-nu-um [...] KUB 3 20:10.
 - J. Lewy, RA 35 81ff.

annaqu see annuqu.

annekī'am see $annik\bar{i}'am$.

anni s.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi; Hurrian word(?).

17 TÚG.MEŠ ša bi-ir-mi ša a-an-ni 17 garments with a multicolored decoration of/with HSS 14 247:22; 1 TÚG a-an-ni x [...] kinahhu (among garments received by a woman ana [x]-ri-e) HSS 15 179:1.

anni see anna and ani.

annikâ see annikī'am.

annikâm see annikī'am.

annikānu see annikī'am.

annīkêm see annikī'am.

annikî'am (annekī'am, annīkêm, annikâm, annikâ, annikānu) adv.; here, hither; OB, Mari, MB, Bogh., EA, RS, Nuzi; annikānu in EA and RS; ef. annû.

a) in OB: whatever you write an-ni-ki-aam qibītka šamē'am ele'i I am able to obey your order here Sumer 14 42 No. 19:12; ištu an-ni-ki-a-am kali'āku since I am detained here ibid. 32 No. 13:21: $an-ni-ki-a-am \ m\bar{a}di\dot{s}$ uddabbibuninni they bothered me here very much TCL 17 49:11; PN kīma an-ni-ki-a-am la rēguma şibût ekallim ippušu ul tīdê do you not know that PN is not idle here but works for the palace? TCL 7 69:29; anāku an-niki-a-am annâtim appalka I myself will repay you these here YOS 2 64:13; an-ni-ki-a-am nīnu we are here YOS 22:14, and cf. TCL 7 52:11, 62:8, 63:8 and 11, TCL 17 19:29, 49:21, 50:12, 56:14, 61:11, 65:9, Fish Letters 4:19, OECT 3 48:10, 59:8, BIN 7 13:9 and 19, 51:11, YOS 2 19:37, 83:18, 88:7, Sumer 14 44 No. 20:10, 47 No. 23:8, 72 No. 46:4, CT 6 27a:22, Frank Strassburger Keilschrifttexte 15 r. 4, and passim in PBS 7 and VAS 16, wr. an-ne-ki-a-am VAS 16 22:40, a-ni-ki-am BIN 7 34:4, (beside ullikī'am) UCP 9 333 No. 8:12, also Kraus AbB 1 36:14 and 21; note an-ni-ki-a-am-ma JCS 17 82 No. 8:8.

- b) in Mari: an-ni-ki-a-am mannum ublašši who brought her here? RA 35 118b:10; an-ni-ki-a-am PN qātam immarma here, PN may learn the trade (contrast ašrānum line 16) ARM 1 62:14 and 11; an-ni-ki-a-am ṣābum paḥirma the troops are assembled here RA 42 41:22; aḥuka an-ni-ki-a-am dawdâm idūk your brother has inflicted a heavy defeat here (contrast ašrānum line 10') ARM 1 69:8', cf. also ARM 1 6:29, 9:13, 31:7, 52:12, etc., wr. an-ni-ki-e-em ARM 1 60:24, ARM 2 75:16, an-ni-ke-em ARM 1 55:17, ARM 4 7:4, Symb. Koschaker 113:16.
- c) in MB: $\delta \hat{u}$ an-ni-ka-a ul imangur he deos not want to comply here PBS 1/2 41:11, cf. an-ni-ka-a $k\bar{\imath}k\hat{\imath}$ eppu δ ibid. 13.
- d) in Bogh.: an-ni-ka-a ina Miṣri KUB 3 67:6, also (in broken contexts) ibid. 34 r. 5f., 38 r. 8.
- e) in EA: šulmāni ša aḥātika ša an-ni-ka-a a present from your sister, who is here EA 1:34, cf. mār šiprika ... ša tašappar an-ni-ka-a your messengers, whom you are sending here ibid. 87, cf. also ibid. 92 f. (let. from Egypt); lilqūniššu an-ni-ka-a let them bring him (Adapa) here! EA 356:14 (Adapa story); an-ni-ka-a-a[m] EA 29:150 (let. of Tušratta); note an-ni-ki-ma RA 19 108:28, // an-ni-ka-nu (uncertain) EA 287:52.
- f) in RS: amēlū šāšunu an-ni-ka-nu lilliz kuni these men should come here MRS 9 216 RS 17.83:12; an-ni-ka-nu amata ... ugamz mirmi he has settled the affair here ibid. 227 RS 17.393:21.
- g) in Nuzi: ša NAM.Lú.Lú an-ni-qa ūbilu which the men brought here HSS 14 13:18, cf. an-ni-qa nizâzmami let us divide (the wheat) here HSS 13 405:13, ittišu an-ni-ka lillika HSS 16 98:14 (let.); dīnšunu [an]-ni-ka-a līpušu u dīnšunu al-lu-qa-a la teppuš their case should be tried here and you must not do it there Ebeling, Or. NS 22 357 No. 1:12.

annimmiš annittān

annimmiš adv.; as soon as; SB.*

an-ni-miš šittu irhû elija as soon as sleep overcame me (you woke me up) Gilg. XI 220. See anummiš.

Landsberger apud von Soden, ZA 41 129 n. 3.

annimmû see animmû.

annīnû (fem. pl. annīnātu) dem. pron.; this; MB Alalakh; cf. annû.

mannummē ALAN-ia an-ni-na-ti išarriqu whosoever steals this statue of mine Smith Idrimi 92, cf. (PN, the scribe) ša dALAN an-ni-na-tim išturušu who inscribed this statue ibid. 99.

anniš (anniša, hanniša) adv.; hither, here; OB, Mari, SB, NA; ef. annû.

 $\dot{\mathbf{u}} = an\text{-}ni\check{s}$ NBGT II 103; mu-u MU = $an\text{-}ni\check{s}$ A III/4:31; gu-u GÚ = $an\text{-}ni\text{-}[i\check{s}]$ A VIII/1:69; [gú].[e].e $\check{s} = an\text{-}ni\text{-}i\check{s}$ OBGT II 13; gú.ri. $\check{s} \grave{e} = an\text{-}ni\text{-}i\check{s}$ Kagal I 383, cf. gú.ri. $ta = i\check{s}\text{-}tu$ $an\text{-}ni\text{-}i\check{s}$ ibid. 380 (in all instances followed by $ulli\check{s}$), also gú.ri. $a = an\text{-}ni\text{-}i\check{s}$ ibid. 377, see MSL 4 201; gú.r[i.ta] = [$i\check{s}\text{-}tu$ $an\text{-}ni\text{-}i\check{s}$ = (Hitt.) an-ni- $i\check{s}$ Izi Bogh. A 173.

lú.á.min.na.bi : ša an-niš(var. -[ni-i]š) u ul[l]iš one who is hither and yon Lugale XII 37; [...g]ú.šè du [...][x].šè du : ša ul-li-tim an-ni-iš ub-ba-al ša an-ni-tim ul-iš ub-ba-al she brings hither what is there, takes thither what is here RA 60 7 ii 7'f. (proverb).

a) anniš: aššum biltum uhhurat an-ni-iš attansakam because the rent payment is late, I have been blamed here Sumer 14 14 No. 1:36; ištu an-ni-iš allikam amrasma after I arrived here I got sick TCL 18 91:5, cf. ABIM 20:44 (all OB); mannum an-ni-iš ublašši who brought her here? RA 35 118a 14, cf. an-niiš lirdamma Mél. Dussaud 2 984c 7 (Mari let.); an-ni-iš ana libbi mātim tu- <še>-bi-ra-aš-šunu-ti you will bring them here, into the interior of the country ARM 1 39 r. 6'; take him away u itti nāši biltim sābim an-ni-iš lišēlûnim and they should bring (him) here with the taxpayers (and) the army Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 66 SH. 858:9; aššum PN asî an-ni-iš alākim as to PN's, the physician's, coming here ARM 1 115:6; uzunšunu an-ni-iš la išakkanuma (so that) they do not look to us (any further) ARM 4 86:39, and passim in

Mari; an-ni-iš (in broken context) EA 357:57 (Nergal and Ereškigal); an-niš jāti an-nu-um-meš ša ittalku (see jāti usage c) Boissier DA 12 i 36 (SB ext.).

- b) ana anniš (anniša, hanniša): lama ana an-ni-iš allakam before I come here TCL 18 110:14; kišamma ina īnīka a-na a-ni-iš la (copy: ba) ibašši libbī ṭīb though you are not interested in me (lit.: in your eyes there is no (looking) in my direction) fulfill my wish (and do not withhold the slave girl) Sumer 14 69 No. 44:11 (OB); ṣābē šarri ša GN ... a-na ḥa-an-ni-ša ubbala (he will call up) the troops of the king in GN and bring (them) here ABL 1292:7, cf. a-na ḥa-an-ni-ša ibid. 8, ana an-ni-ša isaḥhuru ibid. 10 (NA).
- c) ištu anniš: see Kagal I 380, Izi Bogh., in lex. section.

anniša see anniš.

annišam (annišamma) adv.; hither; OA, Mari; cf. annû.

- a) annišam (OA): emārī dannūtim a-ni-ša-am šēribam bring strong donkeys here CCT 3 44b:20; adi ša harrakka a-ni-ša-am ibaššiu until your journey is in this direction CCT 4 29b:20; mīnam ana 10 MA.NA kaspim a-ni-ša-am taštanappar ... kaspam ammakam liqīma why do you keep on sending letters hither for ten minas of silver, take the silver there CCT 4 8a:11, ef. (in difficult context) a-ni-ša-am ICK 274:11; [a]-ni-ša-am la inappušam BIN 6 58:18; šumma a-ni-ša-am la uta'eruniššu if they do not send him back here TCL 20 129:27', and passim.
- b) annišamma (Mari): emūqšu an-ni-šaam-ma ligammirma he should concentrate his army in this direction ARM 2 21 r. 10'.

For ana anniša (hanniša) see sub anniš. von Soden, ZA 41 114.

annišamma see annišam.

annittān adv.; then, this then; OB, Mari; cf. annû.

mīnum an-ni-it-ta-an ša iktanaššadaninni what then is this that they keep coming to

anniu annu

me? TCL 17 45:5 (OB let.); epšētuka an-ni-it-ta-an damqā are these actions of yours then right (that you have held back the envoys from GN)? ARM 1 15:5; mīnum an-ni-it-ta-an ša [tēpuš]u what is this that you have done? ARM 2 109:8, cf. kīma an-ni-ta-an dam-qum ARM 4 70:15, also an-ni-ta-an ibid. 24; an-ni-it-ta-an wāṣītum ARMT 13 21 r. 8'.

Possibly an adverbial form with the ending $-t\bar{a}n$.

anniu see annû.

annu adv.; now, see; syn. list.*

an-nu = an-na-[nu-um(?)] (followed by innu, q.v.) Malku III 88.

annu s.; 1. consent, approval, 2. positive divine answer to a query (usually through extispicy); OB, Mari, MB, SB, NB; cf. anna indecl.

 \mathfrak{h} $\mathfrak{e}^{\mathfrak{h}^{1-e}}$, na, na.nam = an-nu Nabnitu IV 247f.; \mathfrak{h} \mathfrak{e} . \mathfrak{h} \mathfrak{m} = a-an-nu Erimhuš IV 154; na- \mathfrak{m} nam = an-nu Idu II 63; nam = an-nu (var. a-[an-nu] Hh. I 124; [x].ul.la = an-nu-um Nabnitu X 310.

na.nam gi.na.zu an.gin $_{\rm X}$ (GIM) zé.ib.bi.da: an-na-ka kīna ša kīma šamê kabtu your reliable positive answer which is as important as the sky TCL 6 51:15f., cf. na.nam gi.na.bi: i-na anni-[šu kēni] BiOr 7 pl. 3:16.

dimmer.gal.gal.e.ne ul a.ra.zu.ta šà.zu hé.en.hun.[gá]: ilū rabūti ina an-na u taslīt libbaka linīḥi may the great gods appease your heart through approval and invocation RAcc. 109 r. 9f.; dimmer.gal.gal.e.ne ul.la a.ra.zu.gá zuzubi(GAM)bi.ginx ba.an.gúr.ru.uš: ilū rabūztu ina an-nim taslītu gamliš iktanšuš the great gods bow to him like a curved staff in approval and invocation TCL 6 51:3f., cf. ul.la a.ra.zu dNus[ku x.d]a á mu.un.da.an.ág: [ina a]n-ni tes-li-tu Nusku [...]ú-ma-'-ár STT 151:24f.

1. consent — a) in OB, Mari (in secular contexts only): aqbīkumma a-an-nam tā pulanz ni I told you (to give the silver) and you consented VAS 16 19:10, cf. annītam ana aḥ[ija] kâta aqbi aḥī atta a-an-na-am tā pulanni VAS 7 200:16, iqbūšumma a-an-nam ītapal TCL 1 20:15′, also TCL 17 73:7, 18 101:17, PBS 7 84:5, 104:5, VAS 16 29:4, TCL 7 68:12, Kraus AbB 1 67:16, 68:9 and 13, wr. a-na-am CT 33 21:16, an-nam Kraus AbB 1 16 r. 7, and passim; anāku mīnam aqabb[i] ša a-an-nam appa[lu] what should I say to express my approval? TCL 18 85:14; umma

šunuma damiq a-an-nam ītaplunim thev "Fine" (and thus) expressed their Sumer 14 62 No. 36:8; inanna PN ulammidma a-an-na-am ītaplannima now I informed PN and he has expressed his consent to me PBS 7 108:18; kunāšam ša an-na tāpulanni ... šūbilam send me the emmer wheat which you have agreed (to send) PBS 7 120:7, cf. Kraus AbB 1 15:11; nin (ni) ma a-an-na ul āpul they summoned me but I was not agreeable CT 4 19a:9; a-anna-am apulšu express your consent to him Sumer 14 32 No. 13:15, cf. also TCL 18 86:10, 98:6, PBS 774:20, CT 4 19a:18, etc., cf. ištu ša a-an-nam up-lu (for aplu) Frank Strassburger Keilschrifttexte No. 35 r. 13, ana 30 še.gur a-an-nam uštāpilanni he has made me agree to (the delivery of) thirty gur (of barley) TCL 18 123:22; exceptionally in legal texts: PN a-an-nam īpul PN conceded TCL 1 157:46, cf. also inūma a-an-nam īpuluninnima PBS 8/2 175:1; in Mari: šû a-an-na-am īpulšunūti ARM 2 137:40; in Elam: a-an-na īpulanni MDP 22 165:7; note with nadānu: PN ana PN₂ an-na-a-am iddin YOS 8 141:33.

b) other oces.: Enlil ša qibīt pīšu la in= nennû u an-na-šu kīnu la innettiqu whose word cannot be changed, whose reliable consent cannot be transgressed MDP 2 p. 111 vii 47; ša a-NAM(?)-a-am īpuluka ibbala[k= kat] he who gave you his consent will renege on it YOS 10 40:14 (OB ext.), cf. [ša] ul-la i-pu-lu(!)-ka an-nam ip(!)-pal-ka bēl nukurtika salīma išapparka he who gainsaid you will agree with you, your enemy will ask for peace STT 309:34 and 308:34, also [ša ulla īpuluka] an-nam ippalka bēl nukurtika salīma išapparka CT 20 49:16 and KAR 423 i 63 (SB ext.); DN an-nam ēpuš DN gave her consent RA 46 90:41 (OB Epic of Zu); kî amat an-ni sebâta if you want an order giving permission ABL 291:19 (NB); ša ina an-ni-ku-un [...] ittallaku (the king) who marches [triumphantly] with your (the gods') approval OIP 2 63 c 9 (Senn.); in personal names: $^{\mathfrak{l}}I$ -na-an-ni-ša- DU -akI-Live-According-to-Her-Approval 163:46 (MB), and see Stamm Namengebung 197, cf. also An-ni-DINGIR CT 8 49b:27 (OB), and see Ranke PN 105.

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2. positive divine answer to a query (usually through extispicy) -a) referring specifically to extispicy: têrētuja išara u ilum a-na-am ipulanni my omens were fine and the god (thus) expressed his consent ARM 3 42:14, also ibid. 84:25; the enemy will perform an extispicy ša ilum a-an-nam la ippalušu to which the god will not give a positive answer RA 33 173:38 (Mari); têrēti kî pî ištēn indahharama ēpuluinni an-nu kēnu (all) the extispicies were unanimous, they gave me a reliable positive answer Borger Esarh. 82 r. 23; ina an-ni-šú-nu kēni šēr takilti ištapparunimma through their reliable positive answer they repeatedly gave me messages through trust-inspiring extispicies ibid. ina an-ni šūguri ša Šamaš gurādi ša uzu.meš tikilti ... ušaštira amūti upon the precious positive answer of heroic Šamaš, who wrote trust-inspiring omens on the exta TCL 3 319 (Sar.); ina libbi UDU.NITÁ NE-i izizzamma an-na gi.na ... šuknamma be present in this sheep and prepare a reliable positive answer for me PRT 45 plus Knudtzon Gebete No. 116 r. 16, and passim in these texts in this formula; bīri abrēma DN u DN2 īpuluinni an-na kīni I made an extispicy and Samaš and Adad gave me a reliable positive answer CT 34 31 ii 54 (Nbn.), cf. ana Šamaš ... [ša] ina bīri ītanap[palu] an-nim kīnim VAB 4 170 B vii 63 (Nbk.).

b) referring to Šamaš and Adad: [Šamaš $u \ Ad \ ad \dots b \bar{e} l \bar{e} \ b \bar{i} r i \dots purus \hat{e} \ i parras u \ \bar{s} u$ a]n-na kīna ippalušu (then) the lords of divination, Šamaš and Adad, will make the decision for him and give him a reliable answer BBR No. 1-20:125; tēm DN u DN₂ almadma an-na ki- (nu) īpuluinni I sought to learn the decision of Šamaš and Adad and they gave me a reliable answer OIP 2 137:29 (Senn.); DN u DN₂ ina bīri išālma an-nu kēnu *īpulušu* he asked Šamaš and Adad in an extispicy and they gave him a reliable answer Borger Esarh. 40 i 13, cf. [Šamaš bēl dī]ni Adad bēl bīri an-na gi.na īpuluinni BA 5 693 No. 46 8 (royal inser.), cf. also Thompson Esarh. pl. 15 ii 19 (Asb.); ašrāti DN u DN₂ ... ašte'ēma DN u DN₂ an-na kīnu ītappaluinni I visited the shrines of Šamaš and Adad and Šamaš and

Adad repeatedly gave me reliable answers YOS 1 45 i 15 (Nbn.); an-na šalimti purussā kīni ša šalāmu šiprija a propitious answer and a reliable decision concerning the termination of my work VAB 4 254 i 28 (Nbn.); DN DN₂ u DN₃ ... an-nim kīnim ušaškinu ina têrtija Šamaš, Adad, and Marduk had a reliable answer placed in the exta (consulted) for me VAB 4 102 ii 25 (Nbk.), and passim in NB royal; Šamaš ... ša ašalluka an-na GI.NA ap(a)lanni O Šamaš, whom I am asking, give me a reliable answer PRT 16:1, and passim in this phrase.

- c) referring to astrological omens: arhiz šamma Sinu Šamaš...an-nu kēnu ētap < pa>lu ahāmeš every month, sun and moon, (by) being at the same (altitude above the horizon, one rising and one setting,) gave me reliable oracular answers Borger Esarh. 18:48, cf. Sin Šamaš ina an-ni-šu-nu kēni arhišam išta[ppazruni...] Streck Asb. 210:6, see Bauer Asb. 287:19.
- **d)** other occs.: $an-nu-um \ k\bar{\imath}num$ (apod., between tazbiltu deferment and niphu undecided) CT 39 41:5 (SB Alu); an-na kīna aplininnima STT 73:96, see Reiner, JNES 19 34; to Aššur and the great gods qātī aššīma an-na (var. a-an-na) kīna ešeriš ēpuluninni I prayed and they straightway gave me a positive oracular answer AOB 1 118 iii 13 (Shalm, I), cf. a-an-na-šu kēna ašālma I asked for his (Aššur's) positive oracular answer Weidner Tn. 36 No. 25:5, also ina emūqī sīrāte ša Aššur ... ina an-ni kēni ša Šamaš ...ina tukulti ša ilāni rabûti AKA 63 iv 44 (Tigl. I); an-našú-un kēnu la mušpēlu attakilma I trusted their (the gods') positive and unchangeable oracular consent Borger Esarh. 83 r. 27; ina an-ni-ku-nu išarūtam lullik (see išarūtu mng. 2) BMS 53:5; ša ... an-na-šu ilu mamman la e-nu-ú (Šamaš) whose positive answer no god can change BMS 60:8, see MVAG 23/1 p. 40:4; Samaš, the great lord ša $an-na-\check{s}\check{u}$ an-nu(var. -na) ullašu ullu (var. ulla) whose yes remains yes, whose no, no RA 21 129 K.2495:11, var. from dupls. CT 34 8:22, K.2776:8, cf. *Ištar* . . . *ša an-na-šá an-nu* Biggs Šaziga 28:26; an-nu kīnu ana šarri ...

annu annû

lišatlimuma may they (the gods of Nippur) present the king with reliable oracular answers ABL 797:10 (NB); šiptu ša Asalluhi nişirtu ša Marduk an-nu kīnu ša Ea the conjuration of DN, the secret lore of DN₂, the oracular assent of Ea Köcher BAM 248 iii 4, (in parallelism to qībukki) note a-nu-uk-ki AfO 19 52 r. iii 140; obscure: an-na-šú ikaššad (var. to izimtašu ikaššad RA 38 33 vii 19) Sumer 8 23 vii 19 (hemer.); išissu NU GI.NA ina an-ni išissu GI.NA his situation is not stable, in the positive(?) case: situation is stable Dream-book 329 r. ii 24, see ibid. 287 n. 138.

In BIN 7 27:11, read (la) kī'am.

annu in ša anni s.; guilty; SB*; cf. arnu. lú.nam.tag = ša an-ni-im, ša še-er-tim OB Lu A 481 f.

ša an-ni linnadinma šunu liktūnu let the guilty one be delivered (to be killed), so that they (the other gods) can be reinstituted En. el. VI 16.

annu see arnu.

annû (anniu, hanniu, fem. annītu) pron.; this, that; from OAkk., OA, OB on; wr. syll. (note OB annuttim PBS 7 128:11, ARM 2 55:11, annittam JCS 11 107 CUA 30:11f., in NA also hanniu and hannû) and (in med.) šeš, (in math. and PRT) NE; cf. annakam, annānum, annikī'am, *annīnû, anniš, annišam, annittān, annukâ, annukanna.

a.na.àm.ne.e = $me \cdot nu \cdot \hat{u}$ an- $nu \cdot \hat{u}$ Erimhuš IV 222; ne.[e] = $[an \cdot nu \cdot \hat{u}]$ Antagal VIII 129; ne.e = $nig.[e] = [an] \cdot [nu \cdot \hat{u}]$ Emesal Voc. III 157; lú.ne.a, lú.ne.ir, lú.e.ra = $an \cdot ni \cdot a \cdot am$ OBGT I 324ff. and similar 327-43; lú.e.bi.da.àm = $q\acute{a} \cdot dum$ $an \cdot ni \cdot i \cdot im$ ibid. 301 and similar 304-323, note [ki.lú].ne.šè = $a \cdot na$ se- $e \cdot er$ $an \cdot ni \cdot i \cdot im$ (beside ana sēr anummūtim) ibid. 338; [lú.x].meš = $an \cdot ni \cdot i \cdot tum$ NBGT III i 12, lú.še.ne.meš = $a \cdot ni \cdot i \cdot tum$ $ma \cdot an \cdot nu$ ibid. 15, [x].še.[x.(x)] = $an \cdot nu \cdot um$ $ma \cdot an \cdot nu$ ibid. 6.

 $\dot{\mathbf{u}} \dot{\mathbf{v}} = an\text{-}na\text{-}tu \ lu \cdot \dot{u}$ Diri II 128; [... à]m = anni-tum ši-i OBGT I 897; $\lceil g\dot{\mathbf{u}} \rceil$.še.[t]a = iš-tu an-nu NBGT III i 7.

ne.en.nam di.ku₅ dNanna.kam: an-nu-úum dīnu ša Sin this is the decision of Sin PBS 1/2 135:42f.; dUtu ud.da ne.e lugal.e... u.me. ni.sikil: dutu ina ūmi an-ni-i šarri ... ullilšu O Šamaš, purify the king this very day OECT 6 p. 54 r. 21f., cf. ud.sar ne.e: askaru an-nu-ú 4R 25 iii 54f., inim.inim.ma ne.e: [ina] šipti an-ni-ti CT 16 35:42f.; dUtu ne.e.ta šu.[ni] bu.ra.àm: dutu ina an-ni-ti qāssu lissub through this (incantation) may Šamaš remove its (the disease's) hand CT 16 23:354f.

níg.nam.hé.a [...] (later recension u_4 nam.hé.àm bí.in.d u_{11} .ga.a.ni): mlm-ma an-na-a ša iq-bu-šu Angim IV 41; a u_4 .bi u_4 .bi u_4 .bi a gi $_6$.bi [gi $_6$.bi]: an-nu-u UD.MEŠ-šú an-nu-u mu-[šu-šu] OECT 6 pl. 15 r. 4f.; note the obscure lú.ne.na.àm = an-na-šu OBGT Ia i 5', and lú.a.li.me.eš = an-na-šu-nu ibid. 8'f.

an-ni-a-am (gloss to ne) Kramer SLTN 35 i 12, see PAPS 107 497; $^{\text{ni-e}}$ NE = an-nu-ú CT 41 25:9 (Comm. to Alu XVII); ŠEŠ = an-nu-ti RA 28 134 ii 4 (med. comm.).

- a) in OAkk.: ša ṣalmīn an-ni-in ... ušassaku anyone who desecrates these two representations SAKI 172 i 10 (Anubanini).
- b) in OA 1' in gen.: why did you not send it to me adi ūmim a-nim until this day? BIN 4 222:9, cf. a-ni-am ūmam ibid. ištu šapattim a-ni-tim from this midmonth on (we borrowed on interest) JSOR 11 136 No. 45:8', cf. ša šattim a-ni-tim KTS 12:14 and 18; kaspum a-ni-um ša bari PN u jâti this silver is held in common by PN and me CCT 1 37a:5; awīlū a-ni-ú-tum lu šībūka these men should be witnesses for you BIN 4 108:19, cf. 8 $awil\bar{u}$ a-nu-tum Bilgiç, Anatolia 8 148 No. 1:5; ana awâtim a-ni-a-tim kārum GN iddinniātima (see amatu mng. 5a) lugūtam a-ni-tám zakkīma BIN 4 110:13; make this merchandise ready for transfer CCT 3 4:15.
- 2' in independent use: mimma a-nim PN iraddiakkunūti all this PN is transporting to you (after a list of items) CCT 2 4a:9, and passim, wr. mì-ma-nim TuM 1 16f r. 8', exceptionally: mimma a-ni-ú-tim TCL 14 58:10'; ana a-ni-a-tim imgurunimma CCT 3 15:26; a-ni-ú-tum lu idiu these (men) know (about it) CCT 3 41a:27; the very day you hear my messages šībē a-ni-ú-tim u a-ni-ú-tim ḥirma=ma have all the (names of the) witnesses written on a case-enclosed tablet TCL 19 62:22; aššiāti a-ni-a-tim tattawūma for this (reason) you say such (things) KTS 6:14; a-ni-a-tum ana ilī damqâ are these (acts) pleasing to the gods? Balkan Letter 57;

maḥar a-ni-e-ma ikir ula ka'in deny or confirm before these (men)! (possibly dual) TCL 21 270:11, also, wr. maḥar a-ni-fen](or: -fel)-ma Kienast ATHE 48:35, also CCT 1 47b:16, KT Blanckertz 18 r. 17', cf. maḥar a-ni-ú-tim aplanni BIN 4 105:11; lu a-ni-ú-tum-ma ša pê these (men) should be (witnesses) for the utterance CCT 1 45:38; tuppum ... illakamma a-num imuat should the tablet (concerning x silver) arrive here, this (present) one will become invalid TCL 4 89:3; note the idiom: a-ni-tám la a-ni-tám whether or not CCT 2 26a:22, Kienast ATHE 64:46, and passim, also a-ni-tám u la a-ni-tám TCL 20 114:21.

- c) in OB 1' in gen.: ša-wi-ra-an a-ni-an these two rings PBS 5 156 r. 4 (early OB); mīnum šapārum an-nu-um ša tašpurim what is this message which you (fem.) sent me? VAS 16 63:5; ana epēšim an-ni-i-im kî la taplaḥ have you not been afraid to do such a thing? LIH 55:17; 8 LÚ.MEŠ an-nu-ti-in these eight men ibid. 13:16, and passim with nunnation (see discussion); note with inversion for emphasis: an-nu-um maškānum ḥabit that storage place was robbed PBS 7 108:27; an-ni-a-ti gullulātika lu tīdi you know these machinations of yours ibid. 94:32; an-nu-ú dabūbum ibid. 75:11.
- in independent use: an-nu-um-ma tēmšunu ana sērini ammīnim la išpuram why has that one not sent us a report on them? PBS 7 42:21; an-ni-a-am amši ul igabbi he must not say: I forgot this VAS 8 52:26, also CT 8 1a:7; á-ni-tam ligbīma this (i.e., the preceding) he should proclaim CH xli 39, cf. á-ni-a-tim ibid. xliv 85; an-nu-ú-um ša ana tuppi nudunnû la tuhhû this (the property listed above) which does not pertain to the tablet, (added gloss?) dowry Grant Bus. Doc. 65:16; an-ni-tam abī atta taqbi'am this you, my father, have said to me (after a quota-CT 2 12:17, cf. OECT 3 35:15; an-ni-a-tim on account of all this Bagh. Mitt. 2 59 iv 14, 23, and passim; aššum mīnim an-nitum iqqabbi why should this be said? ibid. 7, cf. ana mīnim an-ni-tam tēpuš Fish Letters 14:22; an-ni-a-tum damqâ is this good? Sumer 14 38 No. 16:5', as against damga an-

ni-a-tum ša PN . . . illikamma ibid. 67 No. 42:10; mīnum an-nu-um ša nūnī maskūtim tušābilam what is this that you sent bad fish? TCL 17 mimma a-ni-im Waterman Bus. Doc. 14:10; note the idioms: tēmam an-ni-a-am la an-ni-a-am ... PN liblam PN should bring either an affirmative or a negative answer CT 2 10a:20, $t\bar{e}mka$ an-ni-a-[am] [u l]a an-ni-aa-am VAS 16 170:12f., also an-ni-tam la anni-tam šupriššu(!) CT 6 21b: 20, PBS 7 56: 10, ef. also ABIM 22:8, an-ni-it-tam la an-ni-i[t-t]am JCS 11 107 CUA 30:11f., and note (with suffixes) an-ni-it-ka la an-ni-it-ka ula tašpuram you have not sent me word about your consent or refusal OECT 3 67:19, 25, also ABIM an-ni-it-ku-nu-ú la an-ni-it-ku-nu [x] Kraus AbB 1 81:45f., also SIL 33:7f., cited von Soden, ZA 40 198; an-nu-ú-tu u an-nu-ú(!)tu(!) ina $q\bar{a}t$ PN all that is the responsibility of PN BA 5 489 No. 10:9f., cf. an-nu-ú-um u an-nu-ú-um zaku TCL 17 2:28, also warkat an-[ni-im] u an-ni-i[m] Grant Smith College 254:17, an-ni-a-am u an-ni-a-am JCS 17 82 No. ištu an-ni-a-am u an-ni-a-am nit= tablam Bagh. Mitt. 2 56 i 21.

d) in Mari and Shemshāra: a-ni-u-um kī'am iššakin this (is) how (the configuration of the liver) was (at the extispicy) RA 35 p. 42f. No. 7:5 (liver model), and passim in these texts; ištu an-nu-um kunnu after this has been enacted RA 35 2 i 20 and ii 8 (rit.); an-ni-tamma ana bēlija ul ašpur this I did not report to my lord ARM 2 24 r. 19', cf. an-ni-tum ... mādiš damqat ibid. 92:7; ana an-ni-i[m ša $\delta e - i \mid m \mid i \leq \hat{u}$ to the one who already has barley ARM 1 16:20; mannum an-nu-um taklum ša annānum izzazzuma who is the one who is reliable and is present here? ARM 1 109:14 and 42; an-ni-e-tim dububšum tell him this (after a quotation) ARM 1 18:31; an-nu-um ana an-ni-i-im the one (army) together with the other (make up an army of 20,000 men) ARM 1 42:41; note the idiom: an-ni-tam la an-ni-tam ... $\check{s}upra[m]$ ARM 1 19:3', ARM 2 80:23, ARMT 13 6:23, 29:23, and passim; anni-tam la an-ni-tam šupram Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 52 SH 856:16f.; an-ni-a-tim iqab= bûnikkum they are telling you such things ibid. 81 SH 812:62.

- e) in Elam: eqlum an-nu-um ibbaqqarma if this field becomes the object of litigation MDP 23 205:17, also, with bītu an-nu-ú ibid. 239:17, wr. an-nu MDP 24 353:21, and passim; umma 10 šībū an-nu-tu-ma these ten witnesses declared MDP 22 162:14, cf. 6 an-nu-tu muškēnū MDP 23 327:4; an-ni-tam ašpu[r...] MDP 18 244:9 (let.).
- f) in MB: ina ebūri an-ni-i ina MN u [MN₂] during this summer, in the months Tammuz and Ab EA 4:41; an-na-ti-ma tāmirāti nadâti luṣbat I will take over these abandoned regions PBS 1/2 63:18, cf. ibid. 20; ana māti an-ni-ti illikamma AfO 10 2:4; an-ni-ta niqtabi umma this we said EA 8:10, cf. aššum an-ni-ti-im-ma EA 4:17, kî an-ni-ta amata iqbūni ibid. 10; [a]n-ni-ti ul qīpāku this I do not believe JCS 6144:10; an-ni-ta-am [ana bē]lija aqbī this I told my lord Aro, WZJ 8 573 HS 115:36 (all letters).
- g) in Bogh.: whatever fortresses of RN which are situated on the Euphrates an-nuti-ma likillu these they may keep (but they must not seize any other city on the Euphrates) KBo 1 1 r. 33; an-na-a-ti PN išappara these things PN writes me (after a quotation) KBo 1 10:30 (let.), cf. ahua mārē šipri aššum an-ni-ti iptaras has my brother stopped (sending) messengers for this reason? ibid. 40; sābē an-nu-tum u mātāti ul-la-tum alte'išunūti I overcame these men and those (aforementioned) countries KBo 1 1:22, but $s\bar{a}b\bar{e}$ an-nu-tum u mātāti an-nu-tum ibid. 15f.; nīš ilāni an-nu-ti (swear) by these gods (standing here) KBo 11 r. 64; akî ašūhi an-ni-i like this fir cone KBo 1 3 r. 29; $tuppa \ an-n[u-u]$ (colophon) KBo 1 4 iv 50; an-nu-ut-tum ... lištappaku ... an-nu-ut-tum lištazzuku KBo 1 11 obv.(!) 19f., an-nu-ú kaspa lubulta ... anaddin I will give this silver, clothing (etc.) ibid. 30 (Uršu story), see Güterbock, ZA 44 116.
- h) in EA and RS: mātu an-ni-tum ša ahija māssu u bītu an-ni-tum ša ahija bīssu this land belongs to my brother and this house to my brother EA 19:70 (let. of Tušratta); aššum an-ni-ti ahtadu dannišma I was very happy over this ibid. 52; an-nu-ú šū šurrumma this indeed is certain (that we

- love each other) ibid. 27; tuppi an-nu-ú tuppi GN this tablet is a tablet sent from GN EA 100:1; Lú an-nu-ú tamkārija this man is a trader of mine EA 39:14 (let. from Cyprus); an-nu-um ana halliq māt šarri ... juba'u this one seeks to destroy the land of the king EA 250:55; šunumamē an-nu-tum-me-e gab: bašunumamē hurāṣa la epšamamē all this is in fact not made of gold EA 20:51 (let. of Tušratta); an-nu-ú arnūja an-nu-ú hītūja this only is my crime and this only my sin EA 253:18f.; ra'amūtu an-nu-ú šû is this friendship? EA 26:45 (let. of Tušratta); an-nu-tum awâtika these are your own words EA 1:65 (let. from Egypt); note for the use of annû in the same sense as amur (see amāru mng. 7): annu-ú ananşur āl šarri behold, I hold the city of the king EA 151:6, cf. EA 92:23, 202:15, and passim; šanītam an-nu-ú furthermore behold EA 256:29; an-nu-ú inanna behold, now (Aziru has attacked us) EA 125:19, also EA 102:11, and passim; mannummē ša rikilta an-ni-ta ušašnâ anybody who alters this treaty MRS 9 157 RS 17.146:48; ul ana muh= hijâ an-nu-u ulazzanmi does this one want to make fun of me? ibid. 222 RS 17.383:15.
- i) in Nuzi: an-nu-tu₄ unâtu ša PN these are the objects belonging to PN (after an enumeration) TCL 9 1:25, cf. (after a list of witnesses) an-nu-ti Lú.meš šībūti RA 23 144 No. 10:38, ef. an-nu-ti ša tuppi an-ni-ti šatru JEN 554:43, also (after a list of women) annu-tu₄ ša qāt PN JEN 503:22; an-nu-um ŠE.MEŠ ina bīt karīti labīri ina šatti an-ni-im nadin this barley was given out from the old barn this year RA 23 159 No. 68:4 and 6, cf. ina aššum an-nu-ti siparri HSS 9 29:10; note the idiom: a-an-ni-mi an-nu-ú ù an-nu-ú nīdēmami yes, we (witnesses) know all this AASOR 16 75:25.
- j) in MA: adi tuppī dannata išatturu anni-tu-ma dannat until they write me (another) valid tablet, the present one remains valid KAJ 12:21; mimma an-ni-ú aššum la mašā'e šatīr all this has been written down in order that it not be forgotten KAJ 256:12; ištu MN... līme PN adi MN₂ UD.25.KAM li-me an-ni-e-ma from the month MN, in the eponymy of

PN, to the 25th of the month MN₂ in the same eponymy KAJ 182:6; kunukku an-ni-ú kunuk tupšarri this seal is the seal of the scribe (beside a seal impression) KAJ 307:16; ša riksa an-ni-a e[ttiq]uni whoever transgresses this ordinance AfO 17 288:108 (harem ef. $q\bar{e}p\bar{u}te$ an-nu- \acute{u} -te ibid. 286:101; ina 2 šanāte an-na-te during these two years KAV 1 vi 50 (Ass. Code § 45), cf. ina 1 urah ūmāte an-na-a-te during this full month KAV 2 iii 39 (Ass. Code B § 6); hīţu an-ni-ú this is a crime KAV I vii 85 (Ass. Code § 50); tal= laktušu išāssu kî an-ni-im-ma the procedure (and the condition of) the fire are as before Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 39 KAR 140 r. 3.

k) in kudurrus: DN u DN₂ EN misri u kudurri an-ni-i Ninurta and Gula, patrons of boundaries and of this kudurru BE 1/2 149 iii 2; šum kudurri an-ni-i name of this kudurru BBSt. No. 4 title line 2, and passim, note: asumittu an-ni-i-tu this figured monument (contains three copies of legal documents) ibid. No. 3 vi 26; eqlu a-anna ul nidit šarri this field is not a royal gift ibid. No. 8 Add. B 2, and passim in this spelling in this text; kî pî an-nim-ma in this relationship (enumeration follows) ibid. No. 36 v 18; ša dabābi an-na-a innû VAS 1 70 ii 6; naphar an-nu-tu mukinnu ibid. v 20; an-nu-um-ma lu rē'û mupahhiru saphūti this one is the shepherd, the one who gathers in the scattered VAS 1 37 i 32.

1) in NA (leg. and adm.): $n\bar{\imath}\check{s}$ DN DN₂ ... naphar ilāni an-nu-te rabûte ša GN by Aššur, Samaš (etc.), all these (images of the) great gods of Assyria ADD 651 r. 8; ina kūm nikkassē an-nu-te nipallaḥka instead of (paying for) these assets (listed above), we will do service for you VAS 1 96:13; lu Lú. MEŠ-e an-nu-te lu mārēšunu either these (mentioned) men or their sons ADD 211 edge 3; naphar an-ni-u ša pan Aššur all this (to be brought) before Aššur ADD 1005 r. 12, also ADD 1031 r. 6, naphar an-ni-ú ša ekalli ADD 810:11 and r. 7, and passim in ADD, also naphar an-nu-te ADD 912 r. 5, 761:5, and passim; UDU. NIM an-ni-ú this spring lamb (was not brought from its fold for a sacrifice) AfO 8 18:10, cf. qaqqudu an-ni-u la qaqqudu ša UDU. NIM this head is not the head of the spring lamb (but the head of Mati'ilu) ibid. 21, and passim in this treaty.

m) in NA (letters): $[m\bar{u}]\check{s}u$ an-ni-'-u this night ABL 669:8; šikin mursija an-ni-iu-u the (lit.: this) nature of my disease ABL 391:9; nuhatimmu an-ni-u ABL 1372 r. 6; elippāte an-na-te ABL 985:5; an-ni-ú tēmu ša PN ... ina muhhija issapra this is the report which PN sent me ABL 197 r. 4; an-ni-ú hūlu ana GN this is the road to Parsua ABL 311:12: an-nii-u tēnšunu this (the preceding quotation) is their report ABL 548 r. 8, cf. an-ni-u šūtu tēnšunu ABL 43 r. 28; an-ni-ú rīhti dabābi ša egerti panitti this is the balance of the text of the previous letter ABL 435:1; an-ni-u $pi\check{s}ir[\check{s}u]$ this is its (the omen's) interpretation an-nu-te rabûti ša ... la ABL 565:10; iddinuni these (aforementioned) are the officials who have not made their deliveries an-nu-ti šunu udê ša ēpušuni ABL 43:10; these are the utensils which they manufactured ABL 438 r. 7; an-nu-te parrisūte they are liars ABL 584:7, cf. an-nu-te 9 ša ... dullu ... eppašuni these (aforementioned) nine are the ones who perform the ritual ABL 447 r. 10, and ibid. 18; naphar an-ni-'-u šû gabbu all this is the total ABL 569 r. 1; an-ni-u šû ša qabûni this is what they say ABL 37 r. 7, cf. kî an-ni-i šaţir ABL 1092:17, akî an-niie-e išappara ABL 455:11, kî an-ni-i aqtib[i] muk ABL 1116:13; la ki-i an-nim-ma-a is it not so? ABL 561:10, ef. kî pî an-nim-ma ABL 516 r. 4; la an-nu-u šû li ūtu ša tupšarrūti is this not the triumph of scholarship? ABL 1277 r. 9, cf. la ki-i an-ni-e . . . qabi ABL 656 r. 18; umā an-nu-u-ni mār šiprija illaka now, this messenger of mine is about to leave TCL 9 68:5; note: an-nu-ti ana raksūti annu-ti ana mār šipri an-nu-ti ana Anše ša pithallāti some to the fully equipped soldiers, some to the couriers, (and) some to the mounted men ABL 304:9ff.; kî an-ni-e agtibaššunu nūk I said to them as follows Iraq 17 p. 127:23; wr. hannû, etc.: ilāni ša bīti ha-an-ni-i the gods of this temple ABL 872:6, ana Lú ha-ni-u ladbub let me speak with this man ABL 787 r. 6; ha-nu-u-te lu

ina panīka these should be under your charge ABL 121:8, also sābē ḥa-an-nu-ti ABL 300:3; ḥa-nu-te luridūnē Iraq 17 139:38; akî ḥa-nim-ma in this way ABL 1110:13, cf. kî ḥa-ni-ma ABL 1389 r. 10; kî ḥa-an-ni-i-e ABL 687 r. 9, akî ḥa-an-ni-ma ABL 358:29, kî ḥa-an-ni-e Wiseman Treaties 604 and 610.

- n) in NB: $ul \ k\hat{\imath} \ p\hat{\imath} \ an-ni-i \ \check{s} \ arru \ldots \ \check{t} \ \bar{e} \ m$ iškunanni umma did not the king order me as follows ABL 846:6; an-na-a zittu ša PN this (listed above) is the share of PN BE 8 123:10, and passim in NB leg., cf. an-na zēru ša PN Camb. 375:17; whosoever changes riksu ša im šaţāri an-na-a the agreement on this clay document BRM 2 45:29, and passim; an-nu-tu mukinnē ša ina panīšunu . . . adanna iškunu these are the witnesses in whose presence they established the term (names follow) Watelin Kish 3 pl. 13 W. 1929, 145:1, and passim, also an-nu-tu mukinnē (after their names) BIN 1 142:22; mimma rašûtu gabbi elat an-na-' every claim except this one BRM 184:14; ina pani PN an-na-a in the presence of the abovementioned PN BOR 4 131:17; PN an-ni-ti īpul umma PN answered the following Nbn. 1113:16.
- o) in hist.: minûssunu itti minûte an-ni-te [...]- $ru \, \tilde{e}zib$ he recorded their (the captured animals') number with the present number AKA 143 iv 33 (Aššur-bēl-kala?); 2 nāmarī annu-ti these two towers AOB 1 130 r. 1 (Shalm. I); ālāni ša šēp an-na-te u šēpē ammâte ša GN the towns on this and the other side of the Tigris AKA 377 iii 103, and passim; TA ušmāni an-ni-te-ma attumuš I moved out from this camp AKA 307 ii 39; ina līme an-ni-ma (var. KI.MIN-ma) in the same eponymy 278 i 69; an-nu-te kappīšunu ... ubattiq annu-te appīšunu ... ubattiq from some I cut off their hands, from others their noses AKA 294 i 117, cf. ibid. 285 i 90f.; whosoever finds this tablet an-na-a mina iqabbû and says "What is this?" AKA 172 r. 18 (all Asn.); I engraved kî an-ni-i ina šēpēšunu idullu how they (the monsters of Tiamat) were moving forward on their feet OIP 2 141:15; ina libbi an-nim-ma hikim learn through this (in-

scription) ibid. r. 9 (Senn.); an-nu-te KAR. MEŠ KASKAL.MEŠ these are the harbors and roads (list follows) Borger Esarh. 108 iii 18 (treaty with Tyre); all of them said an-nu-u(var. $-\acute{u}$) šarrani this one is our king ibid. 44 i 77, cf. an-nu-ú māru rēdútija ibid. 40 i 12; an-naa-te ašmēma I heard this (cited prophecy, and put my trust in the words of Sin) Streck Asb. 32 iii 127; ilāni . . . mala ina musarê an-nie šatru all the gods whose names are written in this inscription ibid. 90 x 114; ultu an-na-a ētappušu after I had done this ibid. 250:12; an-ni-u ša ina muhhi talli ša DN this is (written) upon the carrying pole of Ningal (colophon) ibid. 292:22 (NA); kî an-na-' ina muhhi şalmu ... šaţir CT 34 35 iii 42 (Nbn.); DN ša qaqqaru a-ga-a iddinu ša šamê an-nu-tu iddinu VAB 3 101 § 1:4 (Dar.); anāku bīt limnu.meš an-nu-tu attapal I destroyed the temple of these false (gods) Herzfeld API 30:31 (Xerxes Ph), cf. ina dāta an-na-40, and KUR.KUR.MEŠ an-ni-e-ti ibid. 49.

p) in lit.: an-nu-ú ūmu ša dam nišēka umakkaru namê qerbēti this is the day on which the blood of your people will drench the open country and the fields Tn.-Epic "iii" 32; an-nu-um-ma simat ilūti this is proper (behavior) toward the gods Lambert BWL 104:138, and cf. an-nu-um-ma (in difficult VAS 10 214 vii 18 (OB Agušaja); context) likūnma an-nu-ú zikiršu may this name of his endure En. el. VII 54; an-ni(var. -nam) linnadinma šunu liktūnu so that this one can be extradited so that the (others) can remain (alive) En. el. VI 16; an-nam(var. -na) Bābilī šubat narmēkunu this is Babylon, your (new) dwelling place ibid. 72; Marduk an-ni-tu ina šemēšu when Marduk heard this ibid. 55, and passim in the epical lit.; an-ni-tu-me-e (var. an-nu-ú) ahātaki Ištar this is she, your sister Ištar CT 15 45:26, cf. an-ni-tu-me-e (var. $an-nu-\acute{u}$) $an\bar{a}ku$ this is I (drinking water with the Anunnaki) ibid. 32, vars. from KAR 1:25 and 33; $an-nu-\acute{u} \, \check{s} \, \hat{u}$ this is he Gilg. I iv 8; mindēma an-nu-ú muna'i[ru] certainly this one is a murderer Gilg. X i 13; ana mušīti an-ni-ti ana līlâti an-na-ti for tonight, for this evening (incipit of a song) KAR 158 r. vii 23; an-nu-ú șibûtu ša hūdu kabatti this one

is what a happy heart wishes for ibid. 4; $an-nu-u \ \check{su} \ an-nu-u \ \check{salam} \ \check{su}$ this (figurine) is he, this is his representation! KAR 267 r. 10, dupl. BMS 53:15, cf. dutu an-nu-[tú šu]-nu an-nu-tú şalmēšunu KAR 80 r. 11; an-nu-u eninnama kaššāptu nakratanni this then is the witch who is my enemy Maqlu VIII 59; dutu an-nu-ti ēpišūa dutu an-nu-ti muštē: pišūa these (figurines), Šamaš, are those who bewitch me, these are those who make others bewitch me AfO 18 289:1; ina zumur šerri mār ilišu an-ni-e from the body of this child, son of his personal deity 4R 58 i 10, see ZA 16 168 (Lamaštu); šammu an-na-a NAG-[ma ina] šam-me(!) an-ni-e lublut when I drink this potion, let me get well through this potion KAR 73:22; kīma šūmi an-ni-i iqallapuma just as they peel this onion Surpu V-VI 60, and passim in refs. describing magic manipulations; anyone who an-na-a izammuru sings this (and mentions Assurbanipal) KAR 105 (= 361) r. 6; dumqu têrti an-ni-ti ūmi maḥrâ āmurma the good omens of this extispicy I observed already on the first day (after list of omens) VAB 4 268 ii 20 (Nbn.); an-ni-tu ana pan Ištar ... tamannu recite this poem before Ištar STC 2 84:109; an-na-a ša ana Sin ina attalî izzamir this is what was sung for the moon god during an eclipse BRM 4 6:14; an-nu-ú ša ina parakki... iggabbû this is what is recited in the shrine (at the edge of the canal) Pallis Akîtu pl. 8:14; nēpiša an-na-a ša teppuš tarbû immar a novice may attend this rite which you are performing (but an outsider must not) RAcc. 16 iii 29; kīma an-nam 3-šú taqtabû after you have spoken the above three times KAR 64 r. 14, and passim in such contexts, cf. [kīma] an-nam ana pan Samaš iddabbu ibid. 34, dupl. KAR 221:13; adi agammaru an-na-am-ma akaššadu tazzimtu until I achieve this and obtain my wish BHT pl. 6 ii 10; EGIR an-ni-i after this (you perform the exorcistic ritual) LKA 120 ultu an-ni-i ina alāk[ika] when you leave from here STT 28 vi 7', see AnSt 10 126 (Nergal and Ereškigal).

q) in omens: usurper kings will rise all around the country an-nu-ù-um imaqqut an-nu-ù-um itebbi one will fall, another will

succeed YOS 10 11 ii 6; an-ni-tum rēštītum this is the first (report) YOS 10 8:24, cf. anni-tum piqittum this is the control (i.e., the second) report ibid. 37; $an-ni-tum \, \delta a \, PN$ this is the report concerning PN ibid. 7:8, 21, and 32; an-ni-tum amūtum ša šarrim RN this is (a model of) the liver relevant to king RN YOS 10 1:1 (all OB ext.); an-ni-tu usurtašu this is an illustration of it CT 31 40 r. i 8 and 11, also ibid. 14 K.2089:5; an-na-a-ti GAB.UŠ. меš these are ambiguous (omens) СТ 20 45 ii 21, cf. $an-nu-tu_4$ NE.GAR.MEŠ these (are omens which) do not count ibid. 46 iii 5; an-nu-tu, šērē ana ramanišunuma (see harāşu A mng. 7b) KAR 151:56; ina an-ne-e ša imitti damiq ša šumēli NU in that of the right it is auspicious, of the left, not Boissier DA 13 i 53 (all SB ext.); $an-ni-u \check{s}u-u (= \check{s}umu)$ ina muhhi qurbu this omen pertains to (the event) CT 28 37 K.798 r. 5 (NA Izbu report), cf. an-nu-ti mu.meš ša ina muhhi qurbūni CT 40 21 K.743:9 (Alu report).

- r) in med.: 5 ú.HI.A ŠEŠ.MEŠ these five ingredients AMT 53,10:4, and passim, note 7 Köcher BAM 246:5; Ú.HI.A ŠEŠ-ti $en\bar{u}ma$ nașmadāti an-na-a-ti taṣṣamduš when you have applied these bandages to him AMT 95,3 ii 10 + 50,6:9; mašqītu an-ni-tu nisirti šarrūti šag-lu-tu this potion is a secret reserved for royalty, (with ingredients) weighed AMT 41,1:43; naphar an-nu-ú naș: madu all this (makes up) a poultice AMT 50,3 r. 6; an-nu-tu ina napšalti ša mišittu these (ingredients are to be used) in an ointment for "stroke" RA 54 175:10.
- s) in colophons: an-nu-ti MU.MEŠ ša $p\hat{\imath}$ 2-ti IM.GÍD.[DA] Boissier DA 250 iv 22, cf. $an-nu-\hat{\imath}$ mukallimtu ša [...] CT 30 43 Bu. 89–4–26, 171 r. 6, $an-nu-\hat{\imath}$ sâtu STC 2 pl. 58:12, an-ni-u nishu mahriu CT 39 50 K.957:12; UD.MEŠ ŠE.[GA.MEŠ] an-nu-tu $\dot{\imath}$ $\dot{\imath}$
- t) in math. and astron.: an-nu-ú-um ana 2 gur mīnam imți how much less is this than

annû annūrig

two gur? TCL 18 154:12, wr. NE MKT 1 260 r. 9; for astron. refs. see ACT index s.v.

u) in seal inscriptions: šakin kunukki anni-i the wearer of this seal RA 16 80 No. 26, and passim in this phrase in MB, MA, NA, and NB seals.

Nunnation appears in the pl. and in the fem. in OB and Mari letter and legal texts, also in the Jahdunlim inscription Syria 32 14 ii 18 and iii 10. For OB refs. cf., for masc. pl. VAS 8 65:7, CT 4 6a:5, 7a:22, CT 6 34b:4, CT 8 40a:8, etc., for fem. pl. VAS 8 77:12, PBS 7 94:32, for Mari refs., see Finet L'Accadien p. 41 (annitan, annitin).

For MSL 4 164:21ff. and 177b 8 (= NBGT IV and IX), see anna "yes."

annû see anna.

annuharu see alluharu.

annukâ adv.; here; Elam, Nuzi*; cf. annû.

- a) in Elam: an-nu-ka MDP 22 149:18 (= MDP 4 No. 9); [an]-nu-ka ibid. 163:12 (= MDP 4 No. 5), an-nu-ka ibid. 29.
- b) in Nuzi: an-nu-qa-a HSS 13 316:13, an-nu-qa-a-a ibid. 16.

By-form of annikâ (see annikī'am); see allukâ and annukanna.

annukanna adv.; here(?); Elam; ef. annû. an-nu-ka-an-na MDP 22 150:14 (= MDP 4 No. 10).

See annukâ.

annukā'u (AHw. 54a) see annukâ.

annuku see annuqu.

annummiš see anummiš.

annuqu (or annuku, or ānuqu, ānuku) s.; (a piece of jewelry); OA.*

x silver ana gubabtim ša a-ni-qí ša PN tuka'ilu to the ugbabtu-priestess who held PN's a.-s Kienast ATHE 8:4; 10 gín kas: pam šīm a-ni-qí-im ša amūtim (PN brought me) ten shekels of silver, the price of one a. of amūtu-iron ibid. 39:29, cf. [a]-nu-qum ša amūtim ša ana 15 gín kaspim innidûni an a. of amūtu which was pledged for 15 shekels

of silver Golénischeff 13:1; 1 MA.NA kaspum šawirū ša suhārtim 18 gín hurāṣum a-nu-qú-ša one mina of silver is (the value of) the bracelets of the girl, 18 shekels of gold (the value of) her a.-s TCL 4 30:12, cf. a-ni-qí ša hurāṣim BIN 6 6:14, also šawirū u a-nu-qú-ú (of a woman) CCT 3 24:4; 2 a-ni-qé-en <u> ša-hi-re-en ana suhārim two a.-s and (two) anklets(?) for the boy TCL 4 108:13.

There is no convincing reason for connecting this word with unqu "ring." For BIN 6 59:25, see annaku "tin."

annūri see annūrig.

annūrig (annūri) adv.; now then, along with; NA; wr. syll. (an-nu-ri ABL 17:7, 92:11, 96:8, 221:11, 523:3, 1148:14, etc., see usage b, KAV 214:6, 19).

- a) annūrig alone 1' announcing the sending of people or goods: an-nu-rig PN ... assaprašuma with this letter I am sending PN ABL 306:2, cf. an-nu-rig ana šarri bēlija assapra ABL 1061:13, cf. also ABL 724 r. 13, ABL 157:7, and passim; PN ... an-nu-rig ina qāt mār šiprija ... ussēbilaššu now I am sending PN (to the king) with my messenger ABL 193:10, cf. an-nu-rig rab kallapāni ... ina muḥḥi šarri bēlija ussēbila ABL 1104:3, an-nu-rig kisūtu ... nussēbila ABL 1290:6, an-nu-rig kanīku ... ussēbila Iraq 17 30 No. 3:5, and passim with šūbulu.
- 2' introducing a message: an-nu-rig salmu ša kaspi gammar now the silver statue is completed ABL 531:5; an-nu-rig PN ... x napšāte nassa now PN is taking along x people ABL 245:15; an-nu-rig ina GN ... ina šep šarri anāku now I am in GN on the king's business ABL 455 r. 6, ef. an-nu-ri ina pānija šû ABL 1121:7, an-nu-rig nišē annaka šunu ABL 220 r. 3, and passim followed by nominal clause; an-nu-rig SAG.MEŠ ša mātika hamussu ... la nassa now the officials of your country are not bringing the hamuštu-tax (of GN) ABL 532:4; an-nu-rig *šarru bēlī illaka anāku lallikka* ABL 729:4, ef. ABL 205:3, cf. also Iraq 18 48 No. 33:7; annu-rig ... šarru ... aki annijē išappara now

annuš anqullu

the king writes me in this fashion ABL 455:10, and passim with verb in the present; note the writing a-nu-ri-ig ṣābēja ... ušaṣbat Iraq 18 45 No. 28:9; an-nu-rig anāku aqṭarbakkunu now then I am approaching you Iraq 21 163 No. 54:14; an-nu- $rig ... ittalk \bar{u}ni$ ABL 577:12; an-nu-rig MN MN₂ ētarbūni now the months Šabatu and Addaru have arrived ABL 1308:7, wr. an-nu-ríg assabassu ABL 132 r. 6, and passim with verb in the perfect; the king knows kî . . . uru GN-a-a . . . an-nu-rig ëtanarrabuni that the people of GN keep on infiltrating (into Babylon, etc.) ABL 572:11; note in a lit. text: an-nu-rig Lú sarsarāni annûte us: sadbibuka ussēsûnikka iltibûka now these criminals have calumniated you, have driven you out, surrounded you Craig ABRT 1 22 ii 10 (oracles for Esarh.).

- b) annūrig with umâ: umâ an-nu-ri ašappara now then I am writing you KAV 114:13, see Ebeling Stiftungen 29, also KAV 215:25, umâ an-nu-rig assaprakka Iraq 20 182 No. 39:12, also ABL 304:18, and passim, umâ an-nu-rig ... ittalkūni ABL 1349 r. 13, umâ an-nu-rig ina pan šarri ... ussēbilaššu ABL 522:10, also 331 r. 6, wr. an-nu-ri ABL 703:8, 1297 r. 10, 1161:7, umâ an-nu-ri uttammeša illaka ABL 411 r. 2.
- c) other occs.: an-nu-rig 8 šanāte issu bīt mītuni it is now eight years since he died ABL 43 r. 22; an-nu-rig PN ina pan šarri bēlija liš'ulu now, let them interrogate PN in the presence of the king, my lord ABL 167 r. 10.

annuš adv.; now; EA.

u an-nu-uš inanna ilteqi PN GN ana šâšu now Abdi-aširta has taken GN for himself EA 74:23; u an-nu-uš inanna ītezib šarru āl kittišu now the king has abandoned his loyal city EA 74:8; u an-nu-uš [i]nanna amēlūt GN tidūku bēlšu now the people of GN have killed their lord EA 75:32, cf. also, always in the sequence u an-nu-uš inanna EA 73:17, 74:29, and 76:33 (all Rib-Addi letters).

(Bezold, ZA 34 111.)

anpatu s.; (a bird); SB.*

 332ff., giš. numšir mušen = MIN ibid. 337; giš. $nu_x(\Sir)$ mušen = an-pa-tum(var. $-t\acute{u}$) = a-da-bur-tum (var. adds adammumu, q.v.) Hg. B IV 233, var. from Hg. D 346, in MSL 8/2 166 and 176; [x (x)] BUL = an-pa-t[u MUŠEN] Ea I 98b; ni-in-muš $LAGAB \times KAD = an$ -pa-tum MUŠEN A I/2:286.

giš . $nu_x^{mušen}$. $gin_x(GIM)$ kur.ra : ki-ma an-pati ina šadî Lugale VII 6, from BM 46956:6 (courtesy W. G. Lambert).

šumma an-pa(!)-[tu mušen ki.min] if an a.-bird [enters a house] CT 41 6:20 (SB Alu), cf. an-pa-tum = Mušen ${}^{d}Gu$ -la STT 400:34.

For Heb. $an\bar{a}p\bar{a}$, Syr. $anp\bar{a}$, see Zimmern Fremdw. 51.

anqullu (aqqullu) s.; (an atmospheric phenomenon); OB, MA, NA, SB; wr. syll. and (in astrol.) IZI.AN.NE.

[lú].izi.an.hun.gá.a : [š]a aq-qú-l[am ...] OB Lu A 233.

umun izi.sù.ud.gál gú.è NE.AN.NE: bēlum nāš dipāri halip an-qul-lum lord who carries the torch, clad in fiery glow BA 5 708 No. 62:4 and 6; [IZ]I.ús.sa an.na íl.la.ta: ina aq-qú-li ša ina šamê naphu in the a. which glows in the sky SBH p. 104 obv.(!) 27f.; É.bur.šú.šú.a IZI.MI.edin. na mu.[...]: É MIN ina an-qul-lum x [...] the temple [...] in a. 4R 24 No. 2:21f.

akukūtu, an-qu(var. -qul)-lu = i-ša-tú, an-qu(var. -qul)-lu = min šamê, tam-qu-ul-lu (var. mul-mul-lu) = nab-lu LTBA 2 1 iv 28 ff., dupl. 2:93 ff.

a) in lit.: adu la Šamaš nabāhu ibbīrušunu an-qu-lu even before the sun rose a. was between them LKA 62 r. 2 (MA), see Or. NS 18 35, cf. (Samaš) mušahlû ūmu mušērid anqul-lu(var. -lum) ana erseti qablu üme who brightens the day, who brings down the a. to the earth at midday Lambert BWL 136:178; $x \times x = aq-qu-ul-lu ikabbabu kî išāti the$ a.-s(?) burn like fire BBSt. No. 6 i 17 (Nbk. I); abnē ag-gul-lu ina muhhišunu azzunun (Aššur) have rained a.-stones upon them (your enemies) Craig ABRT 1 23 ii 21 (NA); eţla an-qul-lum (var. [an]-qu-la) iqabbûši when she (Lamaštu) seizes a man, they call her a. 4R 56 i 35, see 4R Add. p. 10 and ZA 16 156, var. from PBS 1/2 113:25; išāt an-qu-ul-li (parallel: išāt nabli) STT 25:10' (Epic of Zu); ašar anqu-lum ishupu where the a. has swept over [...] AfO 19 64:87; [...] an-qul-li-e mušaznin ansammu anşabtu

nuḥši (Adad) who [...] a., who lets abundance rain down LKA 53:15 and 17, see Ebeling Handerhebung 98; an-qul-lum u imhullu upassis[u] [x]-ni-šu-un the a. and evil wind wiped out their [...] MVAG 21 88 r. 11 (Kedorlaomer text).

- b) in astrol. contexts -1' in gen.: $en\bar{u}ma$ [...-ma attalû lu ša den.z]u lu ša Šamaš lu ša Ištar lu mišītu $[\ldots]$ lu rību $[lu \ldots lu \text{ AN}]$.DU $lu\ aq$ -qul- $lum\ lu\ isqu[l\bar{a}]lu\ IGI.[BAR(?)]\ if [when]$ the king ...-s] either an eclipse of the moon, or of the sun, or of Venus, or a *mišītu*, or an earthquake, or a [...], or an a., or an asqul \bar{a} luphenomenon occurs LKA 108:14 (namburbi rit.); Šamaš ... ina libbi an-qu-ul-li-e irabbi the sun sets in an a. ABL 405:20; if Samaš ina IZI.AN.NE izziz ACh Šamaš 14:73, also Thompson Rep. 183B 1, cf. (with various colors) ACh Šamaš 14:85ff., ina izi.an.ne $\acute{u}(-)$ sa-dir-ma gub ibid. 89, ina izi.an.ne ga du nu gub ibid. 90, also dutu izi.an.ne[...] Labat Calendrier p. 222:28; šumma aq-qú-ul-lu pan šamê şalil if an a. covers the entire sky ACH Šamaš 14:7; an $q\acute{u}$ -ul $l\bar{\imath}l\hat{a}ti$ evening a. RA 17 185 r. 16 (astrol. comm.), for comm., see lex. section.
- 2' with saḥāpu: šumma aq-qú-ul GIŠ.GI māta isḥup if an a. (caused by) a (burning?) marsh sweeps the country ACh Šamaš 14:1, also (with A.ZA.LU.LU wild beasts) ibid. 2, (with ṣēni sheep) ibid. 3, (with IM.GÚ) ibid. 4, (with šamê sky) ibid. 5, (with erṣeti earth) ibid. 6; šumma an-qu-ul-lum [māta i]sḥup ACh Šamaš 13:48.

Most references describe the angullu as a fiery glow, either in the sky or on the ground; in the latter case they may refer to marsh or grass fires.

The Sum. reading of the logogram IZI.AN.NE is possibly IZI.AN.BIR_x, cf. [I]ZI AN.NE = $\bar{s}\bar{\imath}r$ mu-us-na-lim Nabnitu XXII 207, see $\bar{s}\bar{\imath}ru$ D s.

ansammu see assammû.

ansamullu s.; (an official); lex.*

sag.GIR₅.GIR₅ = šam-ḫu-tú, nimgir^{ni-gir}.si = šu-sa-pi-in-nu, níg.mud.BAD = an-sa-mul-lum Erimhuš V 75ff.

If ansamullu is a phonetic variant of anza: nīnu, q.v., it may designate a person par-

ticipating in the wedding ceremony, as does susapinnu, with which this word occurs in the lex. ref. cited.

anṣabtu (inṣabtu, iṣṣabtu) s.; ring, earring; from OA, OB on; dual iṣṣabtān (OA), pl. inṣabātu; Akk. lw. in Sum. and Hitt.

an.za.ab.tu $\kappa[\grave{v}.cI] = \check{s}v$ Hh. XII 296, cf. (for rings of silver) ibid. 195, (of bronze) ibid. 101; na_4 .an.za.ab.tum du_8 . $\check{s}i.a = an$ -sa-ab-tum Hh. XVI 46, $[n]a_4$.an.za.ab.tum [za.gin] ibid. 110; lu-ul-mu-u, a-na-tum: an-sa-ab-tum CT 14 16 K.240 r. 5 (Uruanna III 184f.), cf. a-na-tu: an-sa-tu (among stones) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 4:60; lu-ul-mu-u= an-sa-[ab]-[tu] Malku VIII 24.

- a) in Ur III: 2 an.za.ab.tum kù.g[1] A 2931:1.
- b) in OA: šitta i-ṣa-áb-ta-an ša NA₄.ZA.GìN ina libbi riksim šaknanikkum two rings decorated with lapis lazuli are placed in the package for you BIN 6 179:5.
- c) in OB: a-an-sa-ab-tum KÙ.GI KI.LÁ.BI 4 GÍN a ring of gold weighing four shekels (expended from an amount of ten shekels belonging to the headman of the merchants of Larsa) Riftin 66:5; $\lceil \frac{1}{3} \rceil$ GÍN KÙ.GI an-sa-ab-tum UET 5 686:11; $\lceil 2 \rceil$ an-sa-ab-tum KÙ.GI sa KI.LÁ.BI $\frac{5}{6}$ GÍN (as votive offering) UET 5 280:1, cf. (weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN 15 ŠE) ibid. 8; 2in-sa-ba-tum KÙ.BABBAR.HI.A two silver rings (among jewelry of Ištar of Lagaba) SLB 1/1 1:6; 2 an-sa-ab- $\langle tum \rangle$ (in dowry list) Meissner BAP 7:15.
- d) in Mari: 165 GÍN KÙ.GI SUD.A ... KI.LÁ.BI 12 in-sa-ba-tim 165 shekels of SUD.A-gold (weighed with the weights for royal property), the weight of twelve rings ARM 7 145:3; in all, six and two-thirds shekels of gold terdītum ana in-sa-ba-tim additional material for (making) rings ibid. 4:5.
- e) in Elam: 8 gín kừ.gi ša 2 in-ṣab-[...] (beside two necklaces and bracelets) MDP 28 536:7; 2 gín kừ.gi iṣ-ba-tu (beside ša uznī and pectorals) ibid. 9.
- f) in OB Alalakh: 30 gin a-na in-ṣa-ba-at ^fPN thirty shekels (of silver) for the earrings of (the bride) ^fPN Wiseman Alalakh 411:4.
- **g)** in MB: 8 *in-ṣa-ab-ti* kù.GI PBS 2/2129:5, cf. 7 *an-ṣa-ab-ti* kù.GI $\langle nu \rangle$ -úr-mu NA₄.Zú

anṣabtu anšūtu

tarammānu seven golden rings pomegranate(?)(-shaped) with tarammānu-obsidian ibid. 120:53; 8 in-ṣa-ab-ti ḥašê KÙ.GI eight goldrings with ḥašû-ornaments PBS 13 80:24; [x] GÍN a-na in-ṣa-ba-ti ana PN kutimmi x shekels (of gold) to the goldsmith for rings Sumer 9 p. 34ff. No. 16:16.

- h) in Bogh. (as Akkadogram): IN-ZA-AB-TUM AN.BAR MI a ring of black iron Bo. 4829 i 4 (unpub. inv., courtesy H. G. Güterbock).
- i) in EA: 1 šu in-ṣa-pa-[tum] kù.GI terin=nātišunu hulāl šadî guggubīšunu uqnû šadî one pair of golden (ear)rings, their fir-cone-shaped pendants of genuine hulālu-stone, their guggubu-ornaments of genuine lapis lazuli EA 25 i 17 and 20, also iii 55, 59, 66, and passim in this text, cf. an-ṣa-pa-a-tum NA₄ [...] EA 29:186 and 188 (both lists of gifts of Tušratta); ištēnūtu an-ṣa-ba-tum kù.GI one set of gold (ear)rings EA 17:43 (let. of Tušratta); 19 in-ṣa-pa-ti ša hurāṣi ša ubāni 19 golden rings to (be worn on) the finger EA 14 i 75 (gifts from Egypt for Babylon).
- j) in Qatna: 2 in-ṣa-ab-tum(var. -du) Kỳ. GI 4 1 ḤAR Kỳ.GI 4 ša qāti ilim two golden earrings four (shekels?), one golden ring four (shekels?), for the hand of the deity RA 43 140:19, cf. 6 in-ṣa-ab-du Kỳ.GI 3 GÍN KI.LÁ.BI ibid. 142:48, 1 in-ṣa-ab-du Kỳ.GI ibid. 174:379, cf. also ibid. 346.
- k) in SB: $\lceil an/in \rceil$ -sa-ab-tu kù. GI şarīri iškunu uznēša they placed earrings of fine gold on its (the image's) ears KAR 98 r. 17, cf. bēlī an-ṣa-ab-tum šuknannima my lord, put earrings on me Sumer 13 119:13 and 15; muhri ša kutimmi in-ṣa-ab-tú simat uznīki accept from the goldsmith the rings, your ear decoration (parallel: bracelets and anklets from the smith) RA 18 165 r. 26 (Lamaštu); ammīni tatbal in-ṣa-ba-te ša uznēja why did you take my earrings away? CT 15 45:46, cf. uttêrši in-ṣa-ba-te ša uznēša ibid. 47 r. 23 (Descent of Ištar); ina an-ṣa-ab-ti kù.gi pan murși takâș you press(?) the sore spot with a golden ring AMT 17,1 i 5, cf. (in broken context) ina an-ṣa-ba-ti AMT 65,5:24; šumma martu kīma lulmî if the gall bladder is like a

 $lulm\hat{u}$ -ring (with explanation:) $k\bar{\imath}ma$ an-sa-ab-ti CT 28 46:14 (ext.) and dupl. ibid. 48:2, see Malku VIII 24, in lex. section.

1) in NB: 3 an-ṣa-ba-a-ta (beside gold bracelets and qudāšu ornaments) BIN 2 126:4; in-ṣab-tu₄ KÙ.GI... ša 'PN Cyr. 381:10; for Inṣabtu as personal name of women see Tallqvist NBN p. 79a, cf. also VAS 3 117:4, YOS 7 73:2, etc.

Holma, Or. NS 13 103 (with etym.).

anşu interj.(?); no(?); lex.*

hé.àm = a-an-nu yes, bi.ri.ig (var. ri.ig) = a-an-su (var. un-su) no(?) Erimhuš IV 154 f.

For JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 7 r. i 10, see *damşu.

anšala see šamšali.

anšamû see anzamû.

anšanû (fem. anšanītu) adj.; (after the fashion) of Anšan; OB.

[qaštam] an-ša-ni-tam (he took up?) the bow made after the fashion of Anšan Gilg. Y. vi 14.

anšu adj.; weakened; MB (royal inser. from Assyria), NA; cf. enēšu.

- a) said of buildings: anhūssu uddiš an-ša aktašir I renewed its (the city wall's) disrepair, repaired the weak (part) AOB 1 86 r. 3 (Adn. I), ef. an-ša akšir ibid. 90 r. 2 (Adn. I), ibid. 150 No. 13:12 (Shalm. I), cf. also (in broken context) an-ša-ti-šu akšir AOB 1 146 No. 10:8; bīta šâtu an-ša akšir repaired that weakened temple ibid. 142:19 (Shalm. I), dūrāni mātija an-šu-te akšer AKA 88 vi 100 (Tigl. I); gušūrē šibšāte u napdê anšu-te u labērūte unekkir I removed the weakened and old beams, vaults(?) and postaments(?) AOB 1 98:4 (Adn. I).
- b) said of persons: nišē Aššur an-šá(var. -na)-te the weakened Assyrians (who had fled into Šupria from the famine) AKA 297 ii 7 (Asn.); an-šu-u pāliḥka anāku I am a feeble creature who worships you STT 65:36 (NA lit.), see RA 53 130, for ibid. 28, see kanšu.

anšūtu s.; weak condition; MB (royal inser. from Assyria); ef. enēšu.

anšūtu anūmišu

an-šu-su-nu unekkir I removed their (the buildings') weakened parts AOB 1 148:9 (Shalm. I).

For Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 iii 47, see *amšūtu.

anšūtu see *amšūtu.

antallû see attalû.

antalû see attalû.

antasurrû s.; (a stone); SB*; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and (NA₄.)AN.TA.SUR.RA.

na₄.du₈.ši.a na₄.šuba sud^{ud}.ág an.ta.sur. ra šu.du₇.a: dušū aban nisiqti elmešu an-ta-surra-a šuklulu (for translat., see elmešu lex. section) 4R 18* No. 3 r. iv 6 and 9.

[abnu šikinšu kīma ... NA₄.B]I NA₄.AN.TA. S[UR.RA šumšu] the stone whose appearance is like [...], is called a. (followed by elmešu) K.4751:1 (unpub., series abnu šikinšu); hurāṣu kaspu AN.TA.SUR.RA.TA dušû hulālu mušgarru sāndu PBS 12/1 6:8.

For the star name wr. MUL.AN.TA.SUR.RA, see sāriru A mng. 2.

antu A s.; ear (of barley); NA.

an AN = a-an-tum ša še-im A II/6 YBC 5026:3 (school tablet), cf. [an] [AN] = an-tum ša še-im A II/6 A ii 5; a-nu AN = an-tum ša šE (in group with šūbultu, sissinnu) Antagal III 17; an = an-tum ša še-im Izi V 177; an. še = an-tum Nabnitu IV 255. an-tum = šu-bil-tú LTBA 2 2:193.

an-tum [u ... lu-u ka]b-ba-ra may the ear of barley [and the ...] be thick STT 87:28 (NA lit.).

antu B s.; (mng. unkn.); OB, SB.*

isinša tamhāru šutraqqudu a-an-ti it is a feast for her (to do) battle, to let dance a. VAS 10 214 iii 8 and 12 (OB Agušaja), cf. enūma turaqqidu an-ta (incipit of a song) KAR 158 ii 40 (SB); mura'išu an-ti (Sin) who smashes a. VAS 10 213 i 13 (OB lit.).

antubšalli (antuwšalli) s.; (an official); Bogh., RS; Hitt. word.

PN [LÚ an-d]u-WA-šal-li LUGAL DUB.SAR [...] KBo 1 6 r. 22; (various gifts) ana LÚ an-du-ub-šal-lim-ma (preceded by gifts to the huburtanūri-official, etc.) MRS 9 42 RS 17.227:37.

For the Hitt. title, see Friedrich Heth. Wb. 24.

antuhallatu see anduhallatu.

antušû see ankurû.

antuwšalli see antubšalli.

anu A s.; the cuneiform sign AN; MB, SB; Wr. AN.

šumma šulmu kīma AN (followed by kīma HAL, kīma KUR) if the šulmu-mark is like the AN sign KAR 423 ii 53, cf. šumma šulmu kīma AN īrub TCL 6 3:40; šumma ... manzazu kīma AN if the "station" looks like the AN sign Boissier DA p. 14 ii 17, šumma piţir šumēli kīma AN CT 40 43 i 1 (all SB); šumma ŠA.NIGIN GIM AN BRM 4 13:29 (MB).

Nougayrol, RA 40 79.

Anu B s.; (name of the highest god, the sky-god); SB*; cf. anūtu.

Ištar a-na-ti-ma (var. *a-nu-*[...]) you, Ištar, are (like) Anu Ebeling Handerhebung 60:5.

Refs. to the proper name ${}^{d}Anu(m)$ are not cited here.

anu C s.; tin; lex.*

an = ^{d}a -nu (followed by an.na = a-na-ku tin) Hh. XI 288.

For Sum. an "tin," see annaku discussion section.

anu D s.; (a synonym for wood or tree); syn. list.*

a-nu = i-su CT 18 3 r. i 9, also Malku II 132.

anuki pron.; I; EA*; WSem. word.

aradka a-nu-ki EA 287:66, also ibid. 69.

This spelling represents $an\bar{o}ki$, the WSem. form corresponding to Akk. $an\bar{a}ku$.

ānuku see annuqu.

anūmišu adv.; then, thereupon; OB.

The boat sank *šimtum iš-tu a-nu-mi-i-šu ihtaliq* and the dye (with which the cattle were marked) came off right away TCL 17 8:6, cf. *wa-ar-ki a-nu-mi-šu* UD.2.KAM two

anumma anumma

days from then VAS 16 57:28; PN aməhurma a-nu-mi-šu-ma umma PN I approached PN and PN (said) thereupon (as follows) CT 6 8:19, cf. a-nu-mi-šu-ma appī aqdud thereupon I became crestfallen ibid. 27; a-nu-mi-šu iqbūkumma then they have told you PBS 7 10:5; x a-nu-mi-šu ul rēqāzkuma ul allikakku I was not free then, I could not come to you CT 29 8b:8.

See discussion sub *înu* conj.

anumma (anummi, anummu) adv.; now, here; OB, Mari, RS, Alalakh, Bogh., EA, Nuzi; anummi EA 228:13, anummu only in lex.; wr. syll. and (in RS) UD-ma; ef. anummû.

á.še (var. á.eš) = a-nu-um-ma (var. an-nu-um-mu), lu-ma-an Erimhuš V 150f.; á.šè = a-nu-um-ma NBGT IX 277; á.šè = a-nu-um-ma ZA 9 160 ii 10; ne.šè šu.ba.an = a-nu-um-ma e-pi-iq-šu OBGT XV 4; u₄.na.me.kam = an-nu-um-ma ZA 9 160 ii 6; a.ma.ru.kam = a-nu-um-ma ibid. 8 (group voc.).

an-nu = an-na-[nu-um(?)], in-nu = an-nu-[um-ma] Malku III 88f.; a-nu-um-ma = [...] Malku III 204; an-nu-um-m[u] (vars. a-nu-um, an-nu-um-ma) = la te-gi Malku II 275.

- a) in OB -1' in gen.: a-nu-um-ma PN wardum jûm ina mahrika now, the slave PN is with you TCL 18 122:7; a-nu-um-ma imēram \dots šūrianim now then, send (pl.) me the donkey (of which PN has told you) CT 29 2b:5; a-nu-um-ma ahka elija la tanaddi now then, do not be negligent about my affairs PBS 7 55:26; $m\bar{u}t\bar{a}n\bar{u}$ a-nu-um-ma ina ālim ibaššû now, the pestilence is in the city CT 29 lb:6; \dot{u} a-nuum-ma PN ana la šināti panūšu šaknu but now, PN's mind is set to do improper things YOS 21:27; a-nu-ma allikam now, I have arrived here OECT 3 64:5, cf. a-nu-ú-ma al[laka]kkum now, I will come to you AJSL 32 290 No. 14:14, and passim in OB letters.
- 2' used to introduce the message, its bearer, and what he brings: a-nu-um-ma x gín kaspam aknukma uštābilakkum here then, I have sent you under my seal x shekels of silver RT 16 189:15, cf. a-nu-um-ma PN unnedukkī uštābilakkum here then, I have sent you my letter (by) PN TCL 7 60:14;

a-nu-um-ma PN ittalkakkum here then, PN has left (to go) to you VAS 16 54:5, cf. MDP 18 240:4; a-nu-um-ma PN suḥārī aṭṭardakkum here then, I have dispatched my agent PN to you VAS 16 21:9, cf. ABIM 9:24, also ù a-nu-um-ma PN ... uwa'eramma aṭṭardam TCL 7 41:12; a-nu-um-ma kaspam uttērakkum here then, I have returned the silver to you BA 2 573:16; a-nu-um-ma ašṭaprakku here then, I have written you (be generous!) PBS 7 57:10, cf. a-nu-um-ma ašṭaprakkum 5 GſN kaspam šūbi[lam] TCL 17 55:12, and passim in OB letters, also inanna a-nu-um-ma VAS 16 180:11, see inanna usage b.

- b) in Mari, Shemshara 1' in gen.: a-nu-um-ma PN išātam inašši now, PN gives fire signals RA 35 184c 46; a-nu-um-ma bēlī liwa'erma now, my lord should give orders (that the entire elite contingent should be assembled) ibid. 181b 18, and passim, cf., wr. a-nu-um-(ma) Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 65 SH 876:4.
- 2′ used to introduce the message, its bearer, and what he brings: a-nu-um-ma tuppātim ... uštābilakkum now, I have sent you the tablets (which were written on behalf of PN, PN₂, and PN₃) ARM 1 11:5, cf. a-nuum-ma tuppam ša PN ušābilam uštābilakkum ARM 1 16:5, cf. also ARM 6 51 r. 11'; a-nu-umma 600 şābam ana maşşarti GN attarad now then, I have dispatched 600 men to guard Shemshara Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 57 SH 861:4, cf. ibid. 37 SH 887:3 and 5; inanna a-nuum-ma ana bēlija aštapram now then, I have written to my lord (but my lord should do what seems good to him) ARM 2 90:25, also RA 42 131:42; inanna a-nu-um-ma PN attar: dakkum ARM 1 28:28, ef. ARM 6 27:13, ARMT 13 112 r. 12, and passim.
- c) in Bogh. 1' in gen.: a-nu-um-ma mār šiprija ... aktala now, I have held back my messenger KBo 1 14 r. 11, cf. a-nu-ma altemi kî aḥātī tašpuri ana jāši now, I have heard that you, my sister, have written to me (to inquire after my health) KBo 1 29:5, cf. also ibid. 24:7; a-nu-ma ana jāši aḥiki šulmu now, I, your brother, am well KUB 3 63:3, also a-nu-ma ana jāši [šulmu] KBo 1 24:3;

anumma anummānum

inanna a-nu-um-ma ardu ša PN illaka now then, a servant of PN will come (to you) KBo 1 10 r. 28; for inanna anumma see inanna usage d, for amur anumma see amāru v. mng. 4c.

- 2' used to introduce the message, its bearer, and what he brings: a-nu-ma ultēbila šūbilta ana abija here, I am sending a present to my father KUB 3 70 r. 8 (let. from Egypt).
- d) in RS and Alalakh -1' in gen.: a-nuum-ma warad PN ... ana panīka now, the slave of PN is before you Wiseman Alalakh 116:8; the great king realized the loyalty of RN UD-ma RN₂ ... rikilta ana RN akanna irkus and so Suppiluliuma made the following treaty with Niqmanda MRS 9 41 RS 17.227:16, also ibid. 52 RS 17.369 A 3, cf. UD-ma atta RN riksa . . . uşurma now you, RN, keep the treaty ibid. 35 RS 17.132:19, cf. UD-ma atta RN lu akannama ibid. 10; a-nu-um-ma RN itti nakrija nakir now, RN is the enemy of my enemy ibid. 51 RS 17.340 r. 11'; enenna a-nu-ma 1 GAL hurāsi ana PN attadin Syria 28 55 r. 4'; note in a legal document: a-nu-um-ma-me $b\bar{\imath}t$ $s\bar{\imath}s\hat{e}$... ana PN then, (said the buyer) is the "stable" (enumeration of real estate and metal objects follows) belonging to PN (the seller) MRS 6 80 RS 16.239:21.
- 2' used to introduce the message, its bearer, and what he brings: a-nu-um-ma PN mār šiprini ana ša'āli šulmi ša šarri ... naltaparšu MRS 9 294 RS 19.70:8.
- e) in EA 1' in gen.: a-nu-um-ma athānu anāku u atta kilallīnu now, we are both, you and I, brothers EA 1:65; a-nu-ma dēnu annū dēn kittija now, this case is a case of my rightful (claims) EA 119:45; šanītu a-nu-um-ma šūširāku furthermore, now, I am prepared and ready EA 142:25, cf. šanītu a-nu-ma inanna EA 69:12, also u a-nu-ma u inanna EA 296:36; a-nu-ma šamīte avāte šarri now, I have heard the words of the king RA 19 102:5; a-nu-ma inanna teqbūna now then, they say (he did not write at all) ibid. 21; a-nu-ma ki-a-ma aštapar ... a-nu-ma

PN ittika ša'alšu now, thus I have written (to the palace), now, PN is with you, ask him EA 74:49 and 51; a-nu-um-ma ṣalmāni u a-nu-um-ma ḥurāṣu māda u unūta ša pāta la išû (he said to my messenger) here are the statues and here is the large amount of gold, and also utensils without number (lit.: end) EA 27:29; u a-nu-ma inanna mēt rābiṣaši u a-nu-ma anāku inanna [marṣāku] now, its regent is dead and now, I am sick EA 106:22f.; note, wr. anummi: a-nu-um-mi inaṣṣarumi GN now, I protect Hazor EA 228:13.

- 2' used to introduce the message, its bearer, and what he brings: a-nu-ma tuppa annâ uštēbilakku RA 19 105:3, and passim; a-nu-um-ma PN mār šiprija ana muḥḥi šar Miṣri aḥija ... altaparšu EA 30:3 (laissezpasser in let. form), also EA 17:46; a-nu-umma mār šipri[ja] uššerti ana [maḥri] šarri bēlija EA 151:25.
- f) in Nuzi 1' in gen.: a-nu-um-ma 9 $\bar{a}l\bar{a}ni$ and $pal\bar{a}hi$ and PN $imtan\hat{u}$ now, nine villages have been assigned to work for PN (bring witnesses that they belong to you) JEN 321:39.
- 2' used to introduce the message, its bearer, and what he brings: a-nu-um-ma PN ... ašpuraš[šu] HSS 9 1:7, cf. a-nu-um-ma PN aštaparšu JEN 494:4 (both royal letters).
- g) in lit.: a-nu-um-ma anāku alassumakku: nūši now, I will race (all of) you EA 357:76 (Nergal and Ereškigal).

For the distribution of *inanna* and *anuma*, see *inanna* discussion section.

von Soden, ZA 41 99.

anummamē see anummē.

anummānum adv.; there; Mari*; cf. anummû.

Terqaja a-nu-um-ma-nu-um wašbu u awaztum mimma elišunu ibašši turdaššunūti men from Terqa live there, send to me any against whom there is a law suit ARM 2 94:6; I am sending him in fetters to my lord bēlī a-nu-um-ma-nu-um lisanniq my lord should question (him) there ARM 5 31:14.

anummē anummû

anumme ($anummam\bar{e}$) interj.; here is, here are; Bogh., RS; ef. $anumm\hat{u}$.

a-nu-um-mé-e mārat sal rabīti ... u anāku here she is (your wife), the daughter of Madame, (who has committed that great sin against you), as for me (how long should I stay and guard the sinner?) MRS 9 141 RS 17.228:5, and cf. a-nu-um-ma-mé-e mārat sal rabīti ... li-qì-sa here she is, the daughter of Madame, who sinned against you, take her ibid. 9, also ibid. 145 RS 17.318+:5 and 15.

anummi see anumma.

anummiš (annummiš, anaummiš) adv.; (over) there, thither; Mari, SB*; cf. anummû.

gú.še.a = a-na-um-mi-iš there Kagal I 379 (OB); gú.še.ta = iš-tu a-na-um-mi-[iš] from there ibid. 382; gú.še.šè = a-na-um-mi-iš thither ibid. 385, see MSL 4 201; [...] = [a]n-nu-um-mi-iš NBGT III i 5.

- a) in Mari: if it pleases my lord *Ha-na*. MEŠ *a-nu-um-mi-iš ana aḥ Purattim lirdamma* the Haneans should go down there(?) to the bank of the Euphrates (and one should give them a village) Mél. Dussaud 2 984 b 10.
- b) in SB: anniš jāti an-nu-um-meš ša ittalku (see jāti usage c) Boissier DA 12 i 36, see Boissier Choix 1 194, cf. [a(?)]-nu-um-mi-iš ķitmuṭiš idukkanni he will defeat me quickly there CT 20 49:22 (both ext. with comm.); [...]-a-tum eqlātum litūra a-nu-[meš] let the [...] fields return there(?) ZA 4 256 iv 9, see ibid. 241 iv 31 (lit.).

Possibly anummiš and annummiš (NBGT, Boissier DA), should be considered different words and the latter connected with annimmis, q.v.

anummu see anumma.

anummû (fem. anummītu) dem. pron.; this, the aforementioned; OB, Mari, Bogh.; cf. anamašu, animmanú, animmú, anumma, anummānum, anummē, anummiš.

ne.ri = ul-lu-u, ne.še = a-num-mu-u Erimhuš II 276f.; ne.ri = ul-lu-[u], ne.ri.ri = an-nu-

[mu-u] Erimhuš Bogh. C ii 18'f.; [ki.lú.ne.m]eš. šè = a-na șe-e-er a-nu-um-mu-ú-tim OBGT I 339.

- a) in OB: buy silver u šipātim a-nu-ummi-a-tim mimma la te-le-IB and do not take(?) any of the aforementioned(?) wool UET 5 73:26 (coll. E. Sollberger); $kank\bar{\imath}$ 10 a-nu-musend me those ten sealed ut-ti šūbilam documents Kraus AbB 1 77:8, cf. (in broken contexts) [wardum] mi-tu-um a-nu-um-muum Genouillac Kich 2 pl. 17 C 89 r. 6, a-nuum-mu-[ú]-[tim] VAS 16 30:9, [ki]-a-am a-nuum-mi-[a]-[am?] TCL 18 85:27, a-nu-um-mu $um \quad YOS \ 2 \ 103:33, \quad [a-nu-u]m-mi-a-am \quad ibid.$ a-nu-um-mu-ú-um ša anni'am immaru illakma ... ša īmuru bēl nukurtim ušakšadma someone(?) who sees this will go and make (a report of) what he has seen reach the enemy Bagh. Mitt. 2 57 ii 7.
- b) in Mari and Shemshara: anumma 2 Lứ a-nu-um-mu-ut-tum ša itti PN aṭrudu here are the aforementioned two men whom I have sent with PN Symb. Koschaker 114:4; šīm sīsê a-nu-um-mu-tim ittini ina GN 6 mētim kasapšunu among us in Qatna the price of the mentioned horses amounts to 600 (shekels of) silver ARM 5 20:19; mārum ša kīnātim ša mātim a-nu-um-mi-im anāku I am a loyal citizen of this country RHA 35 72b:18'; ana še'im a-nu-um-mi-im la taklāta do not rely on the aforementioned barley ZA 55 133 SH. 811:6 (Shemshara).
- c) in Bogh.: šumma mātu ajumma itti Šamši nukurta issabat mātu a-nu-mu-ú ana RN if some country begins hostilities against the Sun, that country is (also) against RN KBo 1 5 ii 43, also ibid. 53; $\bar{a}l\bar{a}ni$ $an-\langle nu \rangle -mu$ ut-tim ibid. i 14; mār šipra a-nu-me-e-am . . . qīpšu trust this messenger ibid. iv 35, cf. ina awatim a-nu-um-me-am upon that (oral) message (alone, you must not make hostile plans) ibid. 39; if some country would desert you and turn toward Hatti u ki-i awatum a-nu-um-mu-um-mi how (would you take) such an act? ibid. i 28, cf. RN sābē sīsê mala a-nu-um-me-em-ma ittandinanni Sunaššura will give me exactly as many men and horses as this one ibid. iv 18.

In KUB 3 119 r. 10 read [m]i-nu-um-me-e.

anuntu anūtu

anuntu s.; (a poetic synonym for battle, strife); SB; pl. anunāti; cf. anantu.

[nu-un] BU = a-nun-tum Recip. Ea B 6. a-nun-tú = qablu LTBA 2 1 iv 56 and dupl. 2:122.

- a) in hist.: murīb a-nun-te who shakes resistance AKA 182:34 (Asn.), and passim in this phrase in Asn., note a-nun^{un}-te ibid. 261 i 20; the second lion's name is munakkip a-nun-tú sāpin māt nukurtu who crashes through resistance, who levels the enemy country Thureau-Dangin Til-Barsib p. 143:23 (= RA 27 19);tīb a-nun-ti-ia šamru ša la iššanna[nu] the violent onslaught of my battle array which cannot be withstood TCL 3 251; ina birīt ālānišunu dannūti ušakdira a-nu-un-tu I waged a ferocious battle among their fortified cities ibid. 194 (Sar.); qardu a-nun-tu kussurma the heroic Irra, having organized the battle array Streck Asb. 78 ix 82.
- b) in lit.: ittaṣi DN bēlu a-nu-na-ti Šarrabu went forth, the lord of all warfare (incipit of a song) KAR 158 i 23; (Ištar) [mut]takkipat a-nun-ti KAR 57 ii 16, see RA 13 109, cf. Ištar ēpišat a-nun-ti KAR 92 r. 10, and cf. [...]-ṣa-at a-nun-tú KAR 343:6, also [...]-x-ru a-nun-tu BA 5 653 No. 16:36; ikṣu=ru a-nun-tú dA-[...] (Marduk) who has wrought the fierceness of Anu [...] Craig ABRT 1 29:6 (acrostic hymn), see KB 6/2 108; muttabbila qab-la a-nun-te CT 46 36:14, see RA 51 108 (Epic of Zu).

von Soden, ZA 41 169.

anunu s.; fear; SB*; Sum. lw.

apuḥhu a-nu-nu ḥattu pirittu ṭardušumma, fear, panie, terror are let loose against him AfO 19 58:127; a-nu-na kullumat eṭēra idi when she (Ištar) is faced with (lit.: shown someone's) fear, she can save (him from it) ibid. 51:74.

Loan word from Sum. a.nun.na, for refs. wr. A.NUN.NA, see šihittu.

anunūtu (enunūtu, nunūtu) s.; 1. (a plant), 2. (an insect); SB.

 $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ a-nu-nu-t $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ (var. -tum): $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ ha-sa-ar-ra-tum Uruanna I 137; $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ a-nu-nu-t $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$: $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ a-ra-an-t $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ (var. $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ a-nu-nu-tu: $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ a(!)-ra-a-tu) ibid. 141, var.

GIŠ Ú a-nu-nu-tú: AŠ imduḥallatu Köcher Pflanzenkunde 12 i 58, cf. a-nu-nu-tú: si-i-tú ibid. iii 44 (= Uruanna III 241), see MSL 8/2 62.

- 1. (a plant): šumma amēlu kašip ú a-nu-nu-tú ubbal iḥaššal if a man is bewitched, he dries and brays a.-plant (and drinks it in a potion) AMT 85,3:3, cf. ú nu-nu-tú tubbal taḥaššal Köcher BAM 208 ii 10; ú a-nu-nu-tú (with other herbs, in a lotion) ibid. 253:26, cf. (for fumigation) Küchler Beitr. pl. 19 iv 31, (with arantu and other herbs) Köcher Pflanzen-kunde 36 i 28; ú a-nu-nu-tú (with other herbs, to be strung for a charm) Köcher BAM 202 r. 8, also, wr. ú a-nu-nu-tum ibid. 194 iii 11, wr. ú a-nu-nu-ni-tum in the parallel 195 r. 10.
- 2. (an insect): for the equation with imduhallatu and sītu, see Köcher Pflanzenkunde, in lex. section.

ānuqu see annuqu.

anuššannu s.; (mng. unkn.); Qatna*; Hurrian word(?).

2 a-nu-us-ša-an-nu kÙ.GI SA_5 two a.-s of red gold (weighing $10\frac{5}{6}$ shekels) RA 43 168:325 (inv.).

anuššu s.; (a leather object); lex.*

kuš.du(var. du₁₀).lu, kuš.da.lu, kuš.a.nu. uš = a-nu-uš- δu Hh. XI 138 ff.

In Hh. anuššu is preceded by parts of the sandal, but it is uncertain whether anuššu likewise designates a strap of the sandal or the like.

anūšu see ababšu.

anūtu s.; function, rank, of the highest god (i.e., Anu); SB, NB; wr. syll. (with det. DINGIR) and ^dA-num or ^dDIŠ with phon. complement; cf. Anu B.

giš.midda.nam.an.na.mu (var. mi.tum. an.[na.mu]) mu.e.da.gál.la.à[m]: miṭṭi dA-nu-ti-ia naśākuma I (Ninurta) hold the mace, (befitting) my rank of Anu Angim III 26, cf. gír. nam.an.na.mu: patru dA-nu-ti-ia ibid. 32, giš.gigir.an.na.mu: narkabti dA-nu-ti-ia ibid. IV 5; á.ág.ga nam.an.na.mu: ur-ti dA-nu-ti-ia TCL 6 51:29f., see RA 11 144:15; bar.zu.an.na. kex(KID) hé.ri.íb.šed.de: ka-bit-ti dA-nu-ti-ka

anūtu anzaḥḫu

linūħ let your heart, (you) of Anu-rank, be appeased (addressing Adad) Weissbach Misc. pl. 14:57f. (dupl. to 4R 18 No. 2).

PA+AN dA.nu.ta.ke_x: ana paraș dA-nu-[ti] RAcc. 22 KAR 50:5f.; pa-al-na-mu_T \dot{u} G.NAM.EN nam.ur.a.sa (for nam.Uraš.a): $t\bar{e}diq$ dA-nu-ti (Anu covered Ištar with) the cloak of Anu-rank TCL 6 51 r. 31f., see RA 11 146:41.

- a) in gen.: našātama dA-nu-tú illilūtu dNIN.IGI.KÙ-u-tú you (Marduk) are endowed with the rank of Anu, Enlil, and Ea Craig ABRT 1 29:3, see KB 6/2 108, cf. (Kingu) lēqû dA-nu-ti (var. e-[nu]-ti) En. el. II 45 and see ēnūtu mng. la; uncert.: narām dAN-ti-ki (followed by usappū, for musappū, AN-ti-ki, to be read anūtiki and ilūtiki respectively, or both as ilūtiki) KAR 98:5; note in personal names: Ātamar-dA-nu-us-su BE 10 21:3, wr. -an-nu-us-su Cyr. 148:4, VAS 5 74:24 and 31, 161:24, -dA-NUN-su VAS 6 89:12.
- b) qualifying a property or attribute of a god: Sin $apir ag\hat{e} dA$ -num-ú-ti wearing a tiara of Anu-rank Perry Sin No. 6:2, cf. mitti anūti, etc., Angim III and IV, in lex. section; innandiq tēdiq dA-nu-tú (Nabû) is clothed in a garment of Anu-rank SBH p. 145 ii 15, and see TCL 6 51 r. 31f., in lex. section; Eanna bit a-num(var. -nu)-ú-tu narām Ištar bēltija Eanna, the temple of highest rank, beloved by my lady Ištar Borger Esarh. 74:30, cf. Ezida... $b\bar{\imath}t$ dA-nu-ti-ka 5R 66 ii 8 (= VAB 3 132, Antiochus I); Ištar *lēgāti paras dA-num*(var.-nu)- \acute{u} -tu who possesses the supreme divine offices Borger Esarh. 73 § 47:2, cf. hāmemat paras dA $num(\text{var. adds } -\dot{u})-t\dot{u}$ ibid. 75 § 48:2, hāmim paraș dA-num-ú-tú mugammir paraș illilūtu lēqû paraș dBE(var. É-a)-ú-ti ZA 56 221 ii 17 (Nbn.); taškuniš ana paras e-nu-ti (var. ${}^{d}A$ -n[u-ti]) you have installed him (Kingu) in the highest divine offices En. el. IV 82, and cf. [...]-uš paras illilūti ddiš-ti CT 15 also lē'u paras ddiš-ú-tú the tablet with the divine rites RAcc. 79:44; urti dAnu-ú-ti šipta u purussû the orders of highest divine rank, the decision(s) and decrees K.3371:9 (joins Craig ABRT 2 16 K.232), cf. TCL 6 51:29f., in lex. section, cf. also amat ${}^{\mathrm{d}}A$ -nu-ti Borger Esarh. 105 ii 31, nēmeqi dDIŠ-ú-tú Neugebauer ACT p. 18 U 21 (colophon), also ibid. S 6.

anūtu (tool, equipment) see unūtu.

anzaḥḥu s. fem.; (an imperfectly fused, crude, frit-like glass); MB, Bogh., Qatna, SB, NA; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and AN.ZAḤ.

[an].zah = an-za-ah-hu (followed by white a = huluhhu, black a = hulpu, and mixed a = hulpu). Hh. XI 292, cf. (in similar context) an.zah = hu-u0. Izi A ii 6'; [an-za-h1] [AN].zah1 = hu2h1. Proto-Diri 597a.

NA₄ mil. hi $\langle = \rangle$ AN.ZAH me-il-'u $\langle = \rangle$ NA₄ AN.ZAH CT 41 25:8 (Alu Comm. to Tablet XVII, see CT 38 22-24).

- a) objects made of a. -glass: 1 ma.al.tum an.zah ki.lá.bi h ma.na 4 gín one bowl (made) of a., weighing 54 shekels RTC 204 i 11 (Ur III); 1 giš bīnu an-za-ah-hu 7 gín ki.lá. BI-šu kù.gi-ma one (ornament in the shape of a) tamarisk (leaf made) of a., seven shekels is the weight of the gold (mounting) alone RA 43 162:239 (Qatna inv.).
- b) as raw material: 15 ma.na an.zah (beside $4\frac{1}{2}$ gín urudu.an.zah) TCL 2 pl. 31 5529:5 (Ur III); 1 MA.NA AN.ZAH 1 MA.NA SÍG ZA.GÌN BBR No. 67:13 (NA).
- c) in glass texts (as ingredient) 1' in gen.: 2 GÍN AN.ZAḤ ZA 36 194 § 5:11, also ibid. § 6:16, 2 MA.NA AN.ZAḤ ibid. 190 § 11:20, and passim in these texts, also $z\bar{u}z$ AN.ZAḤ Iraq 3 89:2, $\check{s}iqil$ AN.ZAḤ ibid. 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ŠE AN.ZAḤ ibid. 17, 15 ŠE AN.ZAḤ ibid. 34 (MB).
- 2' with qualifications: AN.ZAH NITA "male" a. ZA 36 188 § 7:4, and passim, note [AN].ZAH lu NITA lu SAL ibid. 186 § 5:15; AN.ZAH la me-si-ta unwashed a. ibid. 200 § 22:4, NA₄ AN.ZAH me-sa-a[t] ibid. 190 § 10:10.
- d) in the series abnu šikinšu: abnu šikinšu kīma išāt kibrīti NA4 an-za[ħ-ħu] šumšu the stone whose appearance is like sulphur fire is called a. STT 108:46 and dupls.; [N]A4 šikinšu kīma AN.ZAH-ma salim NA4 nūri šumšu the stone whose appearance is black like a.-glass is called nūru-stone ibid. 47, cf. abnu šikinšu kīma AN.ZAH [...] KAR 185 r. ii 1, kīma AN.ZAH u M[I] ibid. 5.
- e) in medical use: AN.ZAH (in a potion) CT 23 24:13, Küchler Beitr. pl. 10 iii 35 and pl. 19 iv 16, AMT 66,7:1, and passim; sulphur, bi-

anzalīlu anzanunzû

tumen and AN.ZAH (for fumigation) AMT 33,1:9; NA_4 AN.ZAH NA_4 [AN.ZAH] MI (= $kutp\hat{u}$) (in an ointment) AMT 94,2 ii 19, cf. also NA_4 AN.ZAH NA_4 AN.ZAH [BABBAR] NA_4 AN.ZAH MI Jastrow, Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia 1913 p. 400 r. 37, also Köcher BAM 112:8, CT 23 44 K.2574 r. 3.

- f) in magic use: [N]A₄ an-za-aħ-ħa [...] ina kišādišu [...] KUB 37 57:5'; 14 NA₄ AN. Z[AḤ] (to be strung on a blue woolen thread to be worn around the neck) AMT 47,3 r. iv 15, cf. STT 273 ii 12, cf. also NA₄ AN.ZAḤ NA₄ MIN BABBAR NA₄ MIN MI (and other metal and stone beads to be worn against paralysis) BE 31 60 r. ii 4, and passim in this and similar texts; AN.ZAḤ MIN BABBAR MIN MI (to be worn in a leather phylactery, with metal beads) Köcher BAM 311:14', and passim; NA₄ AN.ZAḤ UET 4 150:4, 15, etc.
- g) other occs.: 1 NA₄ AN.ZAḤ a-na 1 ADD
 993 ii 14; Giš ni-bi-' balti : Aš NA₄.AN.ZAḤ
 RA 17 181 Sm. 1701:9, restored from CT 14 10 i 6
 and 44 K.4152 i 18 (Uruanna III 54).

(Thompson DAC 8, xxxiv n. 1, 4 "saltpetre"); Landsberger apud Köcher, KUB 37 p. ii note 1; Oppenheim Glass index s.v.

anzaliltu see anzanīnu.

anzalīlu see anzanīnu.

anzamû (or anšamû, fem. anzamītu, anšaz mītu) adj.; (mng. unkn.); OAkk., NB.

GÁN an-za-ma-tim (as a "Flurname") MDP 2 36 ix 3 (Maništušu); daltu an-šá-me-i-ti zaq-pa-at the a.-door has been set up (report on work done in Esagila) ABL 1340:10 (NB).

Uncertain whether these two references belong together.

anzananzû see anzanunzû.

anzaninu (anzalilu, fem. anzaliltu) s.; matchmaker(?), pimp(?); SB.*

[SAL].x.nu.ag.a = an-za-lil-[tu] Lu III ii 26; ab.ba uru = a-bi a-li-im = am-za-li-lum Sollberger, Studies Landsberger 24:120 (Silbenvokabular).

 $an ext{-}za ext{-}ni ext{-}nu$, $su ext{-}sa ext{-}pi ext{-}nu$ = $nap ext{-}tu(var. -ta) ext{-}ru$ LTBA 2 1 vi 20, var. from 2:356; $an ext{-}[za ext{-}ni] ext{-}nu$, $s[u ext{-}sa ext{-}pi] ext{-}nu$ = $nap ext{-}tu ext{-}rum$ An IX 75f.

ig-ri ša an-za-ni-nu atti lu mešlumma(!) anāku lu mešlu (the eunuch entered the tavern and said) let us (divide) half and half the wages of the matchmaker(?) Lambert BWL 218 iv 4; an-za-li-lum (among games) HS 87:3, see RT 19 59.

(Lambert BWL 339.)

anzâniš adv.; like the anzû-bird; NA royal*; ef. anzû.

šamrūte mūrē simdāt nīrišu elišu an-za-ni-iš ušparrišma he (the turtānu) had his highmettled horses that were yoked to his chariot fly against him (Argistis) in the manner of the anzū-bird RA 27 18:16 (Til-Barsip).

anzannu s.; balance(?), surplus(?); Nuzi.*

- a) referring to silver: kasapšu ša ^fPN 25 kù.BABBAR.MEŠ PN₂ $\bar{\imath}kulu$ an-za-an-nu ummašu kaspa ^fPN₃ $\bar{\imath}kulu$ PN₂ (the father) had the use of 25 (shekels) of silver from the silver (given) for ^fPN (the daughter given in marriage), ^fPN₃, her(!) (adoptive) mother, had the use of the balance(?) of the silver HSS 13 15:7.
- b) referring to fields: PN made a deposition before the judges eqlātija an-za-an-nu PN₂ ukālmi PN₂ holds the balance(?) of my fields JEN 390:22; A.ŠA.MEŠ annū an-za-an-nu abuja ana PN la iddin my father did not give to PN this left-over(?) field JEN 399:20.
- c) other occs.: barley ana 14 simitti u an-za-an-nu sīsê for 14 teams and the balance(?) of the horses HSS 16 443:2, cf. 1 ma-at(-)na-q[a-t]um anzannu (beside [x] simittu ašâtu) HSS 14 616:28, also ištennūtu saria[m...]... ištennūtu ù [1]-en an-za-an-[nu (x)] ša sīsî JEN 527:22; 1 hullūnu šinahilu an-za-an-nu one hullūnu-garment, second quality, (as) additional item HSS 15 166:15-18.

For other refs. to anzannu in Nuzi, see sub arsānu.

anzannu see $ars\bar{a}nu$.

anzanunzû (anzananzû, anzanuzû) s.

- 1. subterranean water, abyss, deep water,
- 2. the gods of the nether world; SB.*

an-za-na-an-zu-ú (var. [an-z]a-nu-zu-ú), asurrak: ku, arūru = A.MEŠ šap-lu-tum Malku II 52ff. anzanuzû anzû

1. subterranean water, abyss, deep water: an(!).[za.nu].un.zu.ta sùḥ.sùḥ.ḥa bí.in.[gar]: [ina an-z]a-nu-un-zi-i tēšâ išku[n] (the asakku-demon) created confusion in the abyss 5R 50 ii 36f. and dupls., see Lambert BWL 290; tu-šel-li ārid an-za-nu-un-ze-e tu-šaškan kappa you (Šamaš) bring up him who goes down to the deep, you provide him with wings Lambert BWL 130:70, restored from Rm. IV 277 (courtesy W. G. Lambert); ina kišād Puratti ina qereb an-za-nun-ze-e kāra ibnīma he built a quay wall (with baked bricks laid in bitumen) along the bank of the Euphrates, in deep water RA 10 84:15 (Sar.).

2. the gods of the nether world: ajû ţēm ilī qereb šamê ilammad milik ša an-za-nun-ze-e iḥakkim mannu who can learn the will of the gods in heaven, who can find out the plans of the gods of the nether world? Lambert BWL 40:37 (Ludlul II).

Lambert BWL 290.

anzanuzû see anzanunzû.

anzillu s.; abomination, villainy; OB, SB.

lú.an.zil.kú.kú = ak-lam an-zi-l[i-im] one who has engaged in villainy OB Lu A 236, also B iv 35 and Part 16:5'.

ám.gig gìr.ús.sa.a.ni nu.un.〈zu.àm〉; an-zil ukabbisu 〈ul idi〉 I do not know what abomination I have committed 4R 10:47, see OECT 6 p. 41, cf. ama dInnin.mu ám.gig.ga nu.un. zu.ta gìr.[ús].sa.a.ni: an-zil ištarija ina la idê ukabbis I committed unknowingly what is an abomination to my goddess ibid. 34f.

 $an\text{-}zil\text{-}lu=ik\text{-}k\dot{\text{-}}$ bu Malku IV 71; $an\text{-}zil\text{-}lu(\text{var.-}lum), <math>pi\text{-}pi\text{-}lu\text{-}\acute{u}=h\bar{\imath}$ tu Malku II 249 f.

in gen. (among synonyms for sin, mistake, etc.): ikkibu an-zil-lu arni šērtu gillatu hitītu turtu interdicted act, villainy, crime, transgression, misdeed, sin, retaliation Šurpu VIII 79; ragga ša an-zil-la-šú ki[ttu] the evildoer for whom that which should be an abomination to him is right Lambert BWL 86:269 (Theodicy), cf. ša an-zil-la-šú la kittu for whom injustice is villainy Bauer Asb. 2 also šarru ša an-zil-li la kittu habālu šagāšu i[kkibšu] O king, for whom villainy, injustice, wrongdoing, murder are interdicted acts Borger Esarh. 103 ii 8; ša ikkibšu nullāti an-zil-la-šú surrāti (a king) to whom worthless talk is interdicted, lies are an abomination Böhl Chrestomathy No. 25:9 (= Böhl Leiden Coll. 3 p. 34, Sin-šar-iškun); $\bar{e}pi\bar{s}$ lemutti ša an-zil-la-šú kittu the evildoer for whom justice is villainy OIP 2 48:6 (Senn.), see Brinkman, JNES 24 164; [...] an-zi-il-la-ka (parallel ikkibu) RB 59 242:15 (OB lit.).

- b) with specific verbs 1' kabāsu and kubbusu: an-zil-la ilija u ištarija ša [...] ātammaru ukabbisu that I looked at and stepped on what is an abomination to my (personal) god and goddess (parallel arni ša ugallilu) Craig ABRT 1 14 r. 3 (coll.), dupl., wr. an-zil-lum MDP 14 p. 47 r. 8, cf. ukabbis an-zil-lu lemuttu ētepp[uš] KAR 45:11, an-zil-lu kubbusu Šurpu IV 5; ša ... asakku īkula an-zil-la ukabbisa who has eaten what is forbidden, stepped on what is abomination ZA 43 18:67; an-zil-la [lu] ikbus has he committed an abomination JNES 15136:93 (lipšurlitanies); see also lex. section.
- 2' with epēšu: ēpiš lemu[tti u an]-zi-il-li Bab. 12 pl. 14:23 (OB Etana), for var., see anzû usage a; ana an-zil-li īpušu iplah libbašun they became afraid on account of the villainous act they had committed OIP 2 31 ii 77 (Senn.) and dupl.
- 3' with $ak\bar{a}lu$: an-zil-la ša $il\bar{\imath}$ asakku $t\bar{a}kul$ you (eagle) have committed an abomination to the gods Bab. 12 pl. 3:31 (SB Etana), also, wr. an-zi-lam ibid. pl. 12 r. v 17 (OB version); see also OB Lu, in lex. section.
- 4' with kaṣāru: ša kāṣir an-zil-li qarnāšu tuballa you (Šamaš) blunt the horns of one who plans villainy Lambert BWL 130:95.
- 5' with naṣāru: an-zil-lu šuṣṣuru ukalla ikkibu (see ikkibu mng. 2b) KAR 321:8.

The original meaning of anzillu as an object with which contact must be avoided lest one become ritually unclean (note the use of the verb $kab\bar{a}su$, which parallels that of $ak\bar{a}lu$ with asakku, q.v.) was lost quite early, and the word is often used as a synonym for sin, transgression, etc.

anzû s.; (a mythological creature resembling an eagle); from OB on; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and An.Im.Dugud.mušen; cf. anzâniš. anzû anzû

[AN.I]M.DUGUD.MUŠEN = a[n-zu-u] Hh. XVIII 157; su.din.min musen = še-u-ri-in-nak-ku = pa-an an-zi-i Hg. B IV 258, in MSL 8/2 168; su.din.min musen = su-ri-nak-ku = pa-an an-zi-e Hg. D 330, in MSL 8/2 176; [AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN] = [an]-zu-u, [NUNUZ AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN] = pi-el an-zi-e egg of the a.-bird, [AMAR AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN] (pronunciation: [a]-mar-tu MIN) = a-dam an-zi-e fledgling of the a.-bird MSL 8/2 159 ii 1'ff. (Forerunner to Hh. from Bogh.).

AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN nam.me.te.a ba.ni.ak. $\mathbf{a}: ana\ an\text{-}zi\text{-}i\ simar{a}[tu\ lar{u}puar{s}]\ \mathbf{I}\ ext{will}\ ext{do}\ ext{to}\ ext{the}\ a. ext{-bird}$ what he deserves CT 15 41:16 (Lugalbanda-epic), cf. ibid. 43:14ff.; dam an.im.dugud.mušen.da dumu an.im.dugud.mu[šen.da] ki.kaš.gar.ra ba.ni.íb.dúr.ru: alti an-zi-i mār an-zi-[i] ina tākulti lušēšib I will have the wife and the son of the a.-bird sit down at a banquet ibid. 41:18ff.; gùd AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN.da ba.ra.zi: ultu qinni anzi-i itbīma he rose from the nest of the a.-bird ibid. 42 r. 5f.; An.im.dugud.mušen.da am.kur. ra.kex(KID)(var. .ka) gú mi.ni.íb.gur₄.[gur₄] (var. .gur.gur) : an-zu-ú rīmu ša šadî ukapp[ir] the a.-bird finishes off the wild bulls of the mountain ibid. 43:5f., vars. from SEM 1 ii 1; mušen an.tm. DUGUD.MUŠEN im.ma.ni.in.dib.bé.en : kāmi ișșūri an-zi-i the one who put the a.-bird in fetters SBH p. 38:26, cf. mušen An.IM.MI.MUŠEN. ginx(GIM) é ní.Mà àm.dú[b]: iṣṣūra an-za-a ina bīti ušapšah(!) I will quiet the a.-bird in the house ibid. p. 109 r. 77f.; mušen an.im.dugud.mušen sa bí.in.laḫ₄.a.ni : iṣṣūru an-za-a ina šētu ībilu (see ebēlu v.) (unpub. litany, courtesy W. F. Albright).

a) in lit.: ilu mannum an-za-am linīrma which god will slay the a-bird? RA 46 88:9 (OB Epic of Zu), cf. šubriq an-za-am ina $kakk\bar{\imath}ka$ ibid. 12, an-za-am $kum\bar{\imath}ma$ ibid. 92:56 and 69, an-za-am kušudma ibid. 16; ina šad an-zi-im ilum ittanmar [īmuršuma] an-zu(!)-um īrubaššu the god (Ningirsu) appeared in the mountain of the a-bird, the abird saw him and went against him 80-80', cf. ina šāhat šadî an-za-a (var. an-zuú u) Ninurta ittanmaru īmuršuma an-za-a (var. an-zu-ú) īrubaššu STT 22:35f., vars. from RA 48 147 (= CT 46 38); mupparša an-za-a kumūma fetter the flying a.-bird RA 46 28:5 (Assur version), cf. ibid. 17, also an-za-a ul $ikm\hat{u}$ ibid. 34:32, cf. $aj\hat{u}$ $k\bar{a}m$ an-zi-i who can fetter the a.-bird? CT 15 40 iii 20; an-zu-umma issâ elišu the a.-bird called out to it (the arrow) RA 46 36:40; an-zu-ú ipparišma the a.-bird flew away CT 15 40 iii 23, ittaṭṭalma abi ilī the a.-bird kept observing

the father of the gods ibid. 39 ii 10, and passim (Nineveh version); $il\bar{u} lem[n\bar{u}tu] an-zu-\hat{u} asak$: ku ina libbišunu [...] (the arrows) with which they [...] the evil gods, the a.-bird, and the asakku-demon CT 15 44:14; ēpiš lemutti an-zu-ú the a-bird, the evildoer var. ēpiš le: Bab. 12 pl. 4 K.2527:13 (Etana), $mut[ti\ u\ a]n-zi-il-li\ ibid.\ p.\ 24:23;\ kî\ ša\ lemna$ an-za-a ana kamêšu as if to catch the evil a.bird Gössmann Era p. 23 III 33; alpu ilittu an-zi-i attama you, bull, are the offspring of the a.-bird (incipit of an inc.) KAR 60:12, see RAce. p. 20, cf. RAce. 12 ii 10, also alpu ilitti an-zi-i attama ana parṣī kidūdê našûka you, bull, are the offspring of the a.-bird, they are bringing you (here) for the rites and observances 4R 23 No. 1 i 18, see RAcc. 26; i-la anza-a [...] (incipit of a song) KAR 158 r. v 8; an-zu-u imhas kappašu išbir he hit (and) broke the wings of the a-bird STC 1 217:6; an-zu- \acute{u} and $Nan\^{a}$ imahhaşm[a ...]smites the a.-bird for Nanâ LKU 51:20, see ibid. p. 18; māhis muhhi an-zi-e who smashed the head of the a.-bird Craig ABRT 1 29:15, see cf. also [AN].IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN KB 6/2 108, GUD.ALIM KU6.LÚ.LÚ Craig ABRT 1 56:6; note in the description of the representation of Ninurta: in his left hand šummān IM. [DUGUD. MUŠ]EN s[a-bit] he holds the tether of the a.bird Köcher, MIO 1 66 i 59', cf. šēpšu AN.IM. [DU]GUD.MUŠEN kabis with his foot he steps on the a.-bird ibid. ii 9.

b) in comparisons and descriptions: mud= dahhisīja kīma an-zi-e elišunu iše'u my warriors flew against them like the a-bird AKA 233 r. 25, also 336 ii 107 (Asn.), WO 2414 iii labbuma šamru kīma an-zi-i 5 (Shalm. III); šanû nabnīta they are raging, fierce, strange in shape like the a.-bird Tn.-Epic "ii" 37; a man whose body was as black as pitch ana ša an-zi-i panūšu mašlu his face was like that of the a.-bird ZA 43 17:50 (SB lit.); the evil utukku-demon has a lion's head gātē šēpē AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN hands and feet of the a.-bird ibid. 16:46, also (in the description of "two gods whose name I do not know, who have one head in common") ibid 48; ritti an-zi-i (var. dMan-za-ád) zuqaqīpī my hand is the a.-bird (var.: the rainbow), the scorpion

anzû apālu A

RA 22 154:1, var. from Maqlu VII 1 and IX 138; gašrāku emūqi ritti an-zi-i kiṣir nēši I am strong in (supernatural) power, (with) the claws of the a.-bird, the energy of the lion Lambert BWL 192:16; bašmummi pîka AN.IM. DUGUD ṣuprāka your mouth is a horned snake, your talons the a.-bird AfO 13 46 r.ii 3 (OB lit.).

c) figural representations — 1' as part of buildings: urmāhē an-zi-e nā'irī lahmē kurībī ša kaspi u erî ušēpišma I had lions, a.-birds, gaping (storm demons), lahmu-monsters and blessing spirits made of silver and copper (and placed them at the entrance of Ištar's temple) Borger Esarh. 33:10, cf. (referring to the temple Ezida in Borsippa) urmāhē an-zi-e lahmē ša kaspi u erî ibid. 95 r. 9; dlamma.meš AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN.MEŠ timmē sīrūti ina bābīšun ulziz I erected bull colossi, a.-birds, (and) tall columns at their (the sanctuaries') gates Piepkorn Asb. 28 i 18 (= Streck Asb. 92), cf. AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN.MEŠ $ezz\bar{u}ti$ raging a.birds (in the description of the entrance of £. MES.LAM) Streck Asb. 188:32, and note: an= niu ša ina muhhi AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN [...] ša ina pan bīt papāhi izza[zzu] this is what is inscribed on the a-birds [of ...] which are standing in front of the chapel Craig ABRT 1 36 r. 8 and 10, see Bauer Asb. 2 p. 38 n. 2; an-zi-e hurāṣi naṣā[ru] to stand guard by the golden a.-birds Ebeling Parfümrez, pl. 37:24, see Ebeling Stiftungen p. 24, (referring to a Sin sanctuary) $an-zi-i \check{s}un\bar{u}t[i]$ K.8759 r. 3, an-zi-i(in broken context) ibid. 9 (Asb.); an-zi-e KU [...] (var. dA-zu-e) ABL 1413 r. 3 (part of tākultu rit.), var. from Frankena, BiOr 18 199 i 54.

2' as figurines: \$almē[AN.IM.DUGUD.M]UŠEN bīni ša dišpa himēta našû tamarisk figurines of a.-bird(s) which carry honey and ghee (you write the appropriate inscription on their wings and bury them inside the house) KAR 298 r. 11.

d) other occs. — 1' in cultic commentaries: $s\bar{s}s\hat{e}$ ša ina libbi sandu et[emmu] ša an-zi-i the horses which are harnessed to it are the spirits of the a.-bird KAR 307:25, see Ebeling, TuL p. 33, cf. MUL AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN =

MUL ANŠE.KUR.RA the a.-bird star = the Horse Star AfO 19 107:21, see Weidner, ibid. p. 108; [d]AG(?) šu-ú an-za-a i-[...] Sumer 13 117 IM 3252:9, cf. [š]a an-zi-i dQingu dAsakku von Soden, ZA 51 154 r. 4; kî Aššur Ninurta ina muḥḥi kašādi ša an-zi-i išpuruni when Aššur sent Ninurta to catch the a.-bird KAR 143 r. 7, see von Soden, ZA 51 138:58.

2' in god lists: ${}^{d}Nin^{e}$.AN.IM.DUGUD. MUŠEN ${}^{an-zu-[u]}$ = ŠU CT 25 27 K.2117:9, restored from (without glosses) CT 24 48 ii 18, KAV 172:3 and 179 ii 5.

3' varia: dam erēni šaman an-zi-i the "blood of the cedar" (is) the fat of the abird PBS 10/4 12 ii 30, cf. LAL an-[zi]-i ibid.31; supur an-zi-i | murdinnu Köcher BAM 307:25, cf. [r]it-ti an-zi-i | NA4 [X] ibid. 19; šumma kibis (wr. KI.UŠ) AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN ina āli innamir if the tracks of the a-bird are seen in a city CT 38 5:126 (SB Alu); obscure: ana zaqīqi an-z[i]-[i] ZA 42 81 iv 7 and ibid. note 11 (narā text).

For occurrences of AN.IM.DUGUD.MUŠEN, to be read anzu(d) in Sumerian, see Landsberger, WZKM 57 5ff. For a complete discussion and previous literature, see ibid. 1ff.

anzūzu s.; (a spider); wr. syll. and šè.GUR₄.

šè^{še-kur}GUR₄ = an-zu-zu Hh. XIV 340; šè.KUR.

GUR₄ = an-zu-zu = ha-di-lu Hg. A II 272, also Hg.

B III iv 35, in MSL 8/2 45 and 48; an-zu-zu = ha-di-lu Uruanna III 207, in MSL 8/2 59; ú murdin:

nu: Aš GìR an-zu-zi Uruanna III 3.

hamētu ŠE.GUR₄ ittaddû birēti the a.-spider threw the wasp into fetters Lambert BWL 220 iv 21; šumma anzūzu ina bīt amēli innamir K.3953, cited Boissier Choix p. 3 (translit. only); zibūa zuqaqīpa an-zu-za (to be used in a medication) AMT 52,3:10.

ap šarrāni see ab šarrāni.

apadu s.; (a term for child); syn. list.* $a-pa-du = \min (= [se]hru)$ Explicit Malku I 230.

**apāhu (AHw. 56a) sec napāhu.

apālu A v.; 1. to satisfy a legitimate demand, to give (a person or an institution) satisfaction on a legitimate claim, 2. to answer a question, to echo, to respond, 3. to

apālu A 1a

to result (in math. and correspond, 4. astron.), 5. atpulu to reciprocate, to discuss, to correspond, 6. uppulu to pay a debt, to perform a service, 7. uppulu to make somebody responsible, 8. II/4 to be made responsible, liable (passive to mng. 7), 9. šūpulu to make somebody answer, to make admit, 10. IV to be treated, to be answered, to be paid (passive to mngs. I and 2); from OA, OB on; I $\bar{\imath}pul - ip$: pal = apil, I/2, I/3, II, II/4, III, IV; wr. syll., with the PI-sign for pa YOS 12 279:12, BIN 7 40:6, with ba for pa, passim in OB (UCP 9 334 No. 9:9, CT 29 23:8, UET 5 129:15, CT 8 36a:13, Boyer Contribution 112:18) and Lambert BWL 192:18 (SB), i-ha-pa-la VAS 6 188:14 (NB); cf. apiltu A, āpilu A, nāpalû, $ipl\bar{u}$.

gu-u ka = a-pa-lu Idu II 381; gi₄ = a-p[a-lu], ib.gi₄.gi₄ = e-p[u-ul] Nabnitu IV 74f.; [su-ú] su = a-pa-lu ša Har.ra to pay a debt A II/8 A iv 18′; ad.gi₄.gi₄ = ri-ig-ma ip-pa-[lu] OBGT XVII 7; [sag].di = a-pa-[lu(?)] Kagal D Fragm. 13:15; du-ud-du tuk.tuk = at-pu-ul-lu-um (followed by at-uu-uu-uu) Proto-Diri 50.

si.sá.bi nu gi $_4$.gi $_4$.da.kam = šá i-šá-riš la a-pa-lim 2N-T344:7 (gramm.).

dEn.ki.kex(KID) dAsal.lú.hi mu.un.na.ni. íb.gi.gi: Ea Marduk i-ip-pa-al Ea answers Marduk CT 4 8a:25f., cf. [...] mu.un.na.ni. íb.gi4.gi4: Ea ši-tul-ta ip-pal-šú Ea answers his query CT 17 22 ii 125f., cf. also CT 17 26:56f., 38:24f., Šurpu V-VI 27f., and passim; min.na. ne.ne dEn.líl.ra mu.un.na.ni.íb.gi4.gi4: kizlallušunu Enlil ip-pa-[lu] KAR 4:23; [è]n.tar. mu.u8 [ga.mu.ra].ab.dug4 dug4.bi [giš mu.ra.ab.gi.gi]: šālannima luqbīka qibâmma lu-pu-ul-ka ask me and I will speak to you, speak to me and I will answer you KAR 111 i 12ff. and dupl. (with added gana lušālkama qibâ gana luqbīkumma ap-la-an-ni let me ask you and speak to me, let me speak to you and answer me line 5) KAR 367:6.

1. to satisfy a legitimate demand, to give (a person or an institution) satisfaction on a legitimate claim -a) in private contexts,

referring to debts - 1' in OA: tamkāram ap-lá la tuqqâ pay the creditor, do not wait CCT 4 10b:11; annakam ša aššumi PN a-pulu-kà la šabbuāti are you not satisfied with the tin I paid you on the account (lit.: name) of PN? MVAG 35/3 No. 302:5, cf. I bilat kaspam i-ta-áp-lá-ni BIN 4 19:44, weri'am ša ekallum adi ūmim annîm i-ta-na-pu-lu-nia-tí TCL 19 25:8; hurāsam ša kārim bīt PN a-pá-la-am qabiu they were ordered to pay to the house of PN the gold belonging to the kārum TCL 20 83:14; ištu 12 ma.na tātka $\acute{a}p$ -lu-ni after they have been paid twelve minas as your custom duty CCT 1 19a:4; x kaspam ša PN PN₂ e-pu-lá-ni PN₂ paid me the sum of x silver for PN CCT 1 36d:4, cf. e-pu-li he paid me BIN 4 14:6, also Kienast ATHE 14:28, RA 58 123:8, 59 20:5.

2' in OB: ana UD.10.KAM qaqqad kaspim i-pa-lu-ki adi i-pa-lu-ni-in-ni suhārtam ina qātija ukâl (they said) they will pay you back the capital of the (loan in) silver in ten days (and) I will detain the girl until they have paid me PBS 7 38:14f.; še'am ul ta-ap-pa-al-su-nu-ti-ma $\bar{u}m$ tallakam . . . udab: babuka should you not pay them the barley, they will bother you the day you come here TCL 17 49:20, cf. ana pī kanīkika še'am a-puul-šu-nu-ti awīlû la udabbabuninni them the barley according to your sealed document so that the gentlemen should not bother me ibid. 16; send me five shekels of silver lu-pu-ul-ma la udabbabuninni so that I can pay and they will not bother me ibid. cf. kaspam lu-pu-ul VAS 16 202:9; urram a-pa-la-am ul ele'i I cannot pay immediately ibid. 4:12; kaspam šūbilamma awīltam lu(!)-pu-ul CT 33 23:20; anāku mala a-pa-li-ka-a ul maṣiāku I am not able to pay you PBS 7 66:23; ina GN suluppi PN i-ippa-al-ka PN will pay you the dates in Lagaš VAS 16 145:19, cf. ŠE nindabîm anāku a-appa-al CT 2 11:32; adi mār Sippar ana Isin illakamma i-ip-pa-lu-šu nipâtišu wuššir as soon as the Sipparean comes to Isin and pays him (the creditor), release the bondswomen taken from him BIN 7 223:21; kaspam ša a-pa-lim ap-la-a- $\check{s}u$ pay him as much silver as is due him UCP 9 365 No. 30:47; ša a-paapālu A 1a apālu A 1a

li-šu ina gātīka sabat take what is needed to pay him TCL 18 147:14; aqbīkumma idam tušaršīma ta-pu-la-an-ni I spoke to you and you paid me after many objections CT 29 40:16; awatam idam la tušarša (w)arhiš a-puul-šu pay him quickly, do not raise any objection VAS 7 192:14, cf. Kraus AbB 1 82:25, also idam a-pa-al-ka (see idu B usage b) TCL 18 102:17 (all OB letters); ummeān= šunu i-pu-lu-ma they paid their creditor VAS 8 8:9, cf. ummeānam i-pu-lu-ú-ma Jean Tell Sifr 37:8, cf. also BE 6/1 97:12; a-taap-pu-ul ummiānī ša PN-ma it is up to PN to pay all the creditors BE 6/1 97:19, also ibid. [b]ulţam ikaššadma DN i-ip-pa-al once he is well again, he will discharge his votive obligation toward Šamaš UET 5 400:9, cf. KÙ u MÁŠ.BI dUTU i-ip-pa-al VAS 7 162:7, dutu bēlšu i-ip-pa-al Scheil Sippar 76 r. 4, also (with Sin) VAS 9 30:8, ef. ina balţu u šalmu dutu i-ip-pa-al Boyer Contribution No. 133:11, ša dutu ugu PN išû dutu i-pu-lu 212:4, cf. also BIN 2 85:8; hubullīša i-pu-ul she paid her debts Waterman Bus. Doc. 66:6, cf. aššum hubull[iš]u a-pa-li-[im] TCL 1 195:5; ŠE A.NA.GÁL.LA.ÀM tappû tamkāram *i-ba-lu-ma* the partners pay the trader with whatever barley is available UET 5 129:15; at the day of the harvest [ib.tag4(!)] bilat eglim i-pa-al he pays the balance of the rent for the field BIN 2 90:7; kaspam u sibassu ša pī tuppišu tamkāram i-ip-pa-al-ma he satisfies the creditor with the silver and its interest according to the wording of the contract Driver and Miles Babylonian Laws 234 § A 22, cf. şibat kaspim mala ilgû isaddarma ūmīšu imannūma tamkāršu i-ip-pa-al he calculates the amount of interest on all the silver which he had received and counts the days and pays his creditor in full also hubullum ittabši kilallašunu tamkāram i-ip-pa-lu CH § 152:60; še'um ša a-pa-al awīlim u idi amtim the barley to pay back the boss and for the hire of the slave girl VAS 16 160:7; ša eli PN tīšû kanīkšu šūbi: lamm[a] anāku lu-pu-ul-ka send me PN's sealed tablet showing what he owes you and I myself will pay you ibid. 149 r. 10; inūma i-ta-ap-lu-ni-in-ni anāku tēmam ašapparakkim

as soon as they have paid me, I shall send you (fem.) a report PBS 7 38:18; he said kaspam elika išū kaspam a-pi-il you owe me money (but) he was paid the money JCS 11 106 No. 1:12.

3' in Mari: urram šēram a-pa-al bēlija ul ele'i I cannot pay my lord in the near future ARMT 13 125 r. 3'; ša a-pa-lim li-pu-la-aš-šu he should pay him what is to be paid ibid. 38:26, cf. ibid. 148:7.

4' in Elam: adi kaspam i-ip-pa-lu ina mimma ša išû ... itti mārīšu PN a-pi-il until he has repaid the silver, he, together with his sons, is liable to PN (the creditor) with everything he owns MDP 24 345:6 and 10; ina šalām girrišu kaspam um-ma-na i-ip-pa-al-ma at the successful completion of his business trip he will repay the creditor the silver MDP 23 270:7, cf. ummâna ... ina berišunu i-pa-lu MDP 24 369:11.

5' in OB Alalakh: kaspam ana PN a-pu-ul PN₂ kaspum kīma ittaddinu iqtabbīma a-pil I paid PN the silver, PN₂ testified that the silver was handed over (and) he is paid Wiseman Alalakh 8:15 and 17, cf. šumma ... la a-pu-ul (I swear) I paid ibid. 20; 1 me'at UDU.HI.A u GUD.HI.A ul a-ap-lu one hundred sheep and cattle have not been paid ibid. 9:5, cf. ina ūmim annîm ana nakušše i-pu-ul ibid. 19; kaspam i-ip-pa-lu ašar libbišunu illaku once they pay the silver they may go wherever they desire ibid. 24:9.

6' in Bogh.: [according to the ...] ša abika a-pu-lu which I owed your father KBo 1 10:12.

7' in Nuzi: x kaspa elteqi ap-la-ku-mi I received x silver, I am satisfied HSS 9 25:24, also ibid. 21:29, 108:31, RA 23 149 No. 31:28, and passim, note ilqi u a-pi-il HSS 13 pl. 7:6, also HSS 13 274:12; PN kaspēšu ša eqli i-ta-pal u qannašu ana pani Lú.MEŠ ša kaspi imtašar PN was paid the silver for his field and dragged his hem (over the soil) in the presence of the men bringing the silver RA 23 119 No. 41:23, cf. ibid. 152 No. 40:18, and passim, note PN qannašu intašar ù anāku ap-la-ak PN dragged his hem and (said): I am paid SMN 2350:10.

apālu A 1a apālu A 1b

8' in MA: pāhassunu e-pu-lu-ma qaqqad kaspim u še'im ši-im-ta(!)-am-ma iddunu they assume responsibility and will pay (back) the capital in silver or barley in its entirety KAJ 47:19, cf. ina erēb harrānišunu qaq[qad kaspi] ummiānšunu e-pu-lu-ma KAJ 32:10; [... LÚ.D]I.KUD habbulu la e-pal the debtor does not pay [the ...] of the judge AfO 12 51 L 11 (MA Code), cf. KAJ 298:14; annaka ... PN $[u PN_2]$ mahru ap-lu zak \bar{u} PN and PN₂ have received the tin, they are paid and free (of further obligations) KAJ 66:29, cf. mahir a-pîl zaku KAJ 27:20, and passim, also uppu laqi a-pil zaku KAJ 169:14; exceptionally in lit.: erka (var. arka) ma'da DAGAL.MEŠ (var. rapša) ana tap-pu-li-šu (var. i-tap-pu-li) dinaniššu pay (addressing the gods) him (the officiating king) back very amply 3R 66×21 , vars. from KAR 214iv 11, see Frankena Tākultu pp. 8 and 26.

9' in NA: eqlu şarip laqi a-pil zaku (see şarāpu C) ADD 384:10, also, wr. a-pil ADD 492:6, and passim, note eqlu ... la a-pil la şarip la laqi ADD 436 r. 4.

in NB: PN ... mahir apil zaka JRAS Cent. Supp. 45:15, and passim, note PN ... mahrat ap-la-at Dar. 194:25, pl. [ma]hiruap-lu-' VAS 15 29:23; kasap imhuru adi 12. TA.AM i-ta-nap-pal he pays twelve times the silver which he had received AnOr 9 13:25, and passim, wr. im-ta-nap-pal VAS 15 29:28, also adi 12.TA.AM i-tap-pal-la VAS 5 60:22, it-tap-pal Dar. 245:27; zēru atri u maļu [kî] $p\bar{i}$ NA₄.KI[ŠIB a] $h\bar{a}me\check{s}$ ip-pa-lu should the field be either larger or smaller (than indicated) they will make mutual adjustments according to the contract VAS 54:40, also Camb. 286:8, cf. zēru atar u maţu kî mahīrišunu ahā: meš ip-pa-lu Dar. 227:31, 295:19, 325:25, Nbn. 477:34; kinajātu ša abišunu akî zittišunu itti aḥāmeš i-pa-al-u-' they pay the kinajātu-gifts incumbent on (the prebend of) their father according to their individual shares Peiser Verträge No. 91:14, cf. (referring to the same payments connected with a house) itti aḥāmeš ip-pu-[l]u VAS 4 25:16; nudunnāšu a-pi-il he has been paid her dowry Nbn. 243:17, cf. x sesame PN a-pil UCP 9 58 No. 4:5; širikti ša m[ut]išu itti nudunnēšu taleqqēma ap-lat she (the widow) takes for her own full satisfaction the gift which her husband had made to her together with her dowry SBAW 1889 p. 828 (pl. 7) iv 19 (NB laws); kaspa a' [x] ana PN ap-pa-al I will pay the said x silver to PN BE 8 107:15, cf. ibid. 17; the sheep which we have promised nadin i-ta-pallu-' has been handed over, they have paid (for it) TCL 9 131:10.

b) referring to the payment of damages, expenses, etc., incurred -1' in OB: alkam= ma nikkassīni i nīpušma sītātim lu-pu-ul-ka come, let us settle our account and I will pay you the balance VAS 16 145:12; usubbê mala tussabu u mala urakkasuka anāku a-pa-al I myself will pay all additional expenses for you and fulfill all (obligations) they will place on you Frank Strassburger Keilschrifttexte 12:12 (translit. only); mimma hišihtam mala ihaššehu a-pu-ul-šu-nu-ti fulfill for them whatever wishes they may have 119:13, cf. GUD. APIN epinnam u hišihti erēšim lu-pu-ul- $\check{s}u$ VAS 16 129:18; PN ša mānahtašu ap-lu-ú-ma PN who was paid his investments PBS 7 55:12, cf. mānahtašunu i-pa-lu-ma Waterman Bus. Doc. 16 r. 3, also BE 6/1 23:16, BA 5 505 No. 36 r. 4, TCL 11 202:4, CT 45 59:19, Szlechter TJA 75:18, and passim; mim= ma ana rigimti ekallika itti tamkārī tanassahu anāku a-pa-al I myself will pay whatever you take on credit from the merchants upon a request from the palace with which you are connected PBS 7 57:22, cf. gimra šâtu a-pa-al VAS hibiltašunu a-pu-ul-šu-nu-ti 167:9; pay them the damages they have suffered LIH cf. nēmettašu li-pu-ul LIH 90:26; 103:14, ana gišimmarim la rukkubim lugal giš.sar. MEŠ i-ta-na-ap-pa-al he is to pay damages to the owners of the grove for each unpollinated palm tree BIN 2 77:21, cf. ana pīhat kirî rukkubi u iși naksi i-ta-na-<pa>-lu-šu-nu-ti Haverford Symposium p. 242 No. 9:16; šigiltim ša kirîm PN u PN, PN, i-ta-na-ap-palu PN and PN₂ are responsible to PN₃ for willful negligence committed in the date grove YOS 8 5:10; adi inanni ul i-pu-la-an-ni-a-ti so far he has not paid us compensation (for the sluice channel mentioned in line 4) apālu A 1c apālu A 1c

CT 29 31:8; PN u PN₂ turdamma bēl awâtišunu li-pu-lu send PN and PN, here so that they can pay damages to their adversary in court Sumer 14 55 No. 28:21; the man takes the oath: I hit him unintentionally u asâm i-ip-pa-al and pays the physician 206:13; pīhat PN mala PN, iqabbû PN, i-pa-al PN₃ will be responsible for damages incurred by PN to whatever extent PN2 indicates YOS 8 97:10; (in rent of land) eper kārim tibnam u kissatam(?) PN i-pa-al PN (the owner of the field) is responsible for "dust of the harbor," straw and chaff (correct sub iškaru A mng. 3b) YOS 12 436:16, cf. (six men under an overseer and a NU.BANDA) ana tibnišunu sahar.hi.a kārišunu ... PN NU. BANDA i-pa-al Szlechter TJA 130:8.

- 2' in OB Alalakh: šaniamma ša it-ta-[ap-pa-lu] ul ibaš[ši] there is nobody else to whom he (the debtor) has any obligation Wiseman Alalakh 18:13.
- 4' in RS: PN kasap hubulli ša bīti i-pu-ul (obscure) MRS 6 60 RS 16.141:17.
- 5' in NB: teqtu ana bēlija la i-ip-pal he is not liable to my lord for mistakes CT 22 43:21, cf. kî teqtu ana bēlija a-pu-lu BIN 1 15:12 (both letters).
- c) referring to the discharge of responsibilities 1' to the palace: ana pāḥāt u hītim ša KISAL.LUḤ u ì.DU8 ša ina bīt DN ibaššû É.GAL-lam i-pa-lu they are responsible to the palace for any damages and mistakes which may occur in the temple of Ningal with regard to (the offices of) courtyard-sweeper and doorkeeper UET 5 868:17; PN u PN2 gú.un é.gal.šè ba.an.ni.íb.gi4.gi4 PN and PN2 (the lessors of an orchard)

will pay the rent to the palace PBS 8/2 128:14; in.nu.da u kù.babbar.kar.ra é.gal ba.ni.ib.gi₄.gi₄ (the tenant of a rented šukussu-field) will deliver to the palace the straw and the kar-duty payable in silver YOS 8 173:16; the day the palace asks for the silver KÙ.BABBAR É.GAL PN i-ip-pa-al PN will satisfy the palace with the silver TCL 11 194:12, also 195:12, TCL 10 13:16, and passim in Larsa, see sūtu; PN mahir É.GAL i-pa-al (referring to the receipt of objects and utensils) BE 6/1 40:10; [x] GÍN KÙ. BABBAR ana a-pa-al É.GAL (purchase of a field by a *nadītu*-woman) BE 6/1 61:20; ūm himsātim ekallum irrišu É.GAL-am i-tana-pa-al (see himṣātu mng. 2) Gautier Dilbat É.GAL-am i-pa-al (receipt of ma-UET 5 227:12 and terials to build boats) 193:8 (all leg.); alikma É.GAL a-pu-ul YOS 2 50:16, cf. ana x še.gur é.gal a-pa-li-im TCL 17 33:7, É.GAL ta-pa-al VAS 16 198:10 (letters); and x kaspam and ekallim a-pali-im TCL 11 199:5, cf. kaspam išaggalu YOS 8 114:10, ekallam(!) i-pa-lu- \acute{u} with i-ta-na-ap-pa-luYOS 8 127:12, ekallam i-ib-ba-lu CT 8 36a:13 (all OB).

2' to the king: ana hablim u habiltim ša šarram u rabi'am imahharu šarram i-ip-pa-lu should a man or a woman who has been wronged complain to the king or an official, they (the listed overseers) will be responsible to the king (for damages to be paid) Grant Smith College 269:21 and 23, cf. šarram i-ippa-lu ibid. 266:23; ana huhārim u munaggirim ša ibaššû PN LUGAL.E BA.NI.IB.GI4.GI4 PN is responsible to the king for whatever claims (for loss of animals) may arise through (a litigation decided by) the huhāru-symbol or through a denouncer AJSL 33 227 No. 11:13, ef. *u iḥalliqu* PN *šar-ra-am i-ip-pa-al* should they (the bulls) get lost, PN is responsible to the king YOS 2 130:15, cf. also ú.gu ba.an. dé PN u PN2 lugal.e in.na.na.ab.gi4.gi4 AJSL 33 221 No. 2:12, gillatum mimma ibbaš: šīma šar-ra-am ta-ta-na-ap-pa-al you are always responsible to the king should any misdeed be committed TCL 18 131:23, cf. VAS 16 73:17; pīḥatam šâti šarram i-ta-na-ap-pal he is responsible to the king in each case

apālu A 1d apālu A 1e

arising from an obligation (incurred by a fugitive) Bagh. Mitt. 2 79 text f:25, cf. also pi-ha-[ti a-pu-ul] Sumer 14 71 No. 46:18 (let.), ana pīhat ibaššû šarram i-ip-pa-al VAS 13 23:8, cf. also ana hiṭītim ša ibbaššû PN LUGAL.E BA.NI.ÍB.GI₄.GI₄ Riftin 59:10, YOS 8 60:10, 61:10, 92:10, 106:10; atta ana idi šarrim ta-ap-pa-al ana idi utullātim ta-ap-pa-al you are responsible to the king, you are responsible to the shepherds TCL 17 57:31 and 33 (all OB); exceptionally in Mari: u šarram i-ta-na-ap-pa-l[u] ARM 8 63:24.

d) referring to meeting future claims (on sold real estate or slaves) -1' in OB: $n\bar{a}di$: nānšu bagrī (var. bagrīšu) i-ip-pa-al his (the slave's) seller is responsible for claims (arising from the sale) CH § 279:71, cf. UD. KUR.ŠÈ ba-qí-ir KI.KAL PN BA.NI.ÍB.GI₄.GI₄ VAS 13 66a:15; ba-qi-ra-nam i-ta-na-pa-alBE 6/2 83:13, also ba-aq-ri $ahh\bar{i}su$... PN u PN_2 i-ta-na-pa-lu CT 2 37:29, $b\bar{\imath}tum$ ba-aq-ri irtaši ba-aq-ri-šu ālum u šībūtum i-ta-na-appa-lu VAS 13 20 r. 1, and ba-qi-ra-an eglim PN i-ba- IL Boyer Contribution 112:18, and passim; inim.gál.la kiri6.kex PN PN2 lugal.e ba.ni.ib.gi₄.gi₄ in case of a claim against the garden, the owner PN, will be responsible to PN TCL 10 40:18, cf. (in similar formulations) ibid. 129:19, 130:17, VAS 13 78:14, Riftin 27:4; inim.gar.ra é.bi PN ba.ni.ib.gi.gi TCL 10 5:13, also ibid. 76:15, VAS 13 93 r. 4, inim.bi gar.ra.ni in.na.ab.gi4.gi4 TCL 10 7 A:7, tukumbi inim.gar.ra ba.an. tuk in.na.ab.gi₄.gi₄ BIN 7 106:21, šeš šeš.ra inim.gá.gá ba.ni.ib.gi₄.gi₄ Grant Smith College 254:25, inim.gar.ra.ni.šè ba.ni.ib.gi₄.gi₄ Grant Bus. Doc. 10:19, inim.gál.la.ni.šè ba.ni.ib.gi4.gi4 ibid. 14:18; šumma pīhassu a-pa-lam la ile'i if he is not able to meet his obligations CH § 256:98, also Kraus Edikt § 5' ii 43.

2' other occ.: ša iraggum tuppu annû i-pal-šu this tablet will "answer" anyone who brings up a claim MRS 9 65 RS 17.237:8'.

e) in administrative contexts — 1' referring to fields and gardens: eqlam pulu <k>= šum ap-la-aš-šu-ma littalkam stake out a field for him, give him his due so that he can

come here TCL 7 51:29; give two bur each to the overseers arhis ap-la-su-nu-ti give them their due immediately ibid. 27:12, cf. eqlātim idnašunūšimma arhiš ap-[la]-šu-nuti-ma (lest they come back here and complain to me) ibid. 7:11 and 25:10, eqlam a-pu-ul-šu ibid. 53:14, $\check{s}ukussu$ a-pu-ul- $\check{s}u$ ibid. 71:7, and passim in the letters of Hammurapi; ša pī tuppi šâti eqlam lu-pu-ul-ma I will give him the field due him as this tablet says BIN 7 13:7, ef. ša $p\bar{\imath}$ kan $\bar{\imath}$ k šarrim eqlam a-pu-ul- $\check{\imath}$ [u] ABIM 31:13; $k\bar{\imath}ma$ ta-ta-ap-lu- $\check{s}u$ $\check{s}a$ eqlama-ta-pa-al-šu mehir tuppija šūbilam as soon as you have given him his due, send me in answer to my letter (the message) "I gave him the field as his due" TCL 7 53:21f.; x eqlam ... idinšunūšim šukussunu arhiš a-puul-šu-nu-ši-im-ma la udabbabu give them x land and provide them quickly with their sustenance field so that they will not complain OECT 3 33:39, ef. arhiš a-pu-ul-šu-nu-ti-ma $n\bar{e}mettam \ la \ irašš\hat{u}$ ibid. 31; $eqlam \ siba[ssu]$ ištu ta-ta-ap-la-šu-nu-ti meķir tuppija šūbilam send me an answer to my letter as soon as you have provided him with this field holding ibid. 53:25; $m\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}$ $i\check{s}\check{s}akk\bar{\imath}$... eqlam a-pu-ulprovide the iššakku-farmers with fields (which are their rightful due) TCL 7 8:17. $a\check{s}\check{s}um$ $m\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}$ $i\check{s}\check{s}akk\bar{\imath}$... eqlim a-pa-li-imibid. 6; 1 awīlam ul ta-pu-la you have not provided one man (with a field) ibid. 11:7, and ef. $rakb\bar{\imath}$... $arhi\check{s}$ ul ta-ap-pa-la-ma if you do not provide the rakbû-officials immediately ibid. 30; kīma ina tuppi ekallim šatru a-pu-ul-šu-nu-ti provide them exactly as is written on the tablet issued by the palace TCL 1 1:37, cf. $gurgurr\bar{\imath}$... $arhi\check{s}$ ap-la-ni- $i\check{s}$ šu (with ref. to sikkatam mahāsum to drive in the border stakes and sikkatam kullumum to show the stakes) TCL 7 31:14; you have written a sealed document ana ša rakbī ana eqlim şabātim eshu a-pa-li-im to give their due to the rakbû-officials who have been assigned to take over fields TCL 7 11:18: $[kir \hat{a}tim] z \bar{u} z a \check{s}un \bar{u} \check{s}im \dots nukaribb \bar{\iota} li-pu-lu$ šu-nu-ti TCL 7 26:13, ef. suhārī ap-la-ma TCL 7 76:10, $r\bar{e}d\hat{i}$ li-pu-lu TCL 10 127:27; let them establish by means of the god's mace how much barley had grown on the field

apālu A 1e apālu A 1f

belonging to PN and then še'am mikis eqlišu PN a-pu-ul pay PN his field tax in barley LIH 28:30 (all OB).

2' referring to workmen: ina ūmātim anniamātim erin itbarātim ni-ta-na-ap-pa-al on the respective dates we will give satisfaction to the members of the association VAS 16 173:9, cf. ūm tuppī anniam tammaru erin.mā.ì.dub.hi.a PN a-pu-ul-ma LIH 75:15, cf. arhiš ... ul ta-ap-pa-al-šu-ma ibid. 19; in Mari: ṣidītam mali irrišuka a-pu-ul-šu-nu-ti hand out to them as much provisions as they request from you ARM 1 17:45.

3' with išariš to treat somebody justly in administrative matters -a' in OB: kaspamPN išariš ap-lam ... išariš ap-la-aš-šu pay PN the silver due him, pay him what is due him CT 4 27a:18 and 21; do you not know that PN is not an outsider? [i]šariš a-pu-ul-šu TCL 756:21, cf. also ibid. 72:8 and 16 (both letters to Šamaš-hāzir); ša PN kīma tašpuram išariš a(!)-ta-pa-al-ši I have correctly returned to PN what is due her CT 6 23a:24; ana ša allikam išariš i-ta-ap-lu-ni-ni they have duly paid me for my coming VAS 16 54:11; eqelšu têr= *šumma u išariš ap-la-aš-šu-ma turdaššu* return his field to him and pay him his due compensation and send him back BIN 7 11:14, cf. [šā]pirni isihtam išariš li-pu-ul-šu-ma Kraus AbB 1 45:24; PN išariš a-pu-ul kīma la nazāqim give PN what is due him so that there should be no ill feeling TCL 17 47:11, cf. išariš i-it-ta-ap-la-a-an-ni mimma la tanahhid šarrum išariš i-tap-la-an-ni BIN 7 38:14; umma šûma the king has given me full satisfaction, saying ("From now on he takes PN's barley") TCL 1 35:9; ina alākija ša kīma āmuru išariš a-pa-al-šu when I come I will pay him duly for what I have found Boyer Contribution No. 103:10, ef. allakamma išariš a-pa-al(!)-ka VAS 16 54:18; ša išariš a-puul-šu mehir tuppija abī lišābil my father should send me an answer to my letter (indicating) that I have given him full satisfaction BIN 7 44:30.

b' in Mari: išariš i-pa-lu-ka ARMT 13 137:25; $m[\bar{a}s]sunu$ lušamšīšunūti [i- \check{s}]a-ri-i \check{s} lu-pu-ul- $\check{s}u$ -nu-ti I will make them forget their own

country and treat them justly ARM 1 76:7, also ina dīnim i-ša-ri-iš ap-lu ARM 2 59:10.

- c' in omen texts: [a]-mir-šú idammiq māta šarrašu išariš ip-pal he who sees it will prosper, the king will treat the country kindly Bab. 3 p. 284 Sm. 2076:18 (astrol.); see also mng. 10a.
- 4' with dullu (NA): ina muḥḥi bīti ša dullu e-pa-lu-ú-ni with regard to the house where they perform (their) tasks ABL 222:13, ef. issēn issu libbišunu ša dul-la ip-pa-lu-ú-ni one from among them who performs the task ibid. r. 9.
- f) other occs. 1' in gen.: ana awâtim ša iparrikani anāku a-ta-na-ap-pa-al regularly take care of all matters that present obstacles TCL 1734:16; sehherūtum ša mahrija wašbuma i-ip-pa-l[u-ni]-in-ni the young men who are staying with me and are responsible to me Kraus AbB 1 107:3, cf. ahum aham ula i-pa-al ABIM 8:13 (all OB letters); aššum awīlim šâtu anāku a-ta-na-ap-pa-al I shall always be responsible for that man ARM 6 71:7', cf. mannum annûm taklum ša PN i-tana-ap-pa-lu who is that trustworthy person who is responsible to PN (= Šamši-Adad)? ARM 1 109:43; adâm ša lú.lú.meš šâti bēlī a-ta-na-ap-pa-al I shall be responsible to my lord for all the work done by these men RA 42 73:32 (Mari); bītu ... itti PN PN₂ ana 10 GÍN kaspim a-ap-lu MDP 23 226:5, cf. a-pi-il MDP 24 345:10, cited mng. 1a-3'; ina KA dajāni ul ip-pa-lu šunu ahhēšu his own brothers do not (appear and) answer (for him) at the summons of the judge Lambert BWL 130:93; umaššarkama Šamaš ... ki-i app[al] if I set you free how can I account Bab. 12 pl. 2:19, also AfO 14 to Šamaš? 306:15 (Etana); Ištar bēltu a-pi-lat kūmūa Lady Ištar, who answers for me Craig ABRT 2 11:25, also BA 10/1 81 No. 7 r. 4, cf. a-pil kumu-ia KAR 61 r. 23, also [a-p]il ku-mu-a KAR 71:10, note $il\bar{a}nija$ ša i-tap(!)-pa-lukīmūa Streck Asb. 182:38, and kīmūa e-tappa-lu bēl saltija ibid. 4 i 38, also i-tap-pa-lu idāja AfK 2 102 ii 4 (Asb.).
- 2' in personal names: Nusku-i-da-a-a-a-pul O-Nusku-Answer-for-Me BE 15 152:11,

apālu A 2a apālu A 2b

also Ap-li-id-en-si-il-tum PBS 2/2 25:9, wr. DUMU.U \dot{s} -i-di-en-si-il-tu Answer-for-the-Weak-O-Goddess! ibid. 86:18 (all MB), see Stamm Namengebung 75 n. 2, 171, and 214 n. 1; \dot{l} -li-a-pi-li BIN 2 71:4, UET 5 523:16, etc., also Ilum-a-pi-il CT 8 36b:20, see Stamm Namengebung 213 and 223.

2. to answer a question, to echo, to respond - a) in gen. - 1' in letters: mala i-pu-lu-kà *šupram* write me whatever he has answered you Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 14:35; adi 2 ūmē u 3 ūmē laštālma a-pá-al-kà I will consider for a few days and then answer you BIN 4 105:18, also MVAG 35/3 No. 340:18; when we go up to the palace $rub\bar{a}$, \bar{u} $k\bar{\imath}ma$ i-ta-pu-lim i-ta-na-p[u]-lu-ni-a-ti the courtiers kept giving us the same answer CCT 4 30a:7 (all OA); ana tappē ahija aštanapparma ul i-ip-pa-la-an-ni I keep writing to my brother's partner but he does not answer me Kraus AbB 1 103:7, cf. [ana] PN aqbīma [x x] šûma i-pa-l[a]-an-ni ABIM 32:7; mala ša i-ip-pa-lu-ka ţēmam šupram send a report on whatever they answer you CT 4 24a:32 (OB); mīnu ša e-pal-ka-ni arhiš šupra write me quickly what he answers you ABL 579 r. 3 (NA).

2' with amatu, $p\hat{u}$, siqru, and $qib\bar{\imath}tu$: lata-at-pa-li-i-ši awâtim do not answer her VAS 10 214 vi 45 (OB Agušaja); abu Enlil amat ul e(var. i)-pu-ul-šú Father Enlil did not answer him Gilg. XII 62, see AfO 10 363; ana pani a-wa-tim a-wa-tam a-pu-ul (obscure) Kraus AbB 1 86:26; mār šipri a-wa-ti ša iš[tu] $p\bar{i}$ šu ip-pa-la-ak-ku(!) KBo 1 5 iv 34; pi-a-amla kīnam i-ta-na-pa-lu-uš-šu they will give him (the king) unreliable answers YOS 10 20:6, cf. ilum awīlam pi-a-am la kīnam i-pa-aš-šu the god will give the man an unreliable answer YOS 10 14:4 (both OB ext.); DN i-pu-la qibīta CT 15 40 iii 17 (SB Epic of Zu), also ibid. 39 ii 43; ul ip-pa-la qibītu Gössmann Era II p. 19:9, cf. DINGIR GAL i-pu-la qibīta (quotation follows) ibid. IV 65; siqrī $i-pu-lu-\acute{u}-\check{s}u$ the words they answered him VAS 10 214 v 22 (OB Agušaja).

3' with egirrû as subject: šumma amēlu egirrû ana arkišu i-ta-nap-pal-šú if a chance

word always "answers" a man behind his back CT 39 41:23, INIM.GAR işşūri ana panīšu $i-pu-ul-\check{s}\acute{u}$ ibid. 42:32, and passim in this text; INIM.GAR anni 2-šú i-pu-ul-šú a positive chance word "answers" him twice CT 39 41:4, cf. INIM.GAR \acute{u} -la 2- $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ i-pu-ul- $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ ibid. 10, and passim; if a man prays to the deity egirrû arhiš i-ta-nap-pal-šú and a chance word "answers" him quickly CT 39 40:48 (= 41:1), and passim in this tablet of Alu; gerrê dumqi u tašmê li-tap-pa-lu-uš ūmišam (see egirrû mng. 3b) Pinches Texts in Bab. Wedge-writing 16 No. 4 r. 7, cf. girrû dumqi ip-pal-ka ABL 76 r. 5.

4' other occs.: e-tap-la zaqīqu issu maḥar Nabû (see zaqīqu mng. 1a-2') Craig ABRT 1 6:23 (NA oracles); šumma ikkillu amēla i-pu-ul CT 40 5:16, and see ikkillu usage b; šumma ... kalbu issīma imēru i-pu-ul-šú if a dog barks (in front of a shrine) and a donkey answers CT 38 6:146 (SB Alu), cf. KA.KA-si-šú u šû i-ta-nap-pal-šú CT 39 33:61, GÙ.DÉ.DÉ-šú ù LÚ i-ta-nap-pal CT 40 47:14 (SB Alu); [mi-nam]-mi lu-pu-ul ālu ummānu u šībūtu but what should I (Atrahasis) answer the city, people, and elders (when they question me)? Gilg. XI 35.

b) to answer (with following direct speech) - 1' in OA: mahar a-ni-e-ma ikir ula kain PN PN₂ e-pu-ul umma "deny or confirm before these(!) (witnesses)," PN answered PN2 as follows TCL 21 270:13, cf. mahar anniūtim áp-lá-ni answer me before these men MVAG 35/3 No. 340:16 and r. 5', also BIN 4 105:12, CCT 1 49b:10; pattiniāti PN mārē PN2 e-pu-ul umma "Inform us!" (thereupon) PN answered the sons of PN₂ as follows MVAG 33 No. 246:26; PN PN₂ e-pu-ul uška'in ana tuppim PN declared to PN2, "I submit to the decree" (given by the decision of the entire $k\bar{a}rum$) BIN 4 106:2, also OIP 27 60:8, MVAG 35/3 No. 325:19, cf. e-pu-ul umma PN-ma TCL 4 82:18, CCT 1 46a:13, and passim, note PN i-pu-ul iqbiam umma PN-ma PN answered, he said to me as follows KTS 47b:1; after ša'ālu: PN iša'uluma e-pá-al-šu-nu they will question PN and he will answer them Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 4:9; mahar šalušti

apālu A 2b apālu A 2d

taš'elīma u a-pu-ul-kà you have asked me before a collegium of three and I have answered you OIP 27 57:4.

in OB: kī'am i-pu-ul umma šîma TCL 1 157:25, also $k\bar{i}$ am i-pu-ul (after the quotation) ibid. 31, cf. $k\bar{\imath}$ am i-pu-la-an-ni Sumer 14 14 No. 1:9 and 26, TCL 18 94:19, also UET 5 257:8, ABIM 9:21, kī'am a-pu-ul-šu umma anākuma VAS 16 146:13, cf. TCL 1 34:7. cf. also $k\bar{i}$ 'am ta-pu-la-an-ni Sumer 14 36 No. 15:8, kī'am ta-pu-li-šu VAS 16 72:8, OECT 3 76:9, CT 33 20:11, kī'am ni-pu-ul YOS 2 111:9, cf. also CT 4 7a:35, 6 29:15, YOS 8 1:19, YOS 2 114:14, etc.; note (after the cited speech) kī'am a-pu-ul thus I answered CT 6 28b:13, TCL 18 151:19, kī'am ni-pu-ul-šu YOS 81:31, kī'am i-pu-ul VAS 16 3:18, ABIM 34:4.

3' in Mari: a-pa-al- $\check{s}u$ umma $an\bar{a}ku[ma]$ ARM 1 118:8'; $ann\bar{i}tam$ ni-pu-ul- $\check{s}um$ -ma RA 33 172:36; note also a-pa-lu-um-ma ul i-p[u-ul] he could not answer ARM 1 118 r. 6'; $a\check{s}\bar{a}l\check{s}un\bar{u}tima$ $k\bar{i}$ 'am i-pu-lu-ni-in-ni ummami ARM 3 37:20; $an\bar{a}ku$ $b\bar{e}l\bar{i}$ $k\bar{i}$ 'am a-pu-ul umma $an\bar{a}kuma$ ARM 2 113:8, also ibid. 79:24, cf. $k\bar{i}$ 'am i-pu-lu-ni-in-ni ibid. 99:32, and passim.

4' in EA: *ip-pal-šu-ni* I answered them (quotation without *umma* follows) EA 250:19 and 48.

5' in MA: mimma laššu la ta-pa-la-ni do not answer "there is nothing" OIP 79 88 No. 2:12, cf. šumma mimma laššu ta-ta-pa-al-šu ibid. No. 3:16 (Tell Fakhariyah).

6' in lit.: sukkallašu DN i-pa-al-šu his messenger Ilabrat answers him (without umma) EA 356:10 (Adapa) and ibid. 49, 54, also EA 358:29 (Nergal and Ereškigal); i-pu-lu-šuma Igigi . . . ana DN the Igigi-gods answered him, Lugal-dimmer-ankia (quotation follows) En. el. VI 27, but note i-pu-ul-ma DN Apsâ imallik (quotation follows) ibid. I 47, and i-pul-šu-ma (var. i-pu-ul-lu-šu-ma) DN amatu $iqabb\bar{\imath}\check{s}u$ (quotation follows) ibid. VI 11; Anzâm i-pu-lam qurādu [DN] the heroic Ningirsu answered the anzû-bird RA 46 94:7 (OB Epic of Zu); GÍR.TAB.LÚ.Ux(GIŠGAL).LU SAL-šú ip-pal-šu his female answers the scorpion-monster (quotation follows) Gilg. IX ii 15; pēru ana diqdiqqi ip-[pal] the elephant answers the wren (quotation follows) Lambert BWL 218 r. iii 52, cf., wr. e-pal ibid. 196:18, e-ta-ap-la [...] e-za-qa-⟨ar⟩ ibid. 162:38, and note uttur pīšu e-ta-pal g[išim=maru] the date palm answered boastingly (quotation follows) ibid. 158:7; Ea mārašu Marduk ip-[pal] (quotation follows) BRM 4 18:17; note a-pul-šu-ma aqbīš umma VAB 4 278 vi 29 (Nbn.); PN annīt[i] i-pu-ul umma Nbn. 1113:17.

c) to answer a call, a question (without direct reference to content): lilsâkima la tappa-li-ši-na-a-ti ... lulsīkima a-pu-ul-in-ni (var. a-pul-in-ni) if they call you, do not answer them but if I call you, answer me! Maqlu I 56 and 58, ef. šasû u la a-pa-lu(var. -lum) BMS 11:4; išassú ul ta-ap-pa-al-ma RA 35 184 c 47; šumma ina mursišu GÙ.DÉšú-ma nu ip-pal if in his sickness he does not answer when one speaks to him Labat TDP 158:18; šā'ilī ul ap-pal I do not even answer the one who addresses me Lambert BWL 42:82 (Ludlul II); as soon as you give an order to the Hapiru PN šû ina panīka ušuz u ip-pa-lam he stands at attention before you and reports AfO 10 2:5 (MB let.).

d) to answer (with noun indicating the nature of the answer) -1' annu and ullu: aqtabi u anna i-tap-lu-ni-in-ni I have spoken and they have given me a positive answer VAS 16 29:4, cf. aqbīkumma annam ta-pu-laan-ni-ma BA 2 577:10; ilum a-na-am i-pu-laan-ni-ma the god has given me an affirmative answer ARM 3 42:14, cf. têrētim ša ilum a-annam la i-pa-lu-šu ušēpišma he (the enemy) had extispicies made in which the god did not give him his approval RA 33 172:38; anna i-pu-la-an-ni MDP 22 165:7, for other OB and Mari refs. see annu s. mngs. la and 2a; anna kīna ešeriš e-pu-lu-ni-ni (with respect to extispicy) AOB 1 118 r. iii 14 (Shalm. I), cf. (the individual omen forecasts agreed) e-pu-lu-in-ni annu kēnu Borger Esarh. 82 r. 23, and passim in hist., see annu s. mng. 2; Šamaš . . . ša ašalluka anna GI.NA a-pal-an-ni O Šamaš, give me a reliable positive answer apālu A 2d apālu A 5b

to what I am going to ask you PRT 44:1, and passim in queries for oracles; exceptionally referring to celestial phenomena: anna kīna ap(!)-li-nin-ni-ma (addressing the stars) STT 73:96, see Reiner, JNES 19 34; with ullu: the people who lived then anna ulla aḥāmeš e-tappa-lu used to answer each other "no" instead of "yes" Borger Esarh. 12:23; têrtu ēpušma ul-la i-tap-pa-lu-ni I made an extispicy, they answered repeatedly "no" YOS 1 45 i 19 cf. ul-li i-tap-pa-lu-in-ni 264 ii 4 (Nbn.); ša ulla i-pu-lu-ka anna iphe who answered you "no" will pal-kaanswer you "yes" KAR 423 i 63, restored from STT 309:33f. and 308:33f. (SB ext.).

- 2' with descriptive substantives: šumma awēlum dannatam e-[p]á-al-kà if the boss gives you a harsh answer BIN 6 28:33; awīlam meḥrātim ta-ta-na-pá-lá vou are always giving evasive answers to the boss TCL 14 21:20 (both OA); zērētim u parkātim i-ta-na-ap-pa-la-an-ni he always gives me hostile answers Syria 33 65:21 (Mari); lemnē: tim i-ta-na-pa-la-ni-in-ni VAS 16 188:9; ištu \dots sa-ar-di-a-am a-pu-lu (see zakāru A 2a-3') CT 2 12:12 (both OB); kit-ta ap-laan-ni BBR No. 95 r. 28; di-nam ta-pa-la-ni PBS 7 58:8 (OB); ša ... e-tap-pa-lu mērehtu (Baal of Tyre) who used to send insolent answers Borger Esarh. 112:13; see also zērāti usage b-2'.
- 3' referring to divination: šēr damiqtu eli ša mahri i-tap-pa-lu-ni they answered me with an even more favorable omen YOS 1 45 i 18 (Nbn.), cf. têrēte bārê (ul) i-ta-nap-pa-lu ACh Supp. 2 Ištar 62:30, see ZA 47 92f., also Thompson Rep. 187 r. 4, 186 r. 10; Sin Šamaš . . . ittu damiqtu ... li-tap-pa-lu aḥāmeš (see annu s. mng. 2c) Borger Esarh. 68:20, cf. ibid. 18:48 and r. 9, also li-tap-pi-lu ahām[eš] ibid. 7 iv 7; têrta li-tap-pal PRT 44 r. 12, and passim in queries for oracles; $[b\bar{a}]r\hat{u}t \ \check{s}ulum \ u$ purussê i-pu-lu-uš Pinches Texts in Bab. Wedge-writing 16 No. 4:14; $\check{S}ama\check{s}\ldots ina\ d\bar{\imath}ni$ u bīri išariš a-pa-la-an-ni O Šamaš, give me a reliable answer through extispicy VAB 4 102 iii 22 (Nbk.), cf. la i-ta-nap-pal-šú BBR No. 100:9.

- e) to echo, to respond: ana rigmija danni e-ta-na-ab-ba-la-a šadû u nāru high ground and canal echo with the loud sounds of my voice Lambert BWL 192:18 (Fable of the Fox); ilsû šamê qaqqaru i-pul heaven roared and the earth echoed Gilg. VII iv 15, restored from CT 46 24 iv 15, cf. [DIŠ KI ...] AN i-pu-lu ACh Adad 20:58; unambâ hirâte i-ta-nap-pa-la atappi the ditches babble and the small canals respond TuL p. 58 r. 2.
- 3. to correspond (in ext. only): šumma pitruštu ... ina tertika mahrītu u arkītu iššaknama ahāmeš ip-pa-la-ma šalmat tagabbi if an ambiguous sign occurs in both your first and your later extispicies and they correspond to each other, you declare that it is favorable TCL 6 5 r. 35, cf. (signs which appear right and left) ahāmeš ip-pa-la-ma pitruštu pitruštu i-tap-pal šalmat tagabbi and they correspond to each other, (since) one ambiguous sign corresponds to (another) ambiguous sign, you declare that it is favorable ibid. 37f., cf. also pitruštu pitruštu i-tap-pal ibid. 25 and 26, and niphu (NE.GAR) nipha (NE.GAR) ip-pal-ma šalmat CT 20 47 iii 47; šumma nēkimtu ša șululti hašî ša imitti u šumēli . . . la i-tap-pa-la șullula kīma annimma ana șululti surrāti tuštab-bal (see sullulu B) CT 31 39 ii 18; obkî ša ina libbi GN nīmuruni ahē'iš scure: e-tap-la ABL 337:9, and cf. abutu ... ahē'iš ta-pal-ú-ni ABL 1277 r. 7 (both NA).
- 4. to result (in math. and astron.): a-na x Dah.ha Dah.ha íb. $\mathrm{SI}_8(!)$ li-pu- $\langle ul \rangle$ u ša Dah.ha íb. SI_8 li-pu-ul MKT 1 144 ii 9f. (= TMB 24 No. 48); TA ... EN IGI.DU₈.A-šú ša ana šatti [...] ip-pal-ka JCS 10 132:5′, cf. ibid. 10′, and see Neugebauer ACT index sub $ap\bar{a}lu$.
- 5. atpulu to reciprocate, to discuss, to correspond a) to reciprocate: dNa-bi-um-at-pa-lam O-Nabû-Reciprocate-with-Regard-to-Me! VAS 16 76:1 (OB); Î-li-at-pa-lam PBS 7 4:1, and see for OB names of this type Stamm Namengebung 171.
- b) to discuss, to answer each other's questions: šitūl ina libbija ibšū maḥrišunu aškun ni-ta-pa-al-ma I presented my heart's deliberations to them and we discussed (the

apālu A 5c apālu B

matter) Bagh. Mitt. 2 57 ii 20 (OB let.); I made your servant confront these men and said at-pa-la answer each other ARM 2 94:14.

- c) to correspond: for *itappal* in ext. beside *ippal* see mng. 3.
- 6. uppulu to pay a debt, to perform a service a) to pay a debt (OB only): ina kaspija hubullīšu ú-pi-il he paid all his debts with my money UET 6 402:7 (OB lit.), see Gadd, Iraq 25 178; PN has given a field to PN₂ aššum hubullē apālim ... PN₂ hubulli PN 5 GUR ŠE ú-pa-al to pay a debt, PN₂ will pay the debt of PN in the amount of five gur of barley TCL 1 195:14; ummeānam īpulu ahiātišunu ú-up-pi-lu-ú-ma they (the partners) paid the creditor and paid the additional fees (tablet omits second part) Jean Tell Sifr 37a:8.
- b) to perform a service (RS only): ana dāri dūri u unušša ša būti up-pa-lu they (the recipients of the royal grant) will perform forever the unuššu-duty incumbent on the estate MRS 6 53 RS 15.89:21, cf. unušša ú-pa-lu (referring to fields) ibid. 61 RS 16.156:15, ú-nu-ša É.MEŠ up-pal ibid. 63 RS 16.167:17.
- 7. uppulu to make somebody responsible: ú-pa-al-šú-nu ana aladlammî utarrušunu I will make them responsible and return them to work on the colossi Iraq 17 134 No. 16:17 (NA let.).
- 8. II/4 to be made responsible, liable (NB only, passive to mng. 7): should somebody else remove fish from this pond PN u PN₂ kūm nūni 10 ma.na kaspi ut-ta-tap-pa-lu-ú PN and PN₂ (the lessees) will be held responsible to the amount of ten minas of silver worth of fish PBS 2/1 112:11 (NB).
- 9. šūpulu to make somebody answer, to make admit: qadum kurummat suhārtim ana 30 še.gur a-an-nam uš-ta-pi-la-an-ni together with the food rations for the girl he also made me consent to (pay) thirty gur of barley TCL 18 123:23; kīma maḥar awīlim an-nam šu-pu-la-ta since you have been made to consent in the presence of the boss Kraus AbB 1 16 r. 7; aššum x kaspim ša PN PN₂ ana

PN₃ ašqul iqbû PN₂ PN₃ a-nam ú-ša-pa-al PN₃ ul ú-ša-pa-al-ma kīma ṣimdatim as for the 25 shekels of silver belonging to PN concerning which PN₂ had declared, "I paid (them) to PN₃," PN₂ will make PN₃ admit (this), should he not be able to make PN₃ admit (it), (they will proceed) according to the (pertinent) regulations YOS 12 236:7 and 9; nikkassam šukbissuma kaspamma šu-pe-el-šu have him make the accounting and have him pay the silver too ABIM 20:18, cf. nikkassam šu-pe-el-šu(text-su) ibid. 56 (all OB).

- 10. IV to be treated, to be answered, to be paid (passive to mngs. 1 and 2) a) to be treated (with išariš): ina ṣēri u libbi āli i-šá-riš in-na-pa-al he will be treated decently outside and inside the city CT 41 18 K.2851+:25 (SB Alu), cf. i-šá-ri-iš in-na-pal CT 28 25:12 (SB Izbu).
- b) to be answered: [tup]pi $b\bar{e}lija$... ammīni la in-na-pi-il why has the letter of my lord not been answered? CT 29 7a:15, cf. (in similar context) [in-na]-pi-il OECT 3 76:21 (both OB).
- c) to be paid: adi šuhatinnī šunu inna-ap-pa-lu until they have been given
 šuhatinnu-vegetables VAS 16 92:11, cf. ina
 simānišunu li-in-na-ap-lu-ma they should
 be paid when they are ripe ibid. 14 (OB);
 kaspam ... šūbilamma awīlû li-in-na-ap-lu
 send me silver so that the men can be paid
 Genouillac Kich 2 pl. 45 D 43:22, see Kupper,
 RA 53 179 (all OB).

Landsberger, AfO 3 169 and, for the spelling with ba, OLZ 1923 71 n. 1.

apālu B $(ab\bar{a}lu)$ v.; to present food offerings; MA, NA*; I ibbal - apil.

a) in gen.: [kî bīt ili ša uru Aššur(?) ana a-ba-l]i-k[a-ni] when you present food offerings to the temple in Assur Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 10:1, restored from kî bīt ili ša Ninua ana a-ba-li-ka-ni ibid. 9, see Ebeling Or. NS 21 130, cf. kî £.DINGIR.MEŠ ša abulli a-na a-pa-li-ka-ni STT 88 x(!) 6, see Frankena, BiOr 18 201; me-im-me annû ša a-bal bīt ili ša Ninua ina šērti nubatti šumēšunu tazakkar all this (referring to the meals offered and the

apālu apāru

accompanying invocations described in this section) pertains to the presentation of the meals in the temple of Nineveh, you invoke them (the gods) in the morning and in the evening (i.e., at the two meals offered) Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 10:30; $b\bar{\imath}t$ šehtu ana šakānikani ša ekurrāte gabbu kî a-bal bīt ili ša uru Ninua tagabbi while you place the censers for all the temples, you speak (the same blessings) as when presenting the meals to the temple of Nineveh ibid. pl. 11 r. 19, dupl. KAR 215 v 9; EN ma-sar-ra-a-te ša bīt Aššur a-di a-bal bīt ili (the following are) the persons on duty until (or: throughout) the presentation of the meal in the temple Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 38 iii 15, see Ebeling Stiftungen p. 26, cf. bīt ili a-píl Iraq 14 69 ND 1120:8.

b) with meat as object: Lú.uš.ku.meš lilissu išakkunu kīma lú.uš.ku.meš ittabû uzu sal-qu ib-bu-lu-ni the temple singers set up the kettledrum, as soon as the temple singers have withdrawn, they present cooked meat Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 15 left col. 13, cf. bīt ili ib-bal ibid. 16, see Or. NS 22 29; šarru ... silqa ib-bal MVAG 41/3 10 ii 14, also Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 16 obv.(!) i 5, cf. ibid. 15 left col. 7, see Or. NS 22 26 and 33, also KAR 215 ii 7, cf. [ina pan] ilāni ša šamê ib-bal ibid. 8, see Or. NS 20 402, cf. also silqu ib-bal ... uzu.kab ina pan Šamaš ib-bal KAR 141 r. 5f., see TuL p. 89; UZU síl-qu ina pan Aššur ib-bal UZU šuwe-e ina pan dGAŠAN.KUR-e ib-bal he presents the cooked meat before Aššur, he presents the roast meat before the goddess DN Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 12:13f., see Or. NS 22 26, cf. síl-qu ib-bal Speleers Recueil 308:6.

In Babylonian rituals the verb "to serve (meat)" is tubbû (see Müller, MVAG 41/3 30); in the tākultu-rituals from Nineveh only the general expression niqē ina pan DN inaqqû is used.

K. F. Müller, MVAG 41/3 30f.; (Ebeling, Or. NS 20 404).

apālu see $ab\bar{a}lu$ and uppulu.

apalwalihurra s.; (a profession?); Nuzi*; foreign word.

50 (Sìla) Še.meš a-na lú.meš a-pa-al-wali-hu-ur-ra.meš nadin fifty silas of barley issued to the a.-s HSS 13 221:59 (translit. only).

apāniš adv.; through the window; SB*; ef. aptu.

a-pa-niš ihtanallup dūrāniš uštanar[ri] she (Lamaštu) keeps slipping in through the windows, slithering over the walls LKU 32:13; a-pa-niš irrub ṣerrāniš iḥallup she enters through the window, slips in around the cap of the door-pivot RA 18 163 r. 17 (both SB Lamaštu), cf. līṣi a-pa-ni-iš (in broken context) Gilg. VII iii 3.

apāpu v.; (mng. uncert.); Mari; IV.

[x] x la in-na-pa-pu (the troops) must not be encircled(?) (in broken context) ARM 4 43 r. 7.

Meaning based on Heb. apap "to surround." The passage ARM 5 27:35 is too doubtful to include.

aparakku s.; (a headdress); lex.*

Túc a-pa-ra-ki (preceded by kubšu) Practical Vocabulary Assur 276.

aparu A s.; (a loincloth); syn. list.*

mu-uk-rum, ri-ik-su, e-šu-ú, e-nu-ú, a-pa-ru, a-dadu, a-na-bu = su-ú-nu An VII 224ff.

aparu B s.; dust; EA*; WSem. gloss.

aradka u Sahar.Ra // a-pa-ru ša šēpēka your subject and the dust of your feet EA 141:4, cf. Sahar // a-pa-ru ša 2 šēpēšu RA 19 104:8.

For the writing *ha-pa-ru* in similar glosses, see *haparu* s. and *eperu* lex. section.

apāru v.; 1. to provide with a headdress, to put a covering on someone's head, 2. (in the stative) to be covered, coated, 3. uppuru to provide with a headdress, to put a covering on someone's head, 4. IV to be crowned, covered; from OB on; I \(\bar{v}pir - ippir - apir\) (epir AfO 19 58:141, SB, \(\beta apir\) in OB), I/2, I/3, II (tuppar and tuappar), IV; cf. upru.

[di-ri] [si.A] = a-pa-ru Diri I 23. tu-up-par 5R 45 v 11 (gramm.).

to provide with a headdress, to put a covering on someone's head — a) in gen.:
 SAG.GEMÉ ... [T]ÚG.HI.A ezub ša labšat

apāru apāru

[Tức].BAR.SI.HI.A ezub ša ap-ra-at one slave girl (and) x garments, apart from what she wears, x headcovers, apart from what she has on BE 6/1 101:3, cf. PBS 8/2 252:2, also qadu ša labšat... qadu ša [ap-rat] CT 45 119:8 (all OB); ša akkalu u ap-ra-ku ša bēlijama what I eat and cover myself with belongs to my lord CT 29 43:31 (OB let.).

- b) with $ag\hat{u} 1'$ referring to the crown of gods and kings: a-gi bēlūti e-pír-a-ni (when Aššur) crowned me with the crown of rulership Weidner Tn. 1 No. 1 i 28, cf. agê bēlūti i-pi-ru-uš Böhl Chrestomathy 25:5 (Sinšar-iškun), and passim with agû, see agû A mng. 1b; Gilgāmeš agâšu i-te-ep-ra-am-ma (var. Gilgāmeš put on his e-te-(ep-)pir-am-ma) headdress Gilg. VI 5; one figurine of tamarisk wood, one cubit high agâ ramanišu a-pir lubuš ramanišu labiš wearing the appropriate headdress, dressed in the appropriate garment KAR 298:33, cf. (seven figurines of the sages made of e'ru-wood) agê ramanišunu ap-ru lubuš ramanišunu labšu ibid. 2, and passim in this text, also BBR No. 46-47:16, see AAA 22 44:18; Ištar hāmimat gimir parṣī a-pi-rat agē bēlūti the one who gathers all decrees, who wears the crown of lordship STC 2 75:7, cf. agâša ap-rat she (Ninsun) wearing her headdress Gilg. III ii 5; for other refs., see agû A mng. la and b.
- 2' referring to the earthshine and corona of the planets: šumma Sin ina IGI.LÁ-šú AGA^{a-gu-u} a-pir ... [ina] nāmurišu agû ip-piir-ma if the moon has an earthshine at its first appearance (this means) an earthshine "covers" (it) at its first appearance Thompson Rep. 43:4; [šumma] dIš-tar AGA KÙ.BABBAR ap-rat Thompson Rep. 243:3, cf. šumma Šamaš 7 AGA.MEŠ a-pir if the sun is surrounded by seven coronas ACh Supp. 7:10, for other refs., see agû A mng. 2.
- c) with other words for headdresses: huliam simat silti a-pi-ra rāšū'a I covered my head with the helmet, fitting for battle OIP 2 44 v 69 (Senn.); kulūlī ša qaqqidika... li-t[ep-p]i-ru-ka may they put the headdress on you (year after year) KAR 135 ii 8, see Müller, MVAG 41/3 12:31 (MA rit.);

TÚG tap-su-ú qaqqassu a-pi-i[r] his head is covered with a tapsû-headdress UVB 15 40:7 (NB rit.); paršīga sāma ap-rat she (the figurine of the goddess Narudu) wears a red headdress KAR 298:27; [...] ša tāḥazi ša īlulu i-tap-ru-[šú] the [...] of battle which he (Marduk) had hung (at his side) and put on his head En. el. V 71.

- d) with words for sheen, halo, etc.: melammī rašubbati a-pi-ir rāšuššu he was crowned with his fearsome sheen IV 58: melammē šarruti i-pi-ru-ni (for context, see $ag\hat{u}$ A mng. 1b-1') KAH 2 84:9 (Adn. RN a-pi-ir šalummate la $\langle a \rangle$ -di-rutuqmati crowned with splendor, fearless in battle AKA 196 iii 9, cf. a-pi-ir (var. a-pir) $\delta alummate$ ibid. 260 i 19, also ibid. 218 i 13 uncert.: $^{\mathrm{d}}Ir$ -ni-na [ap]-ra-at (all Asn.); VAS 10 214 vi 26 (OB Agušaja); apluhātim [ni]-zir-ta naši šērta e-pi-ir ka x [x] he bears a curse as punishment, he has [...] as headcovering AfO 19 58:141 (SB rel.).
- 2. (in the stative) to be covered, coated: \$\sim annum ithu \overline{u}\text{lima } \overline{u} \cdot \overline{w}\text{w} \text{mesu } \text{ha-\overline{bi}} \rightarrow pi-\text{fir}\] (if) the oil sinks, rises to the surface, and is still coated with water CT 5 4:1, wr. \$m\tilde{e}su \text{a-pi-ir}\$ YOS 10 57:2 and 3, also \$m\tilde{e}su \text{ha-pi-ir}\$ ibid. 58:1 (OB oil omens); \$\tilde{s}umma immerum li\tilde{s}\and{a}n\tilde{s}u \text{a-pi-ir}\$ if the sheep's tongue has a coating YOS 10 47:8 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); uncert.: \$ke-em qib\overline{v}\tilde{t}ika lu \text{ap-ra-at} \text{RA 36 10:10, ef. \$ke-em qib\overline{v}\tilde{t}ika lu \text{ha-ap-ra-at}\$ ibid. 11:12, also \$k\overline{t}ma \text{bu-lu eli } \tilde{s}amk\overline{a}ni \text{ha-ab-ra-at}\$ ibid. 10:9 (OB Mari inc.), see \$abru\$ adj. discussion section.
- 3. uppuru to provide with a headdress, to put a covering on someone's head: alkamma lulabbissima lu-a-pí-ir-ši-ma suḥārtam luddin come, I will provide her with clothing and headcover and then will sell the girl Kraus AbB 1 30:24 (OB let.); agâ ṣīra tu-up-pi-ra-šu you (Aššur) have put the venerable headdress on him AKA 30:21 (Tigl. I); enūma Aššur ... agâ [ṣīra] ú-p[i-ru] bēlūtī when Aššur put the venerable headdress on my majesty 3R 7 i 13 (Shalm. III), cf. agâ ṣīra ú-pi-ru bēlūtī WO 2 410 i 6; you make a figurine

apāru apātu

subāta tulabbassu túg paršīga tu-ap-pár-šu you put clothing and a headdress on it KUB 29 58+ i 14, also ibid. 22, see G. Meier, ZA 45 200 (Bogh. rit.); Lamašti ištu šamē urdamma uprīša up-pu-ra[t] Lamaštu came down from heaven wearing her uprū-headdress LKU 32:12 (SB Lamaštu); šumma up-pur || ku-ub-[šu] [kabiš] if (his nose) is, variant: is provided with a coif KAR 395 r. i 3 (SB physiogn.).

4. IV to be crowned, covered: in the second year of my reign ša ina kussī šarrūti ūšibuma agē bēlūti an-na-[ap-ru] in which I came to the royal throne and was crowned with the headdress of rulership Winckler Sammlung 2 1:16 (Sar., Charter of Assur); SíG BABBAR in-na-pir-ma (if a man) has white hair, (like a) headdress Kraus Texte 12a i 18.

apāru see abāru B.

apātiš adv.; (mng. unkn.); SB.*

muttallu pīja a-pa-tiš (var. [a]-p[a]-a-tiš) $\bar{\imath}te\check{s}$ 'u they have muzzled my noble mouth like Lambert BWL 34:70 (Ludlul I), see ibid. p. 285.

apâtu (apiātu, abâtu, epâtu, epiātu) adj. fem. pl.; numerous, teeming (as epithet of human beings); OB, SB.

un.lu.a.šè : [ana ni-š]i-i a-pa-a-te Sm. 2030+

abrāti, tenīšēti, ba'ulāti, nisāti, a-ba-a-te (var. e-pa-a-ti) = ni-i-ši LTBA 2 1 iv 19, var. from ibid. 2:84, 3 ii 16.

UNKIN # a-p[a-a-tu] STC 2 pl. 51 ii 5 (Comm. to En. el. VII 18); a-pa-a-ti un.meš ACh Ištar 30:45.

a) with nišū: šarram la iškunu e(text ka)-lu ni-ši e-pi-a-tim (the gods) had not yet established a king over mankind Bab. 12 pl. 12 i 6 (OB Etana); miqitti ni-ši a-pi-e-tim mūtānū ibaššú (there will be) an epidemic among the numerous people, there will be a plague RA 50 16 iii 14 (Bogh. astrol.); [šāki]n namirtu ana UN.MEŠ a-pa-a-ti (Šamaš) who provides light to all mankind 4R 60:33, see Ebeling, RA 49 38; pāris purussê [a]na UN.MEŠ a-pa-a-ti (Ninurta) who makes oracular decisions for all men JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 2:3 (SB lit.); bēlet šamê u erşeti rē'āt UN.MEŠ a-pa-a-ti

(Ištar) goddess of heaven and earth, shepherdess of the numerous people STC pl. 77:27 (SB lit.), cf. (in broken context) ZA 43 16:39; [ana] UN.MEŠ a-pa-a-ti (var. ina pīki) liššakin banītī may good be established for me in the sight of the numerous people (variant: by your command) BMS 33:34, see Ebeling Handerhebung 126, cf. ana ni-ši a-pí-a-tim PBS 1/1 2:75a (OB lit.); matīma ana ūmē dārûti ana ahrât un.meš a-pa-ti whenever in future days, for future times of numerous mankind Hinke Kudurru iii 18; ibrēma kullat kal nišī ihīt a-pa-a-ti he (Marduk) observed and investigated all of the numerous men VAS 1 37 i 21 (Merodachbaladan); natlātama $n\bar{\imath}\dot{s}i$ $mith\bar{a}ri\dot{s}$ a-pa-a-tu[m]when you see numerous mankind as a whole Lambert BWL 70:18.

b) alone: e-pí-a-tim ana qātīka apqid I have entrusted to you (Adad) the numerous ones (i.e., mankind) CT 15 4 ii 8 (OB hymn); Šamaš ina qibītika uš-te-ši-ri (var. ut-ta-ra) a-pa-a-ti PBS 1/1 13:8, var. from AJSL 17 231:8 (SB rel.), see Schollmeyer No. 25 and p. 133; šarri qadmi Narru bānū a-pa-a-t[um] Narru, king of the gods, who created the numerous ones Lambert BWL 88:276 (Theodicy); aššu danān epšētišu nišē kullumimma tanitti ilūtišu šul: mudi a-pa-a-ti to demonstrate the greatness of his (Marduk's) deeds to the people and to make mankind aware of his divine praises Borger Esarh. 85:50; êkâma ilmada alakti ili a-pa-a-ti where have human beings understood the way of a god? Lambert BWL 40:38 (Ludlul II), ef. kēniš litmudama sa-ga-a a-pa-a-tum ibid. 76:84, restored from BM 47745 (courtesy W. G. Lambert); aj immaši ina a-pa-ti (var. a-pa-a-ti) may he not be forgotten among human beings En. el. VII 18, for comm., see lex. section; dalīli ilūtiki rabīti lu-tam-ma ana a-pa-ti let me speak the praise of your divine majesty to mankind KAR 42 r. 30 (SB rel.); *šumma ana* dingir *ālišu* ka-*šu ikriba* sadir da-me-i[q(?)-tu]ina KA a-pa-a-ti[x] if he is constantly in prayer to his city god, good will be said of him by the people CT 40 11:63 (SB Alu); uncert.: di'u a-pa-ti áš-ri a-pa-ti murus a-pa-ti (var. a-pa-a-ti) (see ašru B) AfO 17 358:24, cf. ibid. D 15, also x a-pa-a-tú

apellu apiltu B

aš-ra a-pa-a-tú (var. a-pa-tum) di²u a-pa-[a-tú] K.2072:6, cited ibid. 359 (SB inc.), vars. from STT 147:20'f., dupls. STT 148:6, 149:5.

The proposed meaning of $ap\hat{a}tu$ is based on the evidence of the Sum. equivalent lu "numerous" in the bil. text Sm. 2030+ cited in lex. section. There is thus no reason to connect $ap\hat{a}tu$ with $ap\hat{a}$ "to be cloudy."

(Böhl, AfO 11 202 n. 30; Landsberger, ZA 43 74; von Soden, ZA 41 163 n. 4.)

apellu s.; arrowhead(?); Nuzi; foreign word.

10 kannu ša ud.ka.bar 2 gi.meš a-bi-el-lu ša ud.ka.bar ten copper kannu-containers, two copper arrowheads(?) HSS 15 130:45, cf. 2 gi a-bi-il-l[u] HSS 13 435:25 (= RA 36 157); [x g]i a-bi-il-l[u] ša ud.ka.bar RA 36 142:51; 2 kazulatļu ša ud.ka.bar 8 a-bi-il-lu ša ud.ka.bar HSS 14 608:4 (translit. only).

apiātu see apâtu.

apiheri s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; foreign word.

4 kudukti šārtu ana 4 a-bi-þé-[ri(?)].MEŠ four kuduktu-measures of goat hair for four a.-s HSS 15 219:2.

apiktu see abiktu.

āpilānu (AHw. 57b) see awīlānu.

apilha s.; (a building or part of a building);
syn. list.*

tu-u, kum-m[u], a-pi-il-ḥa, aš-ru, mi-ba-a-rum = [šu-ub-tum] (or [bi-tu]) Explicit Malku II 136ff.

apillû s.; (a profession); SB*; foreign word(?); wr. syll. and A.BIL.

lú.gub.ba = a-[p]il-lu-u = aš-sá-[x x] (followed by lú.u.bil.lá = u0 (= ubilu0) = u0 +u1.la = u1.la +u1.la +u1.la +u2.lu +u3.la +u3.la +u4.lu +u

 \tilde{sep} a-pil-le-e \tilde{sep} and \tilde{unani} (for translat., see and \tilde{unani}) CT 31 11:18 (SB ext.); $\tilde{summaina}$ \tilde{ali} A.BIL.MEŠ MIN (= ma^3du) if there are many a.-s in a town (preceded by $\tilde{v.BIL.MEŠ}$) CT 38 5:94 (SB Alu).

Perhaps from Sum. *a.bil.lá, on account of the parallelism with ú.bil.lá.

apiltu A s.; full payment; MB, SB, NB; cf. apālu A.

- a) in gen.: x barley belonging to PN ana šumu PN₂... ina GN kî a-pil-ti [ma]hir received in Babylon on the name of PN as full payment Peiser Urkunden 108:6 (MB), cf. kî a-pil-ti (in broken context) BBSt. No. 21 ii 16, No. 22 i 2, ii 3 (NB); amur rihitu a-pil-tú see, the outstanding amount and the paid amount <are ...> CT 22 38:30 (NB let.); ša ūmeja a-pil-ti 1 MA.NA ruššā hurāṣa for my day's (use of the chariot) my payment (will be) one mina of red gold AnSt 6 154:78 (Poor Man of Nippur).
- b) in tuppi apilti receipt for payment adi muḥḥi PN ana ṭupšarrē ša šarri igabbûma im.kišib a-pil-tú ikannaku as soon as PN informs the royal scribes, they will draw up a sealed tablet (certifying) full payment Evetts Ev.-M. 19:16, cf. rēš qanâti innaššû NA4.KIŠIB a-pil-tu4 ikka-na-ak-ku they will check on (the extent of) the (sold) land and draw up a sealed tablet (showing) full payment Nbn. 50:15; x kaspa ana PN rāšû ša PN₂ idinma PN₂ u māršu șabitma KIŠIB a-pil-ti ša bītišu ina qātišu kunuk give x silver to PN2's creditor PN and take hold of PN2 and his son, draw up and give him a sealed tablet (acknowledging) full payment (received) for his house Kohler u. Peiser Rechtsleben 2 p. 74; adi- kasap gamirti uttattiru na₄.kišib a-pil-tú ittišu ikkannak as soon as the entire amount of silver is paid, a sealed document (showing) complete payment will be drawn up for him TCL 12 11:14; should he not come ša la dīni isqu ša ēribbītūtu ... PN pani PN, kî im.kišib a-pil-tu. $id(copy: \check{s}a)$ -dag-gal then, without legal procedure the prebend $\bar{e}rib$ - $b\bar{t}t\bar{u}tu$ (q.v.) of PN belongs to PN₂ according to the tablet (showing) full payment PBS 1379:10 (all NB).

For VAB 5 182 (CT 6 42b:)11 see aplu s. mng. 2; for 5R 12 No. 5:2, see apiltu B; for ITT 2 892 r. iii 17, see tabiltu.

Petschow Pfandrecht 34 n. 74b.

apiltu B (or abiltu) s.; (mng. unkn.); SB.*

If Adad thunders ina a-pil-ti (explanation:)
lu ina ITI APIN lu ina ITI GAN in either the

apiltu apītu

eighth or the ninth month 5R 12 No. 5 Sm. 304:2 (astrol. comm.).

It does not seem likely that the term refers to the "late part (of the year)" as proposed by Landsberger, AfO 3 166, partly because of the difficulty of the meaning transfer, and partly because the meaning "late" is expressed by *uppulu*, and not by *aplu*.

apiltu see aplu s.

āpiltu see āpilu A.

āpilu A (aplû, fem. āpiltu) s.; 1. (a cultic functionary, lit.: answerer), 2. dissenter (one who answers or gainsays), 3. āpil bābi doorkeeper; Mari, MB, SB; cf. apālu A.

- 1. (a cultic functionary, lit.: answerer, Mari only) a) āpilu, aplû: annītam Lú. Meš a-pí-lu iqbû this (is what) the "answerers" said Studies Robinson p. 104:24, cf. Lú a-pí-lum ša Adad the "answerer" of Adad ibid. 26 and 41; Lú a-ap-lu-ú-um ša Dagan ša Terqa itbēma kī'am iqbi the "answerer" of Dagan of Terqa rose and said ARMT 13 23:6 and 16; one garment (for) PN a-pí-lum ARM 9 22:14.
- b) āpiltu: Lú a-pí-lu u sal a-pí-il-tum mimma awatam ša iqa[bbû]nim ana bēlija utâr I used to report to my lord whatever the male and female "answerers" were saying Studies Robinson p. 104:30.
- 2. dissenter (one who answers or gainsays): sarru ina ekallišu a-pí-la ul irašši the king will have no one who gainsays him in his palace KAR 460:16 (SB ext.).
- 3. $\bar{a}pil\ b\bar{a}bi$ doorkeeper: PN a- $pil\ KÅ$ BE 14 91a:5, cf. also BE 15 111:3, PBS 2/2 137:25, PN a- $pil\ KÅ\ ša\ su$ -[...] ibid. 103:11, [PN] DUMU a- $pil\ KÅ\ BE$ 14 119:13 (all MB Nippur); $b\bar{t}t$ PN a- $pil\ KÅ\ D\bar{u}r\ Kurigalzu\ MDP 2 pl. 21 i 19 (MB kudurru).$

Ad mng. 1: Dossin, Divination 85.

āpilu B s.; (a profession); Nuzi.*

3 TÚG.MEŠ ši-na-hi-lu 1 TÚG ša nabāsi ana LÚ a-pi-lim PN nadnu three šinahilugarments, one garment of red wool, issued to the a. of PN HSS 13 152:16; barley ana LÚ a-pi-lim HSS 14 149:6. Uncertain whether this word should be connected with $\bar{a}pilu$ A or taken as a foreign word.

**āpirānu (AHw. 58a) see amirānu.

apisāmūš s.; (a type of bow?); EA*; Hurr. word.

1 me-at BAN(?).MEŠ a-pí-sa-a-mu-ú-uŠ KÙ. [GI] e-ra-at-ti-a-a[n-ni] one hundred bows(?) of the a. type, of gold, (with?) EA 22 iii 46; [1] BAN(?) a-pí-sa-a-mu-u-[u]š-hė [(x x x)] KÙ.[G]I GAR one bow(?) of the a. type, set in gold (among weapons) ibid. i 36 (list of gifts of Tušratta).

Note the Hurrian adjectival ending -he, which suggests that apisāmūš describes the bow(?). Reading of the sign ban in both cases is uncertain, since qaštu is otherwise written GIŠ.BAN in EA.

**apisāna (reading and mng. uncert.); for discussion see amikû.

apiš adv.; like a marsh; SB*; cf. apu A. kullat iṣē ḥišiḥti inbi u karānē a-pi-iš ḥitzlupuma (where) all kinds of desirable trees, fruit, and vines were growing intertwined as (the growth of) a reed thicket TCL 3 327 (Sar.); šur-ši kul-lat la ma-gi-ru i-qam-mi a-pi-iš (var. a-piš) he burns all disobedient ones (down to) the root as (fire) a reed thicket Or. NS 36 122:116, for similar comparisons, see apu A usage c.

apišalû s.; (mng. uncert.); SB.*

šumma sinništu a-pí-šá-la-a Ù.TU if a woman gives birth to an a. CT 28 34 K.8274:18 (SB Izbu); šumma amēlu a-pí-ša-[la]-a GIG if a man suffers from a. AMT 78,6:5.

Literally "from (the country) Apišal," probably referring to a deformity.

E. Leichty, Studies Landsberger 327.

apītu s.; inarable land; MB, NB*; cf. apū C v.

[ki-ik-la] [KI.K]AL = ŠU-u, a-pi-tum, [a-šar]-tú, dan-na-tú, te-rik-tú Diri IV 256ff.; [du-ba-ad] KI.KAL = te-rik-tum, a-pi-tum, a-šar-tum ibid. 260ff.; ba-ad KI.KAL = a-pi-t[um], dan-na-[tum], te-[rik-tum] ibid. 263ff.; KI^{kl-ik-la}KAL = a-pi-tum Nabnitu

apkallatu apkallu

IV 18; $KI^{kl-lk-la}KAL = a-\delta ar-t\acute{u}$, $KI^{ba-ad}KAL = dan-na-t\acute{u}$, $KI^{du-ba-ad}KAL = a-pi-t\acute{u}(var. -ti)$ Erimhuš V 85 ff.; KI.KAL = SU-u, $a-pi-t\acute{u}$, $a-\delta ar-tum$, dan-na-tu Hh. I 172 ff.; $gal\ UD = \delta a\ KI.KAL\ a-pi-ti\ A\ III/3:111$.

A.ŠÀ a-pi-ti ša atappa namgara u kalā la i-šu-ú-um an inarable field which has no ditch, canal, or dike MDP 10 pl. 11 i 4 (MB kudurru); in broken context: a-pi-tuš its inarable land (parallel: [...] ni-di-is-su its fallow land) YOS 9 80:10 (Sin-šar-iškun?).

apkallatu s.; wise woman; SB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and NUN.ME; ef. apkallu.

- a) referring to goddesses: šurbāti ina ilī šaqû parṣū[ki] NUN.ME-at Anunnaki mudāt Igigi you (Damkina) are very great among the gods, your rites are superb, you are the wisest among the Anunnaki, the most experienced among the Igigi BMS 4:13, see Ebeling Handerhebung 28; iltum rēmēnītum muballitat mīti ... ap-kal-lat DINGIR.MEŠ (Gula) merciful goddess who cures the mortally ill, a. of the gods STT 73:23, see Reiner, JNES 19 32; ap-kal-lat ba-ra-at muššipat she (Gula) is an a., a diviner, an exorcist Craig ABRT 2 18:27, see JRAS 1929 17:29.
- b) as personal name: ${}^{f}Ap-kal-la-t\acute{u}$ šarrat L \acute{u} A-ri-bi Apkallatu, the queen of the Arabs Borger Esarh. 53 iv 4, see Borger, Or. NS 26 9.

apkallu (abgallu) s.; 1. wise man, expert, 2. (a mythological) sage, 3. (a priest or exorcist); from OB on; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and NUN.ME; cf. apkallatu.

ab-ga-al nun.me = ap-kal-lu Diri IV 72; nun. me = ap-kal-lum Proto-Diri 343; nun.me = ap-kal-lum (in group with \bar{a} šipu, išibgallu) Erimhuš V 7; nun.me = ap-kal-[lu] Igituh I 101, also Igituh short version 18.

ga-šá-am nun.me.taG = ap-kal-lum Diri IV 79; nun.gal = ab-gal-lum Lu II iv 6''.

dBIL.GI NUN.ME kur.ra íl.la: dBIL.GI ap-kallum šá ina māti šaqû O Gibil, a., supreme in the land ASKT p. 78 r. 6f., cf. (uncert.) bur nam.sar. ra dBIL.GI AB.gal.la.ra:nap-tan šá-qu-ú ana šu-uḥ-mu-ṭu dBIL.GI ab-gal-la SBH p. 23:14f.; [7 NUN.ME] id.da mú.mú.da giš.hur an.ki.a si.sá.ne: [si-b]it ap-kal-lu ša ina nāri ibbanû muštēširu uṣurāt šamê u erṣeti seven sages created in the river, who insure the correct functioning of the plans of heaven and earth Or. NS 30 2:7f.; Nun.pirig.gal.dím NUN.ME dEn.me.kár dInninšà É.AN.NA.kex(KID)

an.ta.ex(DU6+DU).dè: [MIN] ap-kal MIN ša Ištar ištu šamê ana qereb ajakki ušērida (for translat., see ajakku lex. section) ibid. 10ff., also UVB 18 44:8; NUN.ME kù.ga Eridu.ga.kex: ap-kal-lu кù.меš ša Eridu (Enkum and Ninkum) the holy sages of Eridu 5R 51 iii 41, cf. nun.me šangá.ma. da: ap-kal-lum mullilum ša k[a-la] PBS 1/1 11 iv 96 and iii 66; išib guda nun.me nun.me.du ${\tt Eridu.ga.ke_x}: \it išippu pašīšu ap-kal-lu abriqqu ša$ Eridu (see abriqqu usage b) K.2946 i 14f., cf. [NUN.ME NUN.ME.D]U dù.a.bi: ap-kal-lu abriqqu kalašunu CT 16 37:34; [NUN.ME].e [gù nam. mi].in.dé: ana ap-kal-li is-si-ma he called to the a. CT 17 37 col. B 12f., restored from K.12732; nun.me síg.bar.ra du₈.a.ni : ap-gal-lum pi-riit-sú ana warkišu ina wuššurim when the a. lets his hair down his back UET 6 388 r. col. a ii and 389:8ff.

gu-kal-lum (var. mu-kal-lum) = ap-kal-lu, a-si-pu Malku IV 8f., ef. $L\acute{v}$ ap-kal-lu, $L\acute{v}$ mu-kal(!)-lu STT 385 i 16f. (list of professions).

wise man, expert -a) as divine epithet of Ea and Marduk: den.ki rubûm rabium ša šīmātušu ina maḥra illaka nun.me ilī mudē mimma šumšu Ea, great prince whose decrees take precedence, the wise one among the gods, the one who knows everything CH xlii 101; (wisdom) ša išruka NUN.ME DINGIR.MEŠ rubû Nudimmud which prince Nudimmud, the wise among the gods, granted me Borger Esarh. 82:11; GEŠTÚ.MEŠka Ea Damkina nun.me ni-me-[qí] your ears are DN and DN₂, the experts in wisdom KAR 102:21 (hymn to Ninurta); dAMAR.UTU ap-kal dingir.meš bēl têrēti WO 2 28:8 (Shalm. Marduk NUN.ME DINGIR.MEŠ III). cf. Streck Asb. 210:7, cf. ibid. 254:10; Marduk NUN. ME ilī BBSt. No. 4 iii 13, and passim said of Mar-Arahsamna ša bēl naqbi nun.me ilī Marduk MN, (month) of the lord of the deep, the wise among the gods, Marduk 4R 33* i 1, also ibid. iii 49, cf. Labat Calendrier § 105:8; i'irma DN NUN.ME (var. ap-kal-lu) ilī mārukun Marduk, the wise among the gods, your son, went ahead En. el. III 55, and passim in En. el.; den.líl dingir.meš Marduk ša qibīssu kina-a[t] $b\bar{e}lum$ ap-kal-lum $il\bar{i}$ the highestranking one among the gods, Marduk, whose word is reliable, lord, wise one among the gods PBS 15 80 ii 8 (Nbn.); Nabonidus binût NUN.ME DINGIR.MEŠ Marduk ibid. i 4; maš: māš ilī nun.me dingir.meš Marduk bēl apkallu apkallu

balāți the exorcist among the gods, the a. among the gods, Marduk, lord of life Surpu VIII 88; bēlum nun.me Igigi (Marduk), lord, wise one among the Igigi AfO 19 61:1, cf. Asalluhi mašmāš ilī rabûti nun.me Igigi BMS No. 12:88, see Ebeling Handerhebung 80; for other refs., see Tallqvist Götterepitheta 28f.; Marduk šar šamê u erşeti nun.me apsî ABL 1169 r. 7 (NB let.), ef. ēpišūa nun.me ša apsî Maqlu III 63; Marduk bēlu rabû ašarid šamê u erşeti nun.me kiššati mudū kalama KAR 26:11, cf. (Marduk) NUN.ME šamê u erşeti MDP 6 pl. 11 iii 14 (MB kudurru), note also the epithet NUN.ME KUR.GUN.NU SBH p. 145 ii 8; ap-kal-lu igigallu den rēmēnû qarrād Marduk ina mūši i-zu-uz-ma ina šēri ittapšar the wise a., merciful Bēl, valiant Marduk, was "angry" during the night, but relented in the morning Thompson Rep. 170:4.

- b) of other gods: Ea opened his mouth, saying to the hero Enlil atta NUN.ME $il\bar{\imath}$ $qur\bar{a}du$ you are the wise among the gods, O hero! Gilg. XI 178; Ninurta NUN.ME DINGIR.MEŠ AKA 256 i 5 (Asn.); Adad ap-kal DINGIR.MEŠ bēl têrēti Adad, expert among the gods, the lord of oracles KAH 2 84:2 (Adn. II); den.líl.ban.da ... uršānu Eridu NUN.ME Igigi KAR 59:32, see Ebeling Handerhebung 66; DN NUN.ME ašaridu eršu mudû Nabû, sage, first-ranking, wise, experienced BMS 22:37, see Ebeling Handerhebung 108, note (referring to Nabû) NUN.ME $ki\check{s}\check{s}at$ $mal[k\bar{\imath}]$ AfO 18 387:23; Nabû NUN.ME niklāti the expert on (all) the arts 1R 35 No. 2:3 (Adn. III); Girra āriru ab-gal mār Anim qardu see also (said of dBIL.GI) Maglu IV 75; ASKT p. 78, SBH p. 23, in lex. section.
- 2. (a mythological) sage a) in gen. 1' referring to the "seven sages": ali sibit NUN.ME apsî purādī ebbūti ša kīma Ea bēlišunu uzna sīrtu šuklulu where are the seven sages of the apsû, the sacred purādu-fish, who, like their lord Ea, have been endowed with sublime wisdom? Gössmann Era I 159, see Reiner, Or. NS 30 9, cf. Maqlu II 124 and V 110, see AfO 21 77, see also Or. NS 30 2, in lex. section; [na]p-šá-[la]-tú [tak]-si-ra-nu latkūtu barûti ša ana qāti šūṣû ša pî NUN.ME.MEŠ-e

labīrūti ša lam abūbi ša ina Šuruppak MU.2. KAM RN šar Isin PN NUN.ME Nippuri [ez]-bu proven and tested salves and poultices excerpted from the lists, after an oral tradition of the ancient sages from before the flood, transmitted in Šuruppak in the second year of Enlilbāni, king of Isin, by Enlil-muballit, the a. of Nippur AMT 105 iv 21ff. (colophon), see Reiner, Or. NS 30 10; for the seven antediluvian sages, see van Dijk, UVB 18 44:1-7.

- 2' as epithet of Adapa: Ea iddina karšu ritpāšu šinnat NUN.ME Adapa išruka palkā hasissu Ea gave me broad understanding, endowed me with a wide knowledge equal to that of the sage Adapa OIP 2 117:4 (Senn.), cf. šipir ap-kal-li Adapa Streck Asb. 254:13, see Bauer Asb. 2 84 n. 3; šarru pīt hasīsi lē'ī īnī kalama šunnāt NUN.ME ša ina milki nīmeqi x irbûma Lyon Sar. 6:38; Adapa NUN.ME Eridu PBS 1/2 113 ii 58, dupl. 4R 58 i 24 (Lamaštu), cf. (introducing a prescription) umma Adapa NUN.ME-ma AMT 52,1:2, cf. also umma Adapa ap-kal-um-ma STT 176:14.
- 3' other occs.: "Lú.dNanna 3.bi NUN. ME.e.ne: "Lú.dNanna šinipat ap-kal-li Or. NS 30 3:24' and 26'; niṣirti Lú.dNanna NUN.ME Urí K.8080 r. 11, cf. [niṣ]irti NUN. ME CT 25 50:20 (colophon), see Or. NS 30 8; [ina?] abite lē'ti [ša] kî ša NUN.ME gamratuni with the expert pronouncement which is as sure as that of the sage(s) ABL 1277 r. 3 (NA); (exceptionally referring to a king): Aššur ina šutti ana abi abišu ša šarri bēlija NUN.ME iq-ti-b[i mā] šarru bēl šarrāni libbilibbi ša NUN.ME u Adapa Aššur spoke in a dream to the a., grandfather of the king, my lord, [saying?] "O king, lord of kings, offspring of the a. and Adapa" ABL 923:7f. (NA let.).
- b) referring to apotropaic figurines: 7 NU NUN.ME ša e'ri agê IM-šú-nu apru lubuš IM-šú-nu labšu ina imnišunu e'ra ša ina KA u išdi IZI kabbu našû ina šumēlišunu irātišunu tam-hu šumšunu ina naglabi šumēlišunu tašatṭar seven figurines of the sages of e'ru-wood crowned with their appropriate crowns, dressed in their appropriate clothing, carrying in their right hands e'ru-staffs charred at the tip and the base, clutching their chests with

apkīsu aplu

the left, you write their names on their left hips KAR 298:2, cf. én 7 nun.me.meš ašarez dūtu ana IGI-šú-nu tamannu you recite before them the incantation "Seven foremost sages" ibid. 11, also én attunu nu nun.me ma-ṣa-ri ana IGI-šú-nu tamannu you recite before them the incantation "You are the a-figurines, the watchers" ibid. 14; 7 nu nun. me ša ṭūdi Im.babbar lab-šú seven a-figurines of clay painted (lit.: clothed) with gypsum KAR 298:15, also 17, and passim in this text, cf. Or. NS 30 3:34, cf. (inscription on) nu.meš nun.me.meš Bauer Asb. 2 92 r. 12.

3. (a priest or exorcist) — a) apkallu: see K.2946, CT 16 37, in lex. section; nēmeqi Ea kalūtu niṣirti NUN.ME (var. ap-kal-lum) the wisdom of Ea, the craft of the kalū-singer, a secret lore of the a. Streck Asb. 366:13, cf. ina šipir NUN.ME mīs pî p[īt pî] Borger Esarh. 7 iii 12, 91 § 60:12, also Streck Asb. 268:21; see also (beside āšipu) Erimhuš V 7, Malku IV 8f., and STT 385, in lex. section.

b) apkal šamni diviner (lit.: expert in lecanomancy?): mār bārî nun.me ì+Giš zēru dārû piri' Enmeduranki the diviner, a. of the oil, of eternal lineage, descendant of Enmeduranki (king of Sippar) BBR No. 24:23, cf. nun. me ì+Giš dumu lú.hal BBR No. 1-20:120; šutābulāku šumma amūt maṭlat šamê itti nun.ì.meš lē'ūti I (Assurbanipal) am able to discuss the series "If the liver is a correspondence of the sky" with the expert diviners Streck Asb. 254:15, see Bauer Asb. 2 84 n. 3; [dumu] lú.hal nun.me [ì+Giš] itpēšu hassi mudû MCT pl. 19 K.11097:7, see Borger, BiOr 14 192; uncert.: [dEn-bi]-lu-lu nun.me šamni Borger Esarh. 7 i 3.

Note that in Ancient South Arabian, 'fkl is a priest, see Zimmern Fremdw. 29. In the Fara period NUN.ME is still the name of an actual profession, e.g., Jestin Šuruppak 2 ii 9 and 11, 181 iv 11.

Landsberger Sam'al 95 n. 227; van Dijk, La Sagesse 20 (with previous lit.); E. Reiner, Or. NS 30 1ff.; van Dijk, UVB 18 44ff.

apkīsu s.; furrow; SB*; Sum. lw.

ab.ším.ki.iz = ap-ki-s[u] (preceded by ab. ším = si-[ir-u], ab.ším.gilim.ma = pa-[ri]-[ka-tum], ab.ším.murub.ba = qa-ab-l[i-tum], ab.

 $\Sim.\Sibin = hi-ir-[\Su]$ Kagal F 82, cf. absin ab.ki.iz.bi.du.a Farmer's Instructions 58 (courtesy M. Civil).

 $ap-ki-su = \check{s}i-ir(\text{var. }\check{s}[ir])-u$ Malku II 122.

de.PA₅.DUN ša ... ika u palga uštēšeru uṣṣiru ap-ki-su DN who regulated ditch and canal, who set out the furrow En. el. VII 63. von Soden, ZA 47 20.

aplatu see aplu s.

aplu adj.; late(?); OB*; cf. uppulu A.

x ERÍN ap-lu-tum ḫarāṣu (see ḫarāṣu A mng. 3e) TCL 1 174:1.

As the meaning "to cut furrows" suggested sub harāṣu A is not otherwise attested, the meaning of ap-lu-tum is likewise uncertain, and the word could be taken as ablūtum "dry."

aplu (fem. apiltu, aplatu) s.; 1. heir, oldest son, son, 2. oldest daughter, heiress; from OA, OB on; stat. constr. apil (a-pal KAR 128 r. 26, KAR 158 r. v 11, Lambert BWL 132:116), fem. apiltu (aplatu Explicit Malku I 214f.); wr. syll. and DUMU.UŠ (A in later personal names and filiations, A×A VAS 4 87:15, also King Chron. 2 147:8); cf. aplūtu, uppulu B.

i-bi-la DUMU.UŠ = ap-lu Sb II 305, also Proto-Diri 435; dumu.UŠ = ap-lu Hh. I 100, also S² Voc. V 16', [...] [DUMU.UŠ] = [ap-lu] ibid. U 27'; [i-bi-la] [DUMU].UŠ (sign name du-mu-ni-ta-pa-tu) = ap-lu, ma-ru, su-mu Diri I 267 ff., cf. (with the same reading and Akk. correspondences) dumu. ARAD MIN-ni-it-ta-ku ibid. 270 ff., dumu+sag min-sag-ga-ku ibid. 273 ff., dumu+dis min-di-es-se-ku ibid. 276 ff.; dumu.UŠ, dumu.ARAD, [...], [...] = ap-lu Nabnitu IV 79 ff.; [i-bi-la] dumu.[sag] = [ap-lu], [tur-rum], s[u-rum] A VI/1:99 ff., and (with the same reading and Akk. correspondences) dumu.Dis ibid. 102 ff.

e-du-ru $A \times A = ap$ -lum A I/1:130, also Ea I 13; [e-d]u-ur $A \times A = ap$ -lu S^b I 6; [du-ru] [A] = [a]p-lum MSL 2 p. 126 i 8 (Proto-Ea); [e] [A] = [ap]-lum A I/1:51; e-sag $A \times SAG = ap$ -lum A I/1:131; e-sag $A \times SAG = ap$ -lu Ea I 14; bulug.ga = ap-lu Erimhuš V 35; hi-bi-iz $AL \times US = ap$ -lu A VII/4:28, see JCS 13 121 i 14; mu-u MU = ap-lum A III/4:4; [...] = [ap]-lum, [...] = [a-pi-i]l-tum Antagal D 248f.; [...] = [MIN (= na-da-nu) šá] šu-me, [MIN šá] ap-li Antagal O col. A 5'f.

dUtu ibila zalag an.ki.[bi.da.kex(KID)]: Šaz maš ap-lu mušnammir [šamê u erşeti] Šamaš, oldest son, who sheds light over heaven and nether world BA 10/1 66 No. 1:3f.; dNin.urta ibila É.šár.ra.

aplu aplu

ke_x: d_{MIN} DUMU.UŠ É.ŠÁR.RA Ninurta, first-born of Ešarra CT 16 14 iii 33f., cf. dumu nun.na ibila é.[...]: mār rubê a-pil [...] BA 5 396 No. 23:19f.; dumu aš.a.meš ibila aš.a.meš : mārū gitmālūtu ap-lu gitmālūtu šunu (see gitmālu mng. 1b) CT 16 13 iii 5f.

DUMU.UŠ = $ap \cdot lu$ Izbu Comm. 421, DUMU^{i-bi-la}DIŠ = $ap \cdot lu$ ibid. 162.

PEŠ.GAL = ap-lum STT 402:11; a-pi-i[l-tu] = [...], ap-la-[tum] = [...] Explicit Malku I 214 f.

1. heir, oldest son, son -a) heir (in preferential position), oldest son — 1' gen.: šumma qá-dí-šu-ma áp-lúm anākunima u bīt abija rappudākuni (I swear) that I am not an heir together with him and have been given no troubles concerning my estate CCT 5 11d:17 (OA); 10 mārē PN liršīma PN, DUMU. uš-šu even if PN has ten more sons, PN2 will be his heir VAS 873:9, cf. mārī mādūtimma lir: šûma PN-ma ap-lum ARM 8 1:22, but note 10 mārē liršīma PN-ma a-píl-šu rabûm even if he has ten sons, only PN is his eldest son Szlechter Tablettes 3 MAH 15.951:15, also (in same context) a-pil-šu-nu rabûm Meissner DUMU.UŠ DUMU (var. omits) BAP 95:8; hīrtim ... inassaqma the oldest son born of the first wife can make a choice (of the estate) CH § 170:58; the house he had bought from PN, the nadītu-woman of Samaš u PN, ahiša ap-li-ša mārī PN₃ and (from) her brother PN2, her heir, the children of PN3 BE 6/1 70:13; PN ahuša a-pil-ša [rēdi] warka= tiša her brother PN is her (only) heir, the one who inherits her estate CT 2 24:28; PN DUMU.A.NI [û] mārū ša PN2 [š]a ibbaššû ap-lu-ša his son (of an earlier marriage) PN and the future sons of (the woman) PN, are her heirs TLB 1 229 edge 1 (= Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 p. 20 No. 772); gá.e ibila nu.tuk I have no heir PBS 8/2 166 iv 9, cf. ibila.me nu.me.en you are not our heir ibid. 15; PN u PN₂ dam.a.ni 5 dumu.uš *iraššû* PN₃ dumu.ne.ne DUMU.uš 1.gim i.ba.e.[en] Meissner BAP 98:8 and 10; DUMU.UŠ PN PN is the (only) heir CT 8 49b:15, cf. PN a-pil PN, CT 2 40a:1, PN a-pi-il PN₂ CT 8 34a:10; BE 6/2 70:13; DUMU.UŠ.A.NI PN referring to a woman: UD.KÚR.ŠÈ DUMU.MEŠša ap-lu-ša in the future her (the one woman's) sons are her (the other woman's)

heirs BE 6/1 84:43, also ibid. 101:24, ma-ru-ša ap-lu-ša ibid. 95:24, CT 8 2a:4; šeš. Šeš. Ne- δa ap-lu- δa her brothers are her heirs CT 45 29:23, ina ahhīša mādūtim ša $irammuma \ a$ -pil-ša ibid. 6:20, also a-bu-šaa-pil-ša ibid. 112:17 (all OB); adi kaspa ippalu ina mimma ša išû . . . itti mārīšu PN a-pi-il PN (the creditor) will be joint heir with his (the debtor's) sons until he pays the silver MDP 24 345:10; PN ap-lu ša PN, eli PN mamman ap-lu ul išu PN is the heir of PN₂, he has no other heir but PN MDP 28 407:4. Note in Nuzi: to anyone among the sons (DUMU.MEŠ) of PN who shows respect for ¹PN₂ she gives a share muššir É.HI.A GAL ša dumu.uš-ma apart from the main building (which) belongs exclusively to the oldest son HSS 571:33, but replaced by māru rabû RA 23 143 No. 5:33, HSS 5 21:6, JEN 333:54, and passim, also GAL-u 2 HA.LA.MEŠ ilegge HSS 57:12.

2' in sequences of sons: PN ibila šeš.gal PN₂ šeš.a.ni u PN₃ šeš.a.ne.ne PN₄ PN₅ dam.a.ni.ra nam.ibila.ni.šè in.na.an. sar(text .sum) PN₄ (the father) assigned to PN₅ his wife the heir PN, the oldest brother, his (next youngest) brother PN₂ and their (next youngest) brother PN₃ as heirs BE 6/2 48:7f. (OB), emendation based on Çiğ-Kizilyay-Kraus Nippur 65:18, and Ai. III iii 65; ina sūqi zilulliš iṣâd ap-lum išarrak terdennu ana katī tiūta the heir idles like a peddler in the streets while the younger son is able to give subsistence to people held as pledges Lambert BWL 84:249.

- 3' in personal names: A-pil-Sin CT 2 42:19, and passim in similar names from OB on; Sin-be-el-ap-li CT 8 1a:23, and passim; dBēl-ap-lu-iddina VAS 4 159:9, and passim, also Nabū-dumu.uš-uṣur VAS 6 3:28, Sin-dumu.uš-sum.na BE 14 103:6, Sin-na-din-ap-lim BE 17 68:32, and passim in MB; Sin-A-sum. NA ADD 384:6, Sin-dumu.uš-ba-[šá] BBSt. No. 30 r. 18, for other refs., see Stamm Namengebung 39f., 260, abbreviated Aplaja, see Tallqvist APN 24, NBN 8, also Ap-la-tum PBS 7 61:2, VAS 16 197:3, ZA 36 96 No. 7:6 (all OB).
 - b) son -1' in gen. -a' in OB laws:

aplu aplu

zittam kīma ap-lim ištēn izâz she (the daughter, a nadītu-woman who had received no "gift" from her father) takes a share like that of a son and heir CH § 180:54, cf. zittam kīma ap-lim ištēn inaddinušimma § 137:10, and zittam kīma ap-lim ištēn ileqqi § 172:14; if a father presents house, field, and garden ana DUMU.UŠ-šu ša īnšu maḥru to the son whom he likes best CH § 165:34.

b' in OB leg.: ibila.3.a.ne.ne ... i.ba.e.ne the three sons will divide (the estate) PBS 8/2 169 iii 6 and iv 5, cf. PN PN₂ u PN₃ ibila PN₄.ke_x.ne OECT 8 11:12; PN ù ibila.a.ni a.na.me.a.bi BE 6/2 6:15, cf. ibid. 12:22, also BIN 7 183:15, and passim.

c' in OB lit. and omens: ibila.kala.ga nam.lugal.la.me.en TCL 16 48 i 21 (Lipitcf. Gungunum ibila kala.ga Samium RA 52 234:4, also JCS 19 5:26, etc.; (Hammurapi) liblibbi ša RN DUMU.UŠ dannum ša RN, offspring of Sumu-la-el, legitimate son of Sin-muballit CH iv 69 (prologue); DUMU.UŠ līteršuma šumam aj ušaršīšu may she (Nintu) take his son away and not let him have an heir CH xliv 44 (epilogue); ap-lu-um rabûm kussâm işabbat the eldest son will take over the throne YOS 10 31 ii 4, also, with ap-luum sehrum ibid. 10 (OB ext.); a-pil awīlim $w\bar{a}[\hat{su}]tam \quad illak$ (see $al\bar{a}ku$ mng. 4a-2') YOS 10 33 iii 32; tāmi Nanna u Šamaš ... DUMU.UŠ ú-la e-ra-aš-ši he who has sworn a (false) oath by Nanna and Samaš will not have a son UET 6 402:38, see Iraq 25 179, cf. a- pi_5 -il PN a-a ibši ibid. 35.

d' in Elam: PN PN₂ PN₃ PN₄ DUMU.UŠ Šā PN₅ makkūrašu izūzu DUMU.UŠ PN₅ awēlu eli awēli mimma e-li-šu (ul išu) PN, PN₂, PN₃ (and) PN₄ are the heirs of PN₅, they have divided his property, none among the heirs of PN₅ (has) any claim on the other MDP 24 328:5 and 7; PN u PN₂ zīzu ... ap-lu-ú šā PN ana PN₂ ul itebbû (the partners) PN and PN₂ have divided (their assets), the sons and heirs of PN will not make any claims against PN₂ MDP 28 408:3, cf. ap-lu šā PN₂ ana ap-li šā PN ul itebbû ibid. 5f., and passim in similar contexts, note mamman ina ap-li tebi MDP 22 138:17, and passim; isqāt ¹PN šā išti ap-li-šà tīšûma the share of ¹PN which she owns together with

her sons and heirs MDP 23 224:5; DUMU.UŠ É.A.NI liršû the son will obtain the house MDP 28 404:12; ap-lu-um [ša] la ipalla[hu]: šima any son who does not show her respect (will have no share in the estate) MDP 28 402:10; kî 1-ni ap-li (a share) like that of a son MDP 23 234:30; attama mutī attama mārī attama ap-li you are my husband, my son, my heir MDP 28 399:11.

e' in MB and kudurrus: matīma ina arkāt $\bar{u}m\bar{\imath}$ PN ŠEŠ.NE.NE u DUMU.UŠ.NE.NE A.NA. ME.A.BI PN, his brothers and his sons, as many as there are, (will not raise a claim) at any time in the future BE 147:26; DUMU. UŠ.MEŠ zērašu liḥalliqu may they destroy the sons, his offspring BE 1 No. 149 ii 20; DUMU.UŠ u nāq mê aj ušaršīšu may he not permit him to have a son or one who pours a libation for him (after his death) BBSt. No. 9 ii 18, cf. ap-la-am nāq mê līkimšuma MDP 2 pl. 23 vii 9.

f' in hist.: RN DUMU.UŠ-šú Lie Sar. p. 38 xiii 4; jāti DUMU.UŠ-šu rēštā narām libbišu as for me, his (Nabopolassar's) first-born son, his favorite VAB 4 132 v 21 (Nbk.), and passim; [MU.9.KAM] RN šarri a-pil-šú ša KI.MIN-u RN₂ ninth year of King Alexander: the son of the same, Seleucus BHT pl. 17 r. 34.

g' in lit.: makkūršu ul ibe'el dumu.uš-šú (var. a-pal-šú) his son will not have control of his (the father's) property Lambert BWL 132:116, cf. Labat Calendrier § 34-35:9; ana la išaru tanandin ap-lu (see išaru in la išaru mng. 3) PBS 1/1 12:10 and dupls.; $n\bar{a}dinat$ DUMU. UŠ u zēri she (the goddess) who grants son and offspring BMS 9 r. 38, see Ebeling Handerhebung 68:11; ša DUMU.UŠ (var. ap-la) la išû tušaršâ dumu.uš you (Sin) let him who has no son have a son STT 57:64 and dupls., var. from BMS 6:46, see Ebeling Handerhebung 44; lu ša dumu. uš na-[aq mê la tīš]â whether you be one who has no son to pour a libation for him AfO 19 117:10; māmīt aššati hīr[t]i ap-lu nazāru u nakāru the "oath" incurred by cursing wife, first wife and oldest son and denying it Šurpu VIII 72; DUMU.UŠ kunna ittasah dumu.uš ku[nna ul u]kīn disinherited the legally entitled son and not established (the succession of) the legally aplu aplu

entitled son ibid. II 44; uncert.: a-pal bi-in [...] (incipit of a song) KAR 158 r. v 11.

h' in omen texts: ap-lu₄ ki-nu irašši he will have a legitimate son Kraus Texte 22 ii 13', cf. dumu.uš gi.na tuk- $\dot{s}i$ ibid. 24 r. 4, and note $ap-lu_4$ $gitm\bar{a}lu$ ibid. 22 i 28'; DUMU. UŠ GI.NA ina bīt šarri ibašši CT 27 37:24; DUMU.UŠ ihalliq ridūssu ekallu sireddi the son and heir will disappear and the palace will sequester his inheritance ibid. 46 r. 9 (both SB Izbu); note 3 DUMU.UŠ LÚ BE all three heirs of the man will die ibid. 25:29; DUMU.UŠ eli abišu ikabbit the son will become more important than his father CT 20 39:8 (SB ext.); NA.BI ašaridūtam illak DUMU.UŠ dannu irašši this man will obtain first rank and have a strong son KAR 178 i 14 (hemer.), but note [DU]MU dan-nu TUK in dupl. KAR 176:7; DUMU.UŠ-šu ÁŠ-ma itti PEŠ.GAL-šú la idabbub he should curse his son and not talk with his grandson(?) CT 45:11, see KB 6/2 p. 42.

2' apil šarri: a-pi-il šarrim abašu idâkma the son of the king will slay his father YOS 10 40:21 (OB ext.), and passim; DUMU.UŠ šarri imât CT 27 46:3 (SB Izbu).

3' said of gods: Ninurta ... DUMU.UŠ rēštû AKA 254 i 1 (Asn.), cf. arah gašri DUMU. UŠ ... Ninurta TCL 3 6 (Sar.), also BMS 2:11, a-pal-ka ṣīru KAR 128 r. 26; Marduk ... ap-lu ša den.[KI] AMT 93,3:4, cf. a-pil DN BMS 9 r. 31, and passim; Nabium a-pi-il-šu kīnim VAB 4 144 i 25 (Nbk.), and passim in NA and NB royal insers.; (Ninurta) ap-lu kunnû ša Enlil Lambert BWL 212 Sm. 1420:7 (= Or. NS 36 120:76), cf. also the name Tukultī-apil-Ešarra with the writings DUMU.UŠ and A for aplu, see Tallqvist APN 233f.; see also Tallqvist Götterepitheta 29f.

4' other occs.: ap-lu KI-tim (vars. [a-p]il [K]I, A KI) = $gi\text{-}\check{s}im\text{-}ma\text{-}rum$ Malku II 129, ap-li er-se-ti = $[gi\text{-}\check{s}im]\text{-}ma\text{-}ru$ CT 18 2 K.4375 i 57, giš.DUMU.UŠ.ki.gal, giš.DUMU.UŠ.ki.in.dar = $gi\text{-}\check{s}im\text{-}ma\text{-}ru$ Hh. III 276f.

- c) descendant: DUMU.UŠ kēnu ša RN (in the sequence of generations A son, A.A grandson, DUMU.UŠ and $l\bar{\imath}pl\bar{\imath}pi$) AKA 94 vii 49 (Tigl. I).
- 2. apiltu (aplatu) oldest daughter, heiress: see Antagal D 249 and Explicit Malku I 214f., in

lex.section; é dumu.nita nu.tuku dumu. sal.bi ì.bí.la.ba mi.ni.ku₄ in the house in which there is no son, the daughter enters into the position of heiress Gudea Statue B vii 44, see Civil, Studies Landsberger p. 6; a-pil-ta-ša 'PN NIN.NI her heiress is her sister PN CT 6 42b:11 (OB), cf. a-pil-ti PN PN₂ (the nadītu) PN's heir is PN₂ (her niece) CT 47 58:20; 'Ap-la-tu₄ Dar. 140:2.

The difficulty of establishing in which context aplu (derivation uncert., see Falkenstein, Genava n.s. 8 313) denotes the heir and in which it is simply a synonym for māru with certain status and political connotations is compounded by the necessity to read in post-OB non-poetic contexts DUMU.NITA as māru (corresponding to DUMU.SAL = $m\bar{a}rtu$) and not as IBILA = aplu. These semantic complexities are caused by changes in the development of the law of inheritance from the Sumerian period onward with regard to the position of the first-born son and the firstborn daughter if no son is surviving. In the OB period, e.g., the institution of the heiress (apiltu) is becoming obsolete while the practice that the three oldest sons inherit the paternal estate (still shown by the MA text AfO 20 121) brought about a "devaluation" of the term aplu which maintained itself, however, in royal inscriptions (see mng. 1b-1'f'), in personal names (used for the first-born son) and in literary texts (but note CT 16 13 iii 5f. in lex. section, which uses aplu and māru as synonyms). Even in OB texts aplu means simply son as in mng. 1b-1'a'-c', though in royal titularies older implications seem to be present (aplu dannu but never māru dannu), see ibid. c'. In post-OB legal texts the oldest son is called māru rabû even if māru is written DUMU.NITA (as, e.g., in the NA documents discussed by Deller, Or. NS 34 383f.). Still, it should be pointed out that the ritual role of the aplu in the kudurru texts (nāq mê, etc., see mng. 1b-e') indicates the survival of the old family structure.

The writing A for aplu is very rare except in later periods and personal names.

aplu aplūtu

The divine name ^dIBILA. ^dIM in STT 382 iii 6 and in the theophoric names formed with it ADD App. 3 xii 11ff. is to be read *A pladda*, see Ebeling, RLA 1 120 (with references).

In BBSt. No. 6 i 5, mukinnu ab-le-e means "(Šamaš) who keeps the borderlines in place," and is to be connected with eb-le-e VAB 4 62 ii 29 (Nabopolassar) and Borger Esarh. 93 § 64:6, both cited CAD 4 (E) sub eblu mng. 1b, although the form eblû as well as ablû is to be considered a derivative of eblu, and not a variant of it.

Klima Untersuchungen zum altbabylonischen Erbrecht; Miles in Driver and Miles Babylonian Laws 1 324ff.; Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 1 p. 111 n. 4 and Genava n.s. 8 313.

aplu see abru C.

aplû see \bar{a} pilu A.

apluhtu s.; armor, coat of mail; OB, SB; pl. apluhātu, apluhānu.

a-kar Akar $\binom{\text{NUN}+\text{LAGAR}}{\text{NUN}+\text{LAGAR}}$ = ap-lu-uh-tum Sb II 133; [a]-kár Akar = ap-luh-tu Ea V 176; [a]k-kar(!) akar = ap-luh-tu Ea V Exc. 22'; ú-kár Akar = [ap-luh-tu] A V/3:137; kuš.akar = ap-luh-tum = šir-ia-am Hg. A II 187, in MSL 7 152.

á.kár.mir da.da.ra.[dè] da.da.zu ḤAR.KU (var. x.LU) ḥé.en.gub.gub.bu: ap-luḥ-ta ezzeta ina šitpuriki lillabib abūbu let the Deluge rage when you put on the fierce armor RA 12 74:16 (coll.), var. from K.13459:2f.; midda(giš.tukul.bad) túg.ſb.lal.túg.[ùr].ra (possibly for túg E.ſb.ùr. RA): ina nibit ap-luḥ-ti (Sum.: the mace) with the coat of mail (i.e., nibittu) of(?) the armor SBH p. 39 r. 3f.

ap(1)-luh-tu = sir-ia-am Malku III 36; ap-[l]uh-tum = qab-lum CT 18 10 r. i 50 (astrol. comm.).

muštedqi ap-lu-uḥ-tim (Papullegarra) who is clad in armor JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 6 i 11 (OB lit.); [x]-ra-at ap-lu-ḥa-tim she (Irnina) is [clad?] in armor VAS 10 214 vi 26 (OB Agu-šaja); i-rat ap-luḥ-tu damē irammuk the breastplate of the armor is drenched with blood RA 46 32 ii 3 (SB Zu), parallel: [...]-šu-tu ap-lu-uḥ-tam ibid. 94:10 (OB Zu); ap-lu-ḥa-a-ti(vars. -te, -nu) ṣalāti attûkama yours (Irra's) is warlike armor Gössmann Era III p. 25:13, see Or. NS 27 146, JNES 19 149; naḥlapta ap-luḥ-ti(var. -t[e]) pulḥāti ḥalipma for a garment, he was clad in an armor of terror En. el. IV 57.

Oppenheim, JCS 4 194 and n. 26.

aplūtu s.; 1. position of son (or daughter) and heir, 2. inheritance, estate; OA, OB, Elam; wr. syll. and DUMU.UŠ; cf. aplu s., uppulu B.

nam.ibila.a.ni.šè = ana ap-lu-ti-šú (between ana mārūtišu and ana aḥḥūtišu) for the position of a son and heir Hh. II 44; nam.ibila = ap-lu-tu, nam.ibila.a.ni = ap-lu-us-su, nam.ibila.a.ni. šè = ana ap-lu-ti-šu Ai. III iii 62ff.; nam.ibila.a. ni.šè ba.an.na.ni.in.sar = a-na MIN iš-tur-šu he wrote him a document establishing his position as son and heir ibid. 65; [nam.ibi]la.a.ni.ta íb.ta.an.zi: a-na MIN (= ap-lu-ti-šu) is-su-uḥ-šu he removed him from his position as son and heir ibid. iv 16; na₄.kišib.nam.ibila = MIN (= kunuk) ap-lu-ti sealed document concerning position as son and heir Ai. VI iv 7, cf. [...] = tup-pi ap-lu-ti-šu išturšu Ai. III iv 32.

- position of son (or daughter) and heir —
 in OA: PN anāku ana ap-lu-tim ula alqēšu
 I have not adopted PN VAT 9224:7 (unpub.).
- b) in CH: summa mārum arnam kabtam ša ina ap-lu-tim nasāḥim la ublam if the son has not committed a crime grave enough to remove (him) from the position of a son § 168:19, cf. abum mārašu ina ap-lu-tim ul inassah ibid. 23, also § 169:26 and 36.
- c) in OB leg. and letters: PN PN, ina ap-luti-ša issuh PN removed PN, from his position as her son and heir CT 2 31:13, cf. ana eqlim ... warkatiša ap-lu-ti-ša ... ula iraggamu nashu CT 6 47a:4, for other refs. see sub nasāhu; note: nam.ibila.a.ni nu.mu. un.ak.e he will remove him from his position as son and heir PBS 8/1 16:25, cf. PBS 8/2 116:13; nam.ibila.ni.šè in.gar he established him in the position of an heir (preceded by nam.dumu.ni.šè šu.ba.an. ti took him in as a son) Riftin 1:5, also YOS 8 120:5, (referring to a woman) 149:8, Boyer Contribution 120:5; note nam.ibila.ni.šè ib.ta.an.sar he wrote him a document concerning his position as an heir (preceded nam.dumu.ni.šè ba.da.[an.ri]) YOS 12 206:6, also nam.ibila.a.ni.šè (preceded by nam.dumu. in.gar.ri.eš ni.šè ba.da.an.ri) BE 6/2 24:6; nam. ibila.ni.šè in.gar BIN 7 187:3, cf. Grant Bus. Doc. 45:5, CT 45 101:3, nam.ibila.ni.šè ba.da.an.ri.a BE 6/2 23:22 and 28:3f., also ana eqlim ... [a]na ap-lu-ti-šu iškun TCL 17 29:21 (let.); referring to daughters: ap-lu-tum

aplūtu appannu

sehertum u rabītum ina Sippar ul ibašši there is no right to inheritance for daughters in Sippar, be they the eldest or not Kraus AbB 1 92:16.

- d) in Elam: PN u PN₂ ul šūhuzu ap-lusú-nu u ma-ru-sú-nu ul ibašši PN and PN₂ have no claim, they do not have the status of heirs and sons MDP 22 164 r. 8.
- 2. inheritance, estate a) in CH: ina makkūr bīt abim IGI.3.GÁL DUMU.UŠ-ša izâzma she takes from the paternal estate a third of the (total) inheritance § 181:70, also § 182:88, cf. ina makkūrišu IGI.3.GÁL DUMU.UŠ-šu inaddiššumma § 191:89, ap-lu-sà ša aḥķīšama § 178:18.
- b) in OB leg. and letters: PN a-pil PN, PN, ana PN ap-lu-tam iddin PN is (now) the son and heir of PN2, PN2 has handed over to PN the inheritance CT 2 40a:3; ap-lu-sà-a ašar erammu inaddin she may give her inheritance to whomever she likes Waterman Bus. Doc. 22:14, cf. ap-lu-sà PN ašar tābušim inaddin ibid. 23:13, also CT 6 47a:16, also ana ša tarammû ap-lu-sà inaddin CT 2 41:31; note ina ahhīša ana ša mu.ra u ipallahuši ap-lu-sà inaddin she gives her inheritance to one of her brothers whom she likes (?) and who respects her CT 4 lb:21; ap-lu-us-sà ana PN ... iddin CT 45 34:15, cf. (also with nadānu) ibid. 25:28, CT 2 31:1, ana PN ana ap-lu-tim iddinu CT 4 37c:16, and note: tuppum ša PN ana PN₂ ap-lu-sà iddinu document (recording) that PN gave her inheritance to PN₂ CT 2 31:17, cf. tuppāt ap-lu-ut ^fPN ... ša ap-lu-sà iddinušimma CT 47 63:41 and 43, also ištu ^fPN₂ ap-lu-sà annītam ana PN₃ iddinuma ibid. 36; PN ša ina panīja ap-lu-sà $ilq\hat{u}$ the woman PN who had taken her inheritance before I did PBS 7 55:10, cf. ap-lu-ut mārat ahi abija illegīma the inheritance of my paternal uncle's daughter was taken ibid. 6 (let.), cf. (also with legû) CT 4 11a:7, Waterman Bus. Doc. 70:14, Çiğ-Kizilyay-Kraus Nippur 166:3; wr. DUMU.UŠ.ŠÈ PN (at the beginning of a text) CT 2 35:1, CT 6 30a:1, CT 47 7:1, DUMU.UŠ CT 4 37c:1, CT 6 33a:1, CT 8 25b:1, 46b:1, 49a:1, CT 47 58:1, VAS 8 12:1, Szlechter Tablettes 10 MAH 15.913:1, Waterman Bus. Doc. 65:1, etc.; 3 nepiātim

anniātim ša ina pī tuppāt ap-lu-ti-šu šaṭru these three-tools which are enumerated in the list of his inheritance tablet CT 4 11a:12, cf. ana pī tuppātim ša ap-lu-ti ša PN našū Kraus AbB 1 14:16; DUB harmum sīḥtum ... ša ap-lu-ti-im the forged case tablet concerning the inheritance CT 6 47a:19, and see Ai. VI iv 7 and III iv 32, in lex. section.

c) in Elam: ap-lu-su(text: -un)-nu zīzat gamrat their inheritance is completely distributed MDP 24 329:11, also 330:17; PN ana makkūr PN₂ u ap-lu-ti-šu ana mārī PN₃ itbīšunūšimma PN made a claim against the sons of PN₃ for the property of PN₂ and his inheritance MDP 24 330:3, cf. bītum ... u x GUR ŠE ap-lu-ut abišu ibid. 13, cf. also PN ana PN₂ itbēma ana ap-lu-ti-[šu] ibid. 329:4.

See discussion sub aplu. The word is the abstract in -ūtu to both aplu and apiltu (see mng. 1c). Whether DUMU.UŠ sub mng. 2b when referring to the inheritance of a nadūtu (always left to one person) has to be read aplūtu cannot be proved.

Klima Untersuchungen zum altbabylonischen Erbrecht pp. 77–94; Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 1 p. 111 n. 1.

apnu see abnu B.

appadān(u) s.; (a colonnaded audience hall); LB; Old Pers. lw.

agâ šum ap-pa-da-an RN ab ab abija ītepuš this (building), called apadāna, my great-grandfather, Darius, built VAB 3 123:2 (Artaxerxes II).

Zimmern Fremdw. p. 8; Oppenheim, JNES 24 332 n. 8. For the reconstruction of the Apadāna in Susa, see Dieulafoy L'Acropole de Suse 323ff.

appahu (abahu, appari) s.; branches(?), brush(?); syn. list.*

ar-ma-hu, ap-pa-hu- um^{pa - $ri}=kisittu$ CT 18 4 r. i 4f., also, wr. a-ba-hu Malku II 156.

appanannu s.; (an implement); EA*; foreign word.

10 ap-pa-na-a-an-nu UD.KA.BAR ten a.-s of copper EA 22 iv 25 (list of gifts of Tušratta).

appannu s.; (part of a house); Nuzi*; foreign word.

appānu A appāru

1 É ekallu ša DINGIR.MEŠ itti ap-pa-an-ni-šu eššu u ap-pa-an-nu labīru [...] ina libbi ap-pa-ni za-x-at (sale of) one main room where the images are kept, with its new a. and old a., [...] in the a. HSS 14 107:1ff. (= RA 36 118).

KUB 4 96 ii 3 (= MSL 8/2 160:23) is a variant to abbunnu, q.v.

appānu A s.; (a leguminous plant); Mari. 3 sìla me(!)-er(!)-su 2 sìla isqūqum 2 sìla ap-pa-num three silas of mersu-confection, two silas of $isq\bar{u}qu$ -flour, two silas of a. (for the royal meal) ARMT 11 185:5; 5 SÌLA $sulupp\bar{u}\ 2\ \text{sìla}\ bu$ -ut- $t\hat{u}(!)$ - $tum\ 2\ \text{sìla}\ ap$ -pa-nu... naptan šarrim u sābim five silas of dates, two silas of pistachio nuts(?), two silas of a., for the meal for the king and the men ARMT 11 70:11, cf. ibid. 109:6, 290:13, cf. also (listed with NINDA.KUM, NINDA emşu, as NINDA naptan šarrim) ARMT 12 494:3, and passim included in summaries as NINDA; 20 (SÌLA) $ap-pa-nu...a-n[a\ m]a-ga-re-e\ i[n]\bar{u}ma\ šarrum$ ana GN twenty silas of a. (among other items) as travel provisions when the king (went) to Hanat ARMT 11 250:9; 40 (SìLA) bu-rum 40 (Sìla) gứ *ap-pa-nu* 30 Sìla *kakkû terdītum* ana PN inūma šarrum ištu girrim forty silas of burru-cereal, forty silas of a., thirty silas of lentils issued to PN when the king (returned) from a trip ARMT 9 236:3; 3 GUR ap-pa-nu namharti PN three gur of a. received by PN ARMT 12 578:1, cf. $3\frac{1}{2}$ GUR 20 SÌLA ap-pa-nuibid. 482:1, ARMT 11 239:1, and passim in adm. texts from Mari.

Apart from the issues of large quantities, in administrative texts, $app\bar{a}nu$ is usually issued in small quantities in the form of a confection for the royal table. As the writing $g\acute{u}$ ap-pa-nu suggests, appanu is probably a leguminous plant perhaps to be connected with Heb. $app\hat{o}n$ chick-pea Löw Flora 2 427.

Birot, ARMT 9 262.

appānu B s.; (a bird); lex.*

MIN (= BURU₅) ugu.dù.a = ap-pa-nu MSL 8/2 160:23' (Bogh. Forerunner to Hh. XVIII).

Var. of abbunnu, q.v.

appānu see appatu A in mukīl appāti. appari see appaļu.

apparrītu s.; stiff, wiry(?) hair; SB*; pl. apparrātu; cf. apparrû.

šumma MIN (= SAL SÍG-sà) ap-par-rat if a woman's hair is wiry(?) K.8625:8 (SB physiogn.), cf. šumma ... Síg-su ap-par-rat CT 28 28:21 (SB physiogn.); [šar-tum] ana $\check{s}a\check{s}all[i \quad nad\hat{a}t] \quad ap-p[ar]-ri-t\acute{u} \quad ki-ma \quad [\ldots]$ the hair falls down the back, it [has] wiry(?) hair like a [...] MIO 1 70 iii 3, cf. ap-parri-tú ina lētišu šakin it has wiry(?) hair on its cheek ibid. 78 v 37, also ap-par-ri-tú šaknat ibid. 70 iii 40; qaqqadu qaqqad issūri ap-par-ra-tu ištu qaqqadiša ana šašalliša nadâ the head is the head of a bird, strands of wiry(?) hair fall down from its head to its back ibid. 80 vi 24 (all SB descriptions of representations of demons).

apparrû (happarrû) adj.; having wiry(?) hair; MB, SB; ef. apparrūtu.

gu-uz LUM = ap-par-ru-u A V/1:43; udu. bar.gu-[uz]guz = ap-par-ru-u Hh. XIII 81; šab. bar.guz = ap-par(var. -pa)-ru-u Hh. XIV 170; lú.síg.guz.za = ha-ap-pa-ar-ru-u OB Lu Part 1:22, also OB Lu B vi 41.

šumma síc qaqqadi ap-par-ri if he has wiry(?) hair of the head Kraus Texte 3b i 11'ff., dupl. ibid. 4b:7', etc., see MVAG 40/2 72:46ff., 76:62ff., also Kraus Texte 17:15; šumma ap-par-[ri] Kraus Texte 10:1f., 12b iii 14 and 16; šumma ap-par-ri [ku-ri] u tikki x [...] if he has wiry(?) hair, is short, and the neck is [...] ibid. 9e r. 7'; note as personal name: ¹Ap-pa-ri-tum Clay PN 56 (MB), also Ap-pa-ra-a-a YOS 7 95:8, 13 and 18 (NB); as description of a sheep and hog: see Hh. XIII. XIV in lex. section.

Derivation uncertain, hardly to be connected with *apparu* "reed marsh." A connection with *apāru* "cover the head" (which likewise has OB forms with *b*) seems more probable.

appāru (*ippāru*) s.; reed marsh, reed bed, lagoon; from OA, OB on; Sum. lw.; pl. appārātu; wr. syll. and (GI.)AMBAR(SUG); ef. appāru in rab appāri.

su-ug sug = ap-pa-[ru] A I/2:204; sú-ug sug = ap-par-um (var. ab-a-[rum]), sú-sú-u4, se-e-rum MSL 2 p. 128 ii 19ff. (Proto-Ea); ab-bar sug ap-par-um ibid. 22, see MSL 3 217; am-bar sug = ap-

appāru appāru

pa(var. adds -a)-ru Ea I 60; am-bar sug = ap-pa-[a]r uru.kı the city of Appar A I/2:203.

gi-du-ru gi.A = ap-pa-[ru] Diri IV 210; [gi]. duru₅, gi.dù, [gi.d]ù.dù, gi.sag, gi.sun = ap-pa-ru Hh. VIII 13ff.; [gi.è]n.bar (var. gi. an.ni.bir) = ap-pa-ru (var. ap-pár-rum) Hh. VIII 19f.; gi.sún, [gi.x].LAM.dùg, gi.gibil = ap-pár bi-il-tu Hh. VIII 16a-18; [gi.níg.gal.gal] = [gi ka-ab-b]a-ru = ap-pa-ru, [gi.níg.nigin.sar] = [ku]-pu-u = MIN Hg. A II 41a-b, in MSL 7 69; [gi.u]m = ap-pa-ru Hh. VIII 225; ambar.ra Mušen = [issur ap-pa-ri] Hh. XVIII 358a.

gi.èn.bar túl.bi.ta ba.da.an.ša.ra: ap-pari ina šuklišu ubbil it (the word of god) dried out the reed bed in its pool SBH p. 73:3f., cf. e.ne.èm dGu.la.ka gi.èn.bar túl.bami.ni.íb.gam: ippa-ra ina šuklišu uš-mit BA 5 617:7f., also umun.e e.ne.èm.mà.ni gi.èn.bar túl.ba.àm mi.ni. ib.gam.[gam]: ša bēlum amassu ap-pa-ra ina šuklišu ušmát SBH p. 1:23f., dupl. ibid. p. 7:26f.; gi.èn.bar.gin_x(GIM) lib.a gub.bé.en : kīma appa-ri i[na id]ipti taklanni (see idiptu usage a) K.4631+:15f.; gù ge6.ga ambar.ra diri.ga:ina rigim mūši ša ap-pa-ri malû in night sounds that fill the reed bed SBH p. 104:22f.; ambar.ra hu.luh.ha.a.meš: ina ap-pa-ra gilittu šunu in the reed thicket, they (the demons) are a terror UET 6 391:27; gi.kù gi.gal.gal.la gi.ambar. kù.ga : [qa-nu-ú el-lu qa-nu]-ú ra-bu-ú qa-an appa-ri el-lu pure reed, great reed, reed of the pure reed bed CT 16 22:296; gi.úš gi.henbúr(šE. как) ambar giš.gi giš.tir.sux(вU).gá ba.dím ú.šim.edin.na ba.dù [kur.ku]r.ra ambar giš gi na [nam] : uššu ditta ap-pa-ri qanā u qi-šú ibtani urqīt ṣērim ibtani ma-ta-a-tum ap-pa-ri a-puum-ma he created the mature and the tender reed, the reed marsh, the reed thicket, and the forest, he created the vegetation of the open country, all lands were indeed a reed marsh CT 13 35f.:25ff. (pl. 37); ku, mušen me.te ambar.ra: nūni *iṣṣūra simat ap-pa-[ri*] 5R 51 iii 75f., cf. ambar.ra ku₆ mušen.na ba.an.[x x x]: ina ap-pa-ri nu-ú-nu u iṣ-[ṣu-ru ...] BIN 2 22:17f., cf. also ambar.ra gu4.ud.ku6 suhur.ku6: ap-pa-ra arsu-up-pi u pu-r[a-di] BE 13436 r. 10, cited Falkenstein, AfO 16 62; urú ambar(text engur).ra a mu.da.an.dé ambar(textengur).ra ki.šub.ba a mu.da.an.dé: ālum ša kīma ap-pàr mû ublūšu ap-pàr ašar nadí mû ublūšu the city which the water swept away like a reed marsh, the water has swept away the reed marsh, the abandoned place BRM 4 9:19f.; sag.5.kam giš.ambar ... mu. un.su₈.[su₈.bi.eš]: hamušta ina a-pa-ra-tu ... $[\hat{u}$ - $\hat{s}e$ - $\hat{s}i]$ -bu (obscure) SBH p. 96:4f.

na-zu-zu, su-su-u, e-[x]-du, ka-ba(var. -pa)- 1 -u, hi-is-bu = ap-pa-ru Malku II 72ff.; ha-ar-ru = ap-pa-[r]u Malku VIII 17; ha-as-ru = ap-pa-ru ibid. 155, su-su-u ap(text: nap)-pa-[ru] CT 13 32:3 (comm. on En. el. I 6).

[Ú] GI.RIM [ša] ap-pa-ru LI.PAT : AŠ ku-šá-ru Uruanna III 87; Ú šá-mi CIŠ.GI.AMBAR (var. Ú ap-pa-ri), Ú.KI.KAL GI.AMBAR, Ú GI.RIM GIŠ.GI. AMBAR : Ú an-ki-nu-te Uruanna I 556 ff.

a) as a topographical feature - 1' in ambar.ra hu.mu.ni.nigin : appa-ra-am lu uštashiršu I encircled it (the wall) with a reed marsh LIH 58:15 (Sum.), 57 i 18 (Akk., Hammurapi), cf. AMBAR uštashiršu YOS 9 35:136 (Samsuiluna); mīli kaššam mê rabiūti kīma gipiš tiamtim ušalmīš ap-pa-riam luštashiršu I surrounded it (the wall of Babylon) with a huge flood of navigable water like the mighty expanse of the sea, I had it encircled by a reed marsh VAB 4 92 ii 14 (Nbk.); ap-pa-ra-a-ti magal īšira the canebrakes (planted around Nineveh) flourished greatly OIP 2 115 viii 56, cf. GI.AMBAR. MEŠ ša qereb 1D agamme akšitma ibid. 61 (Senn.).

in leg. and econ.: namkarī ša ana AMBAR šaknu puttīmu eglam ša itāt GN mê mulli open the reservoirs which face the marsh and flood the field(s) around Larsa OECT 3 7:6 (OB let.), cf. ina tēlīt ap-pa-ri-im ibid. 72:20; pūtu šaplītu pan šadî și(!)-pi-ir-tu pan GI.AMBAR the lower side facing the east, the (see sipirtu C) facing the reed marsh BBSt. No. 3 iv 4, cf. ugār GI.AMBAR URU \hat{U} -pi-i BBSt. No. 24:19 (MB); he may pasture ina kasal hummutu kalû ap-pa-ri u É ni-zi-il in the kasal-land, the, the dike(-surrounded) land, the marsh area, and (in) the nizil-land TCL 12 90:22, cf. zēru £ ap-pa-ru TCL 13 203:21, also ina ap-pa-ri BE 8 118:2 (all NB); AMBAR URU Ha-am-ri marsh of the village Hamri (located across the Hamri Canal from URU Hamri) JNES 21 80 top (MB map).

3' in lit. and omens: šumma amēlu nāra lu ap-pa-ra ībirma iṭebbu if a man (in his dream) crosses either a river or a marsh and sinks down MDP 14 p. 50 r. i 28 (MB dream omens); [šumma BAL.GI.ḤA i]na AMBAR Ù.TU AMBAR.BI x [x x] if a turtle hatches in a canebrake, that canebrake [will ...] CT 41 13:15, cf. ibid. 16, 23f. and var., also AMBAR.BI GI.MEŠ uzamma that canebrake will lack reeds ibid. 9; [šumma BAL].GI.ḤA ultu

appāru appatu A

Ambar ana nāri ibbalakkat ambar.bi ibbal ana mērišu itâr if a turtle migrates from a reed marsh to a river, that reed marsh will dry up and become arable land ibid. 12, cf. also A.AB.BA // AMBAR.BI ibbal ibid. 11, ibid. 10, dupl. CT 41 15 Sm. 1405; [šumma ina AMBAR $n\bar{u}nu$ ša x x] šumšu ittanmar AMBAR.BI ibbal if in a reed marsh a fish called [...] is seen, that reed marsh will dry up KAR 300:5, cf. ibid. 7f., and passim in this text, also CT 41 15 K.13131:2ff.; a-pa-ra-tum ibbala hušahhu ina mātim ibbašši the reed marshes will dry up, there will be famine in the land YOS 10 44:45 (OB ext.); ina mê nāri mê būrti A AMBAR A agamme ... tušabšal you cook (various ingredients) in river water, well water, water from a reed bed, marsh water Köcher BAM 228:19; ap-pa-ri- $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ $\acute{s}um$ -du-lu-t[i](in broken context) K.9501 i 3 (lit.); obscure: $[\ldots]$ -a ap-pa-ri ba-ti(text: -ri)-iq a-bu-unna-te lu-te-ši CT 15 49 iv 7, cf. CT 46 13:22, see TuL p. 177:19; tušahbatanni ap-pa-ra ša ma-ki u dulli vou have made me cross a swamp of want and woe MDP 18 250:10 (lit.); māmīt qanê ina AMBAR (var. [G]I.AMBAR) hasabu oath by cutting reeds in a reed bed Šurpu III 26, also KAR 246:36; $[A-\check{s}]\hat{u}r$ $a-p\acute{a}$ ru-ú la ha-ba-ri-[im] Aššur is a reed marsh that cannot be Belleten 14 226:36 (Irišum), for discussion see habāru B.

b) referring to the marshland in southern Babylonia: api kup[ê ša] qereb Kaldi akšiţma ap-pa-ri-šu-un(var. omits) šamhūti ... ušal: dida I cut down the reed beds in Chaldea and had (the prisoners) take the splendid reeds (to Assyria) OIP 2 95:72 (Senn.); PN ša ina 12 bēr qaqqaru ina mê u gi.ambar.meš (var. adds $k\bar{\imath}ma$ $n\bar{u}ni$) šitkunu šubtu agammu usage b) Borger Esarh. 52 iii 73, ef. [x] bēr qaqqaru qereb agamme gi.ambar.meš šitkunu šubtu ibid. 110 § 71:13; when I sent the troops of GN ana massartu ana sa-pan-ni ap-pa-ru ša Bābili for duty into the remotest marshland of Babylonia ABL 259:8 (NB), cf. nišē šunu ina ap-pa-ri Lú bāṣiḥī iqabbûšunūtu ABL 258:5 (NB); mundaķsīja ana qereb id agamme u ap-pa-ra-a-te uma': (see agammu usage b) OIP 2 56:10, also ibid. 52:34, cf. ultu Bīt-Jakin qereb 1D agamme u ap-pa-ra-a(var. omits)-te ušēz samma ibid. 35 iii 68, cf. ibid. 71:36, and passim in similar contexts in Senn.; $in\bar{u}ma$ PN itti šādid ašlim ša PN $_2$ ap-pa-ra-am illiku when PN crossed the marsh with the (boat) tower of PN $_2$ UET 5 607:48 (OB), cf. šu.ḤA ap-pa-ri(!)-im marsh fisherman ibid. 685:14 (OB); ap-pa-ru CT 22 pl. 48 (mappa mundi).

c) produce — 1' fish and fowl: isih nūnim iṣṣūrum ušummu pīlâ simat ap-pa-ri-im ... paššūr Nabium u Nanâ bēlēja ... uṭaḥḥid (every day) I heaped up on the table of Nabû and Nanâ, my gods, a string of fish, birds, ušummu-mice, (and) eggs, the best things from the reed marsh VAB 4 92 ii 30, cf. nūnim iṣṣūrum ušummu pīlâ simat ap-pa-ri-im ibid. 90 i 19, also ibid. 94 iii 14, 154 A iv 39, 168 B vii 21, etc. (all Nbk.), cf. ku₆.ambar.kam DP 325 i 3 (Pre-Sar. Lagaš); see also Hh. XVIII, 5R 51, in lex. section, and the refs. cited usage a-1'.

2' qan appari reed: šakirê GI (var. qa-an) ap-pa-ri GI.ŠUL.HI.A (and other herbs, in a prescription) KUB 37 43 i 11, var. from ibid. 44:24; 7 GI AMBAR.MEŠ ša la(!) kiṣri ina KÁ(!) Aššur izaggap he shall set up seven reeds of the marsh without joints in the Gate of Assur Iraq 15 151 ND 3426:20 (NA leg.); kî GI AMBAR ina mê lunīšukunu may they make you sway like a reed of the marsh in water Wiseman Treaties 630; 300 šE maqar: rūte ša še tibni gi ap-pa-ru sig. Meš ina muhhišu ú-ta-si-ik three hundred measures of straw, reeds, and bricks have been assigned to him ABL 639 r. 3, cf. šE tibni GI $ap-pa-\lceil ru \rceil$ ABL 1432:22, also ša libittu ša GI $ap-\lceil pa \rceil-\lceil ri \rceil$ ABL 845:12, GI.AMBAR.MEŠ ABL 124:3 and r. 2; note GIŠ ap-pa-ru ina nahli ša GN ibašši there are reeds in the wadi of GN ABL 626 r. 5, cf. obv. 7 (all NA).

For YOS 7 95, see apparrû.

appāru in rab appāri s.; (an official); NB*; ef. appāru.

PN LÚ GAL ap-pa-ri (as witness) VAS 6 82:15.

appatu A s.; reins, leash(?); OB, Mari, EA, MA; pl. appātu (for appatān see lex. section); cf. appatu A in mukīl appāti.

appatu A appatu A

[kuš].kir₄.tab.ba.anše = ap-pa-a-tum (followed by ašātu, q.v.) Hh. XI B₂ 5, in MSL 9, also, explained by ši-i-tum Hg. A II 166, in MSL 7 150; giš.^{4-ri}uri.ki = ap-pa-tan (followed by serratān, sinnitān, q.v.) Hh. VI 55; ú-ri GIŠ.URI = ap-pa-tan (in same context) Diri III 6; [x x].zig = ap-pat šā Anše, [x^d]^{ur}.apin = min šā GIŠ.Apin Antagal A 37f.

 $z_{IG} = ap \cdot pa \cdot tu$ Ebeling Wagenpferde 38 Ko. r. 14a

- a) reins (for donkeys and horses): 10 gin i.giš mu kuš ap-pa-tum šéš.e.dè ten shekels of oil for lubricating the reins Tell Asmar 1930 30:27 (unpub., OB); 8 ap-pa-tum eight reins (among accessories for chariots) **ARM 7 161:7**, 2 ap-pa-tu[m(!)] ibid. 243:5'; 1 KUŠ ap-pa-tum išissu u m[a]-ra-as-suhurāṣa uḥḥuz one (pair of) reins with end attachment(?) and edges(?) overlaid with gold EA 22 i 24 (list of gifts of Tušratta); adi tahapše [illuku 7 GÁN A.ŠÀ a]p-pa-tu-šu-nu ma-ag-ga (the horses) go a distance of seven ikû with the blanket with their reins taut Ebeling Wagenpferde 25 G r. 13, cf. 7 gán A. Š $\lambda ap-pa-tu-\check{s}u-nu [ma-ag-ga]$ ibid. 2.
- b) leash(?) for other animals: burtam ša ap-pa-ti hu-bu-ti ina panīka litrūnim let them bring here under your supervision the cow with leash attached(?) Sumer 14 27 No. 9:5, cf. aššum a-pa-ti ša ēzibakkum Kraus AbB 1 3:10 (both OB letters); see also ap-pat šá GIŠ.APIN leash (for the oxen) of the plow Antagal A 38, in lex. section.

For appatān in Hh. and Diri possibly denoting a wooden device, see discussion sub serretu A.

In AS 14 23:19 (= RA 16 163 r. 1), restore ap-pa-ti-šu-nu ú-ga-[al-li]-[ib] he shaved off their a., note also SAG.ARAD šu'ati ap-pa-tim šuknišu u kannam ša URUDU ša ēzibakki šuknišu put the a. on this slave and put on him the copper fetters which I left with you Kraus AbB 1 39:11, both refs. having appātu as a variant form of abbuttu, q.v.

Salonen Hippologica 120ff.

appatu A in mukīl appāti (appāni) s.; chariot driver; MA, SB, NA, NB; wr. syll. and (Lú.)DIB.(KUŠ.)PA(.MEŠ) (mu-kil AB.MEŠ ADD 214 r. 10, 241 r. 6); cf. appatu A.

[LÚ.DIB].KUŠ.PA.MEŠ, [LÚ] mu-kil KUŠ.PA.MEŠ Bab. 7 pl. 5 ii 25f. (NA list of professions).

- a) in gen.: [issu] urû ša ilāni Lú mu-kil KUŠ.PA.MEŠ ša ilānima illak ila ušēṣâ u usahhar ušerrabšu from the stable of the gods the chariot driver of the gods himself goes and takes the god (Nabû) out (to the garden) and brings him back in ABL 65:21; on the second day of Nisannu Lú mu-kil Kuš.pa. MEŠ errab GIŠ mahītu ina tarşi Aššur ukâl [x]x ana bīt akīti unammaš illak the chariot driver enters, holds the whip behind(?) Aššur, starts out for the akītu-temple Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 14 i 17, see Or. NS 22 27ff.; IGI PN LÚ.DIB PA.MEŠ ša Aššur IGI PN2 $L\acute{\mathrm{u}}.3.\mathrm{u}_{5}$ ša Aššurbefore PN the holder of the reins of Aššur, before PN2 the third-man-on-the-chariot of Aššur Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 30:30, see Ebeling Stiftungen 5; şalam Aššur . . . qaštu kî ša našû ina narkabti ša rakbu . . . Amurru ša ana mu-kil ap-pa-a-ti ittišu rakbu (I made) a representation of Aššur holding a bow and riding in a chariot (with) the god Amurru as charioteer riding with him OIP 2 140:8 (Senn.); I deported from conquered Elam the officials and cityprefects rab qašāti šaknūti lú mu-kil (var. DIB) KUŠ.PA.MEŠ tašlīšāni ša pithalli sābē qašti the captains of the bowmen, the prefects, the charioteers, the third-men-on-thechariots, the cavalry, the archers, (etc.) Streck Asb. 56 vi 87.
- as an official at the Assyrian court: $lu\ tašlīšāni\ L\'u\ mu-kil\ KUŠ.PA.MEŠ\ (will)\ the$ third-men-on-the-chariots or charioteers (rebel against Assurbanipal)? PRT 44:5 (query for an oracle); PN LÚ mu-kil KUŠ.PA.MEŠ PN2 tašlīšu PN₃ išparu ša issu pani duāki issu pani abika ihliquni the chariot driver PN, the thirdman-on-the-chariot PN₂, (and) the weaver PN₃, who had fled here from your father (Esarhaddon) for fear of being killed ABL 1364 r. 1, cf. ina muhhi tašlīšu lú mu-kil kuš.pa.meš ša tupšar ekalli concerning the third-manon-the-chariot and the driver of the palace scribe ABL 211:4, cf. also Lú mu-kil KUŠ ABL 633 r. 21; a-pa-a-ni ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ PN LÚ mu-kil PA.MEŠ ADD 604:4, $[mu-kil \ a]-pa-a-ti$ ibid. 5ff., and passim in

appatu A appātu

ADD, wr. mu-kil kuš(!).PA.MEŠ ADD 27 r. 1; LÚ mu-kil KUŠ.PA-a-te ADD 470 r. 13, LÚ mu-kil PA-t[e] 238:8, LÚ mu-kil KUŠ PA-te694:5; LÚ mu-DIB PA.MEŠ 238 r. 5, 13, and 15, LÚ mu-kil KUŠ.MEŠ 219 r. 7, note LÚ mu-kilAB.MEŠ ADD 241 r. 6, also (copy: DU.MEŠ) ADD 214 r. 10; note, attached to various households: PN LÚ.DIB KUŠ.PA.MEŠ ša mār *šarri* PN the charioteer of the prince ADD 477 r. 1-4, also 115 r. 8, 151 r. 4, 200 r. 6, etc., PN LÚ.DIB PA.MEŠ ummi šarri PN the charioteer of the queen mother ADD 857 iv 5 and 10, ša SAL.É.GAL ADD 444 r. 13, DIB PA.MEŠ šakin māti ADD 815 ii 9, ša rab kişir ADD 238 r. 13, ša lú.bi.lul ibid. 15, ša lú.gal.sag ADD 642 r. 12, ša muhhi $b\bar{\imath}t\bar{a}ni$ ADD 326:8; mu-kil pa.meš ša gal.túg.ud KAJ 287:11 (MA).

- c) referring to the chief charioteer (titled dannu "great" or "royal"): Rīmanni-Adad Lú mu-kil PA-a-te ša RN šar KUR Aššur PN, the charioteer of Assurbanipal, king of Assyria AJSL 42 172 No. 1153:11, also, wr. Lú mu-kil Kuš.PA.MEŠ ša šar māt Aššur ADD 424 r. 2, (same person) Lú.DIB KUŠ.PA.MEŠ dannu ša RN the great charioteer of Assurbanipal ADD 471 r. 4, Lú mu-kil Kuš a-pa-te dannu ša RN ADD 418:11, wr. Lú mu-kil Kuš a-pa-(te).MEŠ dannu ibid. r. 7, note Rīmanni-Adad Lú mu-kil Kuš.PA.MEŠ ša du-na-na-te ADD 260 r. 10, (same person) [mukīl] Kuš.PA.MEŠ dan-nu ABL 609:4 (leg.).
- d) in NB: give out flour ana našê [š]a GIŠ.GIGIR ... [ana] LÚ [mukīl] KUŠ.PA.MEŠ CT 22 179:5; I MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR I TÚG saddin LÚ mu-kil KUŠ.PA.MEŠ one mina of silver and one saddinnu-garment for the charioteer ABL 568 r. 20; property located DA É LÚ mu-kil ap-pa-a-tum beside the house of the charioteer (in the É.HUR.SAG.KALAM.MA-section of Kiš) Camb. 349:15; PN LÚ mu-kil ap-pa-tum.MEŠ VAS 3 55:18; PN mu-kil ap-pa-a-ta VAS 6 72:11, cf. ibid. 252:8, 276:2; PN LÚ mu-kil ap-pat Nbk. 40:1 and 5, also LÚ mu-kil ap-pa-a-ti (witness) AnOr 12 306 r. 19.
- e) said of gods: dúr.Á.LÁ = KUŠ.PA DIB DN is the charioteer (of Šamaš) CT 24 32:108

(list of gods); see also (said of Amurru) OIP 2 140:8, cited usage a.

Klauber Beamtentum 114f.; Salonen Hippologica 211f.

appatu B s.; tip (of metal used on work implements); NB; pl. appātu; cf. appu A.

We (the thieves) took 1 nashiptu ap-pa-tu_a parzilli [x qa]-ap-pá-tu₄ parzilli 3 mar.an. BAR.MEŠ u TÚG(!) mu-sip-e-tu₄ one nashiptuimplement with iron tips, x iron qappatuimplements, three iron hoes, and musiptugarments AnOr 8 27:10; 2 URUDU.KAK.MEŠ 3 ap-pa(!)-a-tú ša epinnišu two bronze pegs, three tips for his plow(share) TCL 12 43:21; 1 hasinni 1 ap-pa-tu₄ 2 mar-rat.meš one spade, one a.-(tipped tool), two hoes ZA 4 138 No. 5:3, cf. 3.TA AN.BAR sik- $k\acute{a}t$, MEŠ 4.TA GIŠ mar-ri.MEŠ 5.TA ap-pa-a-ta Cyr. 26:6; uncert.: ap-pa-tum(in broken context) Nbk. 304:12; 1 gín kaspu hāṭu ša ana ap-pa tu_4 u raq-qu-[un-du] nadna one shekel of weighed-out silver paid for tool tips and raggundu-tools VAS 6 297:7.

For YOS 10 31 v 19, see appu mng. 2b. In Lambert BWL 177:20, read si(1)-pa-ta (correct CAD 6 (H) 129b s.v. hasābu B).

appātu in bīt appāti s.; (a portico); NA royal; foreign word(?).

É ap-pa-a-ti tamšīl ekal Ḥatti ša ina lišān Amurri bīt ḥilāni išassûšu ušēpiša miḥrit bābīšin in front of their (the palace's) gates I had a bīt appāti built, a replica of a Hittite (i.e., Syrian) palace, which they call bīt ḥilāni in the language of Amurru Winckler Sar. pl. 39:105, also pl. 36:161, pl. 37:28, pl. 40:38, Lyon Sar. 16:67, cf. (for my royal pleasure I had built in the palace) É ap-pa-a-te tamšīl ekal Ḥatti ša ina lišāni Amurri bīt ḥilāni išassûšu OIP 2 97:82 (Senn.); É ap-pa-a-ti (var. mu-terre-te) tamšīl ekal Ḥatti miḥrit bābāti ušēpiš I had a bīt appāti constructed, a replica of a Syrian palace, in front of the gateway ibid. 119:22.

For description and discussion, see *hilānu* in *bīt ḥilāni*. A connection with the Nuzi term *appannu*, q.v., is doubtful.

Meissner, Or. NS 11 254.

appiš appu A

appiš conj.; since, because of the fact that; OA, Mari.

 u_4 . da = ap-piš AN.TA MÚRU.TA— u_4 . da as prefix or infix equals a. NBGT I 316, cf. [u_4]. ta = ap-piš RI ibid. IX 278; u_4 . ta = ap-pi-iš AN.TA ibid. II 23.

- a) in OA: a-pí-ſiš] PN wašbu since PN lives there (he knows everything) BIN 6 22:9; ina šamši tuppī tašammeu išti PN tib'a a-tal-kam(!)-ma a-pí-iš a-hu-kà annakam laššu the day you hear my letter, get ready and come here with PN, since your brother is not here Contensu Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 27:26, cf. (in broken context) TCL 14 36:34.
- in Mari: inanna ap-pí-iš bēlī ina ${}^{d}Ha$ -na-at^{ki} wašb[u] now, since my lord is in Hanat ARMT 13 43:9, cf. ap-pí-iš PN ina mahar bēlija wašbu ARM 1 62:7, $ap-pi-i\check{s}(!)$ sāb abija wašbu ARM 2 39:22, ap-pí-iš ina GN wašbātama ARM 1 91:6; [ina]nna appí-iš PN maḥar bēlij[a] ARM 6 39:23; note exceptionally with the indicative: ap-pi-iš bēlī [in]a halsim elîm wašib ARM 6 35:14; ap-pí-iš māt GN dalhu ludallihšunūtima mātam ana gāt bēlija l[ut]êr since the land of GN is in unrest, I will stir them up (further) and restore the country to my lord ARMT 13 146:21; [i]nanna ap-pi-i[š] ṣābašu $id\bar{u}ku$ now that he has killed his men ARM 5 21:17.

Kupper, ARMT 6 119; von Soden, Or. NS 18 392f.

appitti adv.; accordingly, thus, just as; NB, LB; cf. *pittu*.

a) in NB letters: kî ša šāhili ina bāb mušēsî išakkanuma husābu sipru u galālu išahhalu ap-pit-te tašahhala just as one places a grating at the outlet (of a canal) and it filters out the bits of wood, the wool(?), and the pebbles, accordingly you will filter (the people at the gate) ABL 292:17; ap-pit-ti amēlu ša bīt bēlišu ira'amu ša immaru u ša išemmû uznē ša bēlišu upatta enna bani ša . . . uznāja tupattû just as a man who loves the house of his master informs his master of whatever he sees or hears, thus it is good that you have informed me ABL 288:9, cf. ABL 402:13; ana muhhija inassuk ša ap-pi-it-ti ina puhri ša ardāni ša šarri bēlija ittija idabbubuma he throws (insults?) at me just as one who disputes (me) even in the assembly of the officials of the king, my lord ABL 716 r. 23; anāku ul ašemmēši ... attunu ap-pit-tim-ma šārātešu la tašemmā I do not listen to it, and you accordingly do not listen to his falsehoods ABL 301:19; mamma ina Kaldānu ap-pit-tim-ma iltapra someone among the Chaldeans wrote thus ABL 917 r. 4; enna kî ap-pí-ti umma šû now as he says thus CT 22 127:15, cf. umma ap-pi-tu-um-ma šû CT 2 2:20; in broken context: attunu appít-tim-ma ina libbi amat ša ina muhhija [...] ABL 289:13; ap-pi-it-[ti...] CT 22 114:19 and 20; ap-pi-ti-ma ABL 350 r. 2, $\lceil ap \rceil-pi-it-ti$ ABL 255:15.

b) in LB royal: ša lapanīja attūa iqqabəbaššunu ana ap-pit-tū ippuššu' they thus do whatever is commanded them at my behest VAB 3 89 § 3:10; ina silli ša DN ap-pit-tum ep-ši-ka I am made thus through the protection of Ahuramazda Herzfeld API p. 6 fig. 5:4; uncert.: ša anāku ēpušu mimma ša la ap-pi-it-t[i ul ētepuš] whatever I have made I have made in no other way than (as Ahuramazda has commanded me) MDP 21 p. 45:3 (all Dar.), see Cameron, JNES 24 182.

From ana pitti.

appītu s.; snout; SB*; cf. appu A.

 $pag\hat{u}$ || $uq\bar{u}pi$ ša $ap-pi-ta-š\hat{u}$ and $pan\bar{i}su$ $q\bar{a}pat$ || qa-pu || [...] the $pag\hat{u}$ monkey (is) an $uq\bar{u}pu$ monkey whose snout is curving(?) down in front of him, $q\hat{a}pu$ (is) [...] BRM 4 32:23 (comm.).

appu A s.; 1. nose, 2. tip, crown, end, rim, edge, 3. spur of land, causeway, bund; from OAkk., OB on; pl. appātu; wr. syll. and KIR₄(KA); cf. appatu B, appītu, sibit appi (sub sibtu B s.).

gál = la-ba-nu, ka.šu.gál = min ap-pi Antagal III 290f.; ka.šu.gál, ka.šu.a.gál, ka.šu.a.gá.gá. gá, šu.ka.a.gá.gá = min (= la-ba-nu) ša ap-pi

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Nabnitu E 173–176; [ka.šu.gál] = la-ban ap-pi Igituh short version 92, also Igituh I 121; kir₄.mu = ap-pi, pa.an.ta.kir₄.mu = napīš ap-pi-ia the breath of my nose, pa.ág.kir₄.mu = nahīr ap-pi-ia my nostril, Im.kir₄.mu = šār ap-pi-ia the breath of my nose, sag.kir₄.mu = rēš ap-pi-ia the tip of my nose, šà.kir₄.mu = libbi ap-pi-ia the inside of my nose, bùru.kir₄.mu = piliš ap-pi-[ia] the perforation of my nose, síg.kir₄.mu = pa-an(var.omits)-za-ar-ti ap-pi-ia the hair of my nose, [bàd].kir₄.mu = dūr ap-pi-ia the side of my nose (var. has a-pi-ia throughout) Ugumu B 7-15; for sibit appi, see sibtu B lex. section.

áš.gig.ga kir₄.a.bi nu.sig₅.ga : *ṣennītum ša* ina ap-pi a-ṣ[u-š]u la damqu—ṣennītu-disease whose eruption on the nose is unattractive Lugale V 33; [kakir₄ esir.gi]n_x(GIM) an(var. adds.nu).ús.sa: pa-a ap-pa kīma ittê i-sek(var. -šak)-kir (the di'udisease) stops up mouth and nose as bitumen would CT 17 25:26; kir4.ne.ne mu.un.gar: ina ap-pi-šú-nu aškun 4R 23 No. 3:18; úr. pa. bi izi ù.bí.tag : ap-pa u išdi išātu luputma char (the stick of wood) at both ends CT 16 45:145f., cf. [úr].pa.bi izi [û].tag : $ap ext{-}pi$ iš-di iāšti alput STT 176:10f., also CT 17 18:10f.; kir₄.mu ír.sur.ra.ta: ina ap-pi-ia it-bu-tu my nose where tears run down (Akk. corrupt) OECT 6 pl. 21:5f., see ibid. p. 21; umun.e e.ne.èm.mà.ni a.zi.ga.àm KA al.ù[r.re]: ša bēlum amassu mīlum tebû ša ap-pa i-áš-šá-šú (for translat., see ašāšu B) SBH p. 7:30, dupl. BRM 4 11:20.

kur.kur.ra KA ki.su.up.pa.[n]i kir, šu ha.ra.ab.tag.ge.[ne]: mātāti ina šukêni ap-pa lilbinakunūši let all lands bow in supplication before you Lugale XII 33; lugal.díb.ba.mu Utu.an. na.ginx kir, šu ha.ma.an.gál (later version [l]ugal.dib.dib.mu dUtu.ginx kir, šu ha.ra. ab.gál.le.ne): šarrū ša akmū kīma Šamaš ap-pa lil-bi-nu-[ni] Angim IV 7; for other refs. to appa labānu and labān appi, see labānu.

šumma sal 3 ù.tu-ma bu-un-na-nu-[šú-n]u nu. gál, with commentary [bu-u]n-na-nu-u # Igi $^{\rm II}$ u appu eyes and nose Izbu Comm. 61; #É.#É.=EN #nu-ru-ub ap-pi, ka #ap-pi Izbu Comm. W 376 l-m.

1. nose — a) human nose: šumma sinz ništu 2 ulidma ap-pa u šēpē NU TUK.MEŠ CT 27 4:21, cf. KA NU GÁL its nose is missing ibid. 17:14 (SB Izbu); šumma šerrum ap-pa-šu kīma iṭṭîm ṣalim (see iṭtû A) YOS 10 12:1 (OB Izbu); note: iṣṣūr šamê aḥû ša kî amēlūti ziqna zaqnat KA bunnāt a strange bird which, like a man, has a beard and is provided with a nose Bab. 4 109:6 (SB portents); ina muḥḥi marṣi ša damē ap-pi-šu illakuni Lú GAL mu-gi iqṭibia mā ina timāli kî bāde úš.MEŠ ma'du ittalku lippī ammûte ina la mu-da(?)-nu-te

inaššiu ina muhhi nahnāhete ša ap-pi um: mudu as for the patient with a nosebleed, the rab mugi-official reported: last night there was severe hemorrhaging, those tampons are not properly applied, they press on the cartilage of the nose ABL 108 r. 2 and 10 (NA), cf. tal'ītu ina muḥḥi urtakkis ina ap-pi-šu *ir-tu-mu* I applied a bandage (to his eyes), they have become loosened on his nose ABL 392:13 (NB); aknuk appam u hasīsam I sealed up nose and ear YOS 11 26:13 (OB med., translit. only), cited JCS 11 82; annûte kap: pīšunu rittīšunu ubattiq annûte ap-pi-šú-nu uznīšunu minâtišunu ubattiq I cut off the hands and fists of some, the noses, ears, and limbs of others AKA 294 i 117 (Asn.); [qātēšu]nu ukarrit ap-pu ēnu uznu ēkim= šunūti I cut off their (the fugitives') hands, I took from them nose, eye(s) (and) ear(s) Borger Esarh. 106 iii 24; ina ap-pi-šu-nu kīma alpi s[e-r]e-ta(var. -ti) attadi I put noseropes on them (the captive kings) as on an ox AKA 118:9 (Tigl. I); šumma mussa ana paţā: riša la imaggur bēl šurqi ilaqqēši u ap-pa-ša inakkis if her husband is unwilling to redeem her (the woman who has stolen property), the owner of the stolen property may take her and may cut off her nose KAV 1 i 69 (Ass. Code § 5); šumma lu urdu lu amtu ina qāt aššat a'īli mimma imtahru ša urdi u amti ap-pešu-nu uznēšunu unakkusu if a male or female slave receives (illegally) anything from a man's wife, they may cut off the noses and ears of the slaves ibid. i 49 (§ 4); šumma ... aššassu iduak ... šumma ap-pa ša aššitišu inakkis he may either kill his wife, or cut off his wife's nose ibid. ii 53 (§ 15), cf. ap-pu-šu inakkisu AfO 12 46 r. ii 8 (Ass. Code § O), appu-šu uznēšu inakkisu AfO 17 273:36 (MA harem edicts); (if) they raise a claim a-pa-šu-nu i-pa-la(!)-ša-ma their noses will be pierced VAS 8 19:9, cf. a-pa- $\check{s}u$ i-pa-la(!)- $\check{s}a$ ibid. 14 (OB leg.), also [a]p-pa-ša ipallušu AfO 17 283:81 (MA harem edicts); šumma awēlum ap-pí awēlim iššukma ittakis if a man bites off the nose of another man Goetze LE § 42:32; šumma ālittu qerbūša kīma ap-pi-šá za-qip SAL arât if the belly of the woman about to bear is as pointed as her nose, she is pregnant

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with a girl Labat TDP 206:70; šumma umṣatum ina šaplān ap-pi-šu šaknat if there is a mole on the under part of his nose YOS 10 54:19, cf. ina ap-pi-i-šu šaknat ibid. 14 (OB physiogn.); if his head is hot SAG KA-šú qātāšu u šēpāšu kaṣâ but the tip of his nose, his hands and his feet are cold Labat TDP 24:51, cf. ibid. 53; šumma ... $KA-š\acute{u}$ (var. $ap-pa-\check{s}u$) sapir if his nose is pinched(?) Labat TDP 82:25, var. from dupl. KUB 4 14:4, for other refs., see sepru adj.; šumma ap-pašu ulappat if he rubs his nose (while speaking) AfO 11 223:33, cf. (with umaššad, uhannas) ibid. 34 and 36, also šumma ap-pa-šu hunnun ibid. 35 (SB physiogn.); šumma šerru ... ap-pa-šú uzzanâr (see zâru A v.) Labat TDP 224:61; MUŠ.DIM.GURUN.NA ša sēri ritkubāti ina muhhi KA-šú uhappa he should crush copulating geckos(?) of the plain on his nose AMT 105:15, cf. tultu ša libbi ganî [ina] muhhi KA-šú uhappa ibid. 19; šumma amēlu KA imittišu TAG-su if the right side of a man's nose hurts him ibid. 14; you mix (various ingredients) ana libbi ap-pi-šú taktanár rub into his nose again and again AMT 26,2:3 +25,6 i 9, cf. [ana libbi] ap-pi-šú šub.šub you repeatedly drop(?) into his nose ibid. 4, cf. also [...] tu-lam ana ap-pi-šú x TI.LA taštanakkan AMT 26,2:2 + 25,6 i 8, cf. [...] tu-lam KA-šú u nahīrāšu tukappar 25,6 ii 12; šumma amēlu ... ÚŠ ina KA-šú illaku if a man's nose bleeds AMT 42,5:3, napissu ina KA-šú also Iraq 19 40 i 10; sabitma his breath is stopped up in his nose Labat TDP 24:54, also ibid. 82:24, cf. šumma im ka-šú ina ka-šú ussá if his breath comes out of his mouth(?) Labat TDP 56:32, cf. ibid. 33f., 78:69; for šār appi breath from the nose, see Ugumu B 10, in lex. section, for other refs. wr. IM KA, see $\delta \bar{a}r$ $p\hat{i}$; appa(var. -pi) ša ina rēdi ummi unappiqu ni[pissu] (my) nose whose breathing they have choked by the onset of fever Lambert BWL 52:20 (Ludlul III); šumma amēlu ap-pa-šú u KA-[šú] bu'šāna sabit (see būšānu mng. la) AMT 28,3:6+27,1:2; I wept over him (Enkidu) for seven days and seven nights tultum imqut ina ap-pí-šu until a maggot dropped out of his nose Gilg. M. ii 9 (OB); ina ÚŠ.MEŠ ša ap-pi ša bēl [šipṭi] gabbu ikannuku they seal all (the pots with their contents) with the blood of the penitent's nose ZA 45 44:42 (NA rit.); ΰ.ΰŠ.KA.KI.SIKIL: ΰ GIŠ bi-nu the plant "blood from a girl's nose" = tamarisk Uruanna III 317a; su-ri-id ap-pi-šú ekmet DAM lalēšu....of(?) her nose, she (the "daughter of Nippur") is deprived of the mate she desires PSBA 23 pl. after p. 192:13 (SB lament.); for parts of the nose, see Ugumu, in lex. section, see also bibēnu, dūru A mng. 5c, haṣartu, hiḥīnu.

- b) nose, snout: šumma rēš immeri min (= ištu naksu) ap-pa-šú unappah if, when the head of a sheep is severed, its nose breathes out CT 31 33 r. 34, cf. šumma rēš immeri ap-pa-šú ittanašši if the sheep's head keeps raising its nose ibid. r. 24, ap-pa-šú iktanallis ibid.r. 25 and dupl. CT 41 10 K.6983+:6f. UDU $ap-pa-\check{s}u$ ik-ta(!)-na(!)li-is YOS 10 47:14, also (with i-ta-na-aš-ši) ibid. 15 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); imēru ... ša ina muhhi ap-pi-šú šindu an ass with a brand on its nose Nbk. 360:10; qaqqadu qaqqad şēri ina ap-pi-šú hinşu uşşuru MIO 172:53', cf. hinsu ina KA-šú šakin (see himsu A) ibid. 105 v 35 (description of a representation of a demon); UD.UL.DÙ.A šá *šumma iz-bu ap-pa-šu ina* sag.ki-*šu* gar commentary on (the tablet beginning with) "if the malformed creature's nose is on its forehead" Izbu Comm. 392, cf. šumma izbu ap-pa-šú ina SAG.KI-šú šakin CT 27 40:1, (with ina irtišu šakin) ibid. 6, and passim in Izbu: šumma izbu KA SÚN šakin if the malformed animal has a wild cow's snout CT 27 40:10, also ibid. 21:9, KA $hul\hat{e}(!)$ ibid. 10, KA sabīti ibid. 40:15 (SB Izbu); x NA4.GUG KI.LÁ 8 ap-pi síg.HI.A x carnelian, the weight of eight noses, and the wool(?) (of(?) three bodies of stag figures) Sumer 9 p. 34ff. No. 20:2 (MB).
- c) beak: $igir\hat{u}$ $iṣṣ\bar{u}r$ Dumuzi [qad]-da $l\bar{e}tašu$ $q\hat{u}$ -[ud]-d[u-ud ap-pa-šu] the heron is the bird of Dumuzi, its cheeks are flat(?), its beak flattened out(?) KAR 125:17 (coll. W. G. Lambert), cf. dupl. [q]u-du-du ap-pa- $š\hat{u}$ TE.MEŠ- $š\hat{u}$ STT 341:4; for other refs. with

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qadādu and quddudu, see qadādu; [šumma i]zbu ap-pi erî šakin if the monstrous creature has the beak of an eagle KUB 37 186 r. 5 (Izbu), cf. (if a woman gives birth and the offspring) KA iṣṣūri šakin has a beak like a bird CT 27 17:13; [ṣ]uprī ap-pi karši šer'āni u irrī ina NA4.NA4 tasâk you bray with a pestle the claws, beak, crop(?), muscles, and intestines (of a partridge) Biggs Šaziga 56 left edge 4; tasnip ap-pa-ka ak-ki-na-ti-ka (for ana qinznatika?) RA 36 11:13 (OB Akk.-Hurr. bil.); see also āribu, erû C.

- d) in idioms: ūmu agâ ap-pa-a ana mītūtu alabbin I am ready to face death this very ABL 716:17 (NB let.), cf. qaqqadka tepetti (wr. BE-ti) ap-pa-ka [talabbin] you bare your head, you prostrate yourself K.10622:9' (rit. against evil dreams), for other refs., see $lab\bar{a}nu$; $k\hat{\imath}$ ša ... ap-pi la $en\hat{\imath}$ šukinni la amru like one who has not humbled(?) himself (lit.: who has not changed nose), who has not practiced prostrations Lambert BWL 38:14 (Ludlul II), cf. ap-pi aqdud Finkelstein, Studies Landsberger 234:40, and see qadādu; ina ap-pí-šu išaddad (symbolic gesture in legal context) Wiseman Alalakh 16:15 and 92:10, see šadādu; awēlum eli bēl awatišu ap-pa-šu ikaššad the man will triumph over his adversary YOS 10 11 iii 22 (OB ext.); cf. Ik-šu-ud-ap-pa-šu (personal name) Waterman Bus. Doc. 73 r. 7, also, wr. KA- $\check{s}u$ ibid. 20 r. 5, see Stamm Namengebung 127; obscure: [a-na] pani ap-pí-ši-na izzaz Kraus AbB 1 138:22; a-ap-pa- $\check{s}u$ lu- \acute{u} - $\check{s}e$ -bi-ir TCL 1 31:30; ni-di-it [ap]-pi-im TCL 1 16:16 (all OB letters), note, possibly influenced by WSem. idiomatic use: Bīt-Dakūru ikṣuruma ana ap-pi ušēṣû they gathered the men of Bīt-Dakūri and sent (them) out ahead(?) ABL 886:16, cf. ana ap-pi lušēṣû ABL 878 r. 9 (both NB letters), see Oppenheim, JAOS 61 262.
- 2. tip, crown, end, rim, edge a) tip (of parts of the body) 1' tail: an expert should inspect thoroughly an uncastrated black bull whose horns and hooves are perfect ultu qaqqadišu adi ap-pi zibbatišu from his head to the tip of his tail RAcc. 10:3.

- 2' fingers and toes: summa umsatu ina ap-pa-a[t ú]-ba-na-ti-šu ša imitti šakin YOS 10 54 r. 10, cf. ibid. 11; ap-pat ubānātišu hun: duda the tips of his fingers are depressed(?) Kraus Texte 22 iii 8; šumma KA ubānāt šēpēšu kaṣâśu if the tips of his toes are cold Labat TDP 144:50', cf., wr. ap-pat u.meš šu^{II}- $š\acute{u}$ uthe tips of his fingers and toes GÌR^{II}-šu STT 91:21', also STT 403:47, cf. adi ap-pat šumma ap-pat ubānātišu AMT 77,5:8; ubānātišu sāma if the tips of his fingers are red Labat TDP 98:53.
- 3' ears: KA uzun kalbi ṣalmi the tip of the ear of a black dog (to be used in a prescription) Labat TDP 194:48; a sheep uznāšu kilallēšunuma ap-pá-šu-nu našik of which the tips of both ears have been clipped (as an owner's mark) HSS 16:252:5, cf. (two sheep) uznāšunu ša imitti ina panīšunu ni-ru-ú u ap-pí-šu-nu ša uznē naksu HSS 5 15:16; uzun zag-šu ap-pá-šu nakis HSS 16 327:5; note in a description of a horse: ap-pa-šu ša [...] HSS 14 648:4 and 13 (all Nuzi).
- 4' tongue: šumma ap-pi(var. -pi) lišānim nakis if the tip of its tongue is cut off YOS 10 52 ii 34, var. from YOS 10 51 ii 35 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); ina ap-pi lišānišu i-laq-[qut] he will pick up with the tip of his tongue (cress-seeds as punishment) Iraq 12 187 ND 203 r. 5 (translit. only), also Iraq 13 pl. 16 ND 496:29, [ina KA] EME-šú ilaqqut ADD 481 r. 1 (all NA leg.).
- 5' breasts: ina ap-pi tulī ummišu tašakz kanma itti šizbi inniqma iballut you put (the medicine) on the nipple of his (the infant's) mother so that he sucks it with the milk and he will recover Labat TDP 222:40; šumma ālittu ap-pi tulīša zi-i-ir₉ if the nipple of the woman about to bear is twisted(?) Labat TDP 202:26, cf., wr. KA UBUR-šá Kraus Texte 11 b vii 13', KA tu-li-šá KAR 472 ii 9', KA×KAK UBUR KUB 37 189:3', etc.
- 6' appi išari glans penis: abunnat ajali ap-pi ušarišu ina qablišu tarakkasma you tie around his (the patient's) waist the umbilical cord(?) of a stag (and) its glans penis Köcher BAM 252:3; ana KA ušarišu

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tuqarrar you dribble (the medication) onto his glans penis AMT 66,7:16; for other refs., see *išaru* s. mng. 2.

- 7' beard: ap-pat ziqnišu the ends of his beard (in broken context) Kraus Texte 30:10'.
- 8' horn: šumma ap-pi qara[n...] if the tip of the horn [...] YOS 10 52 ii 1 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); kisitte qarnīšunu ša ṣarpi [ap]-pi qarnīšunu ša hurāṣi the bases of their horns are made of silver, the tips of their horns are of gold (descriptions of animal representations) AfO 18 302:21 (MA inv.).
- tip (of parts of the exta): martum a[p]-pa-ša kīma surīrītim if the tip of the gall bladder is like a lizard YOS 10 31 cf. šumma martum ap-pa-ša kīma sillîm ēd if the tip of the gall bladder is as pointed as a thorn ibid. ii 17, šumma martum ap-pa-ša ana bāb ekallim šakin ibid. ii 48, and passim in this text, note šumma [mar]-tum ap-pa-ša u išissa kīnama ibid. vi 16, but wr. ap-pa-as-sà ibid. v 19; ina ap-pí-ša šīlum nadi (if) at its (the "foot's") top part there is a pustule RA 44 16:6, cf. ina ap-pí-ša pillurtum ibid. 9; [šumma] [i]-mi-[it]-ti šu.si ina a-appi-ša [...] if the right part of the "finger" [is ...] at its tip (parallel: ina iš-di-i-ša) YOS 10 33 i 16, cf. [a]p-pa-a-ša tarik ibid. i 28; šumma zi (= sikkat sēli) ap-pa-ša u išissa tisbutma if the rib cage is connected at top and bottom YOS 10 45:59, cf. zi 2-ma ap-paši-na tisbut ibid. 63, also šumma ap-pí sēlim ša imittim sūmam itaddû YOS 10 52 iv 20 (all OB); šumma padānu 2-ma ina KA-šú-nu u išdīšunu samļu if there are two "paths" and they are combined at their tips and bases CT 20 7:11 (SB), and passim, see kakku. kunukku, naṣraptu, padānu, ruqqu, šēpu, ușurtu, ušurtu, etc.
- c) crown (of a tree): urrad ina ap-pi iṣṣima akkal inba I (the eagle) will come down to the tree tops and eat the fruit Bab. 12 pl. 1:36, cf. ina ap-pi GIŠ erû alidma ina ešdi ṣarbatte ṣīru ittalda the eagle gave birth in the crown of the tree, the serpent gave birth at the base of the poplar AfO 14 pl. 9:8f. (= p. 300) (MB Etana), cf. ap-pi GIŠ.A.TU.GAB+LIŠ the crown of the poplar Kish 1930, 143+175

u:19 (OAkk. inc.); ina ap-pa-«pa»-te ša iṣi iḥtannubama illūru (see illūru mng. 2) LKA 15:3; 8 sìla ina ap-pi-šu ikbir it (the cedar tree) increased by eight silas in thickness at the top (parallel: ina išdišu) MKT 1 368 i 3, cf. 4,30 ina ap-pi-šu inakkisunim ibid. 8a (OB math.).

- d) tip, end (of a staff, pole, plant, stone) 1' in gen.: 4 ap-pa-a-ta ša pallurta the four extremities of a cross-shaped figure Maqlu IX 64; šumma manzāzu kīma KA GIŠ. IGI.DÙ zaqit Boissier DA 11:13f., for other refs. see şillû A mng. 1a.
- 2' contrasted with $i\check{s}du$: ap-pu u su huu \check{s} ina hurāṣi ruššē ... uhhizma I overlaid both ends (of the poles) with red gold Streck Asb. 290:21; ina imittišunu e'ra ša ina ap-pa u iš-di išāti kabbu našû (figurines) holding in their right hands a piece of poplar wood charred at both ends BBR No. 46-47:17, also, Wr. ina ka u suhuš KAR 298:3; ú.tar.muš ка и suңuš tatabbal qabalšu tasâk discard the top and root of the-plant, you bray its middle part AMT 31,4:6; NA4 ittamir ka suhuš u múru hurāsa tuhhaza you mount an ittamir-stone with gold at the tip, base, and middle (and string it with other beads to put around the neck of the pregnant woman) TCL 6 49:8, see RA 18 164 (SB Lamaštu); for other refs., see išdu mng. 3b-2'.
- e) rim of a pot: [1 ku-k]u-bu ša kaspi ap-pa-šu ša ķurāṣi one silver kukkubu-vessel with rim of gold EA 14 ii 59 (list of gifts from Egypt); 4 GIŠ kandarû ap-pa-šu-nu kaspa uḥḥuz u išissunu UD.KA.BAR four small vessels, their rims overlaid with silver, their bases of copper HSS 14 247:78 (Nuzi); DUG ḥabnutu ... GIŠ.NU.ÚR.MA. MEŠ ina ap-pi-ši-na tašakkan you place pomegranates on the a. of the pots(?) (parallel: GÚ-ši-na) KAR 141:11 (NA rit.), see TuL p. 88.
- f) edge (of a garment): 1 nahlaptu qaliptu ka bir-m[u] one threadbare cloak with a multicolored edge(?) PBS 2/2 128:13, cf. ka síg.sag with an edge(?) of first-quality wool ibid. 127:20, ka síg.za.gìn ibid.

appu B appūna

19, and passim in MB, see the refs. cited $i\check{s}henabe$ usage b, possibly to be read $p\hat{u}$.

3. spur of land (made artificially), causeway, bund: ap-pu-um $2\frac{1}{2}$ UŠ 2 NINDA SAG in[a k]utallišu 3 kùš bùr ina pani mê [6] bùr a breakwater(?), its length $2\frac{1}{2}$ (ninda), its width 2 ninda in the rear, 3 cubits deep above the water, 6 (cubits) deep (below the water) RA 32 4:1 with diagram of the appum, see MKT 2 43 and TMB p. 39 (OB math.); NA₄ ina digi. Kur mehret ap-pí labīrūtim ana Ša-di-tim imqutma the stone (regulating the flow of water?) in opposite the old piers(?) fell into the Sadītum canal(?) (and reduced the water level by a cubit) ARM 6 5:6; 60 ammat ap-pa(var. -pi) da.num ana ud.kib.nun.ki aksurma I made a strong levee sixty cubits (wide?) along the Euphrates (and thus created dry land) VAB 4 118 iii 16 (Nbk.), var. from YOS 9 143; irbu-payments ša ina muhhi ap-pi šu-bul delivered on the bund Nbn. 782:6, ef. ina uru ša muhhi ap-pi [...] Nbn. 1112:11.

Holma Körperteile 18ff. Ad mng. 2b: K. Riemschneider, ZA 57 141. Ad mng. 3: Thureau-Dangin, RA 32 4f.; Neugebauer, MKT 2 14.

appu B s.; (a cut of wood); MB.*

20 ap-pu ša 9 ina ammati twenty a.-s, nine (also eight, six, four) cubits (long) PBS 2/2 69:10-13, also ibid. 23f. and 32f., cf. naphar 120 ap-pu ša [GIŠ].MES.GAM in all, 120 a.-s of šaššūgu-wood ibid. 14, naphar 99 ap-pu ša GN ibid. 25.

appû see abbû.

appultu see uppultu.

appūna (appunna) adv.; moreover, in addition, besides, furthermore, indeed, as well; from OAkk. on.

[a]n.ga = ma-ši-iš-tum, ap-pu-na, ma-a, ri-atum Izi A iii 20ff., in MSL 4 199; un.ga, an.ga, in.ga, en.ga = ap-pu-na NBGT I 395ff., cf. un.ga = ap-pu-na AN.TA KI.TA, an.ga = u šu-u NBGT II 37f.; nam.ga = u-šá-ma, u-in-di, u-pu-na, u-qá-at NBGT IV 12ff.; ga.nam = u-[qa], u-[di], u-[qa], u-sá-[u-[u-], u-pu-[u-] NBGT IX 265ff.

i.gi.in.zu = ap-pu-na, mìn-di, ma-an-da, ki-a-am, tu-ša-am, etc. ZA 9 159:1ff. (group voc.);

[i].gi.in.zu = ap-pu-na, tu-šá-ma, min-di 5R 16 r. ii 30ff. (group voc.).

íd.da.šè bí.gar.re.en.na a.zu ú.šà.lu.úb. zé.da an.ga.àm kiri₆.šè gar.re.en.na.zu zú. lum.zu zé an.ga.àm: ina nāri tabbaššīma mūka daddaru ap-pu-na-ma ina kirî tabšīma suluppaka martu when you are in a canal, the water around you is foul, even when you are in a palm grove your dates are gall Lambert BWL 244:21; un.gugá ù.bí.tab á.ám dEn.líl dEn.ki.ke_x(KID) šu.na hé.en.da.ab.túm.túm.mu: li-is(!)-sib ap-pu-na têrēt Enlil u Ea qa-at-sa litbal moreover, let her hand take the omens of Enlil and Ea TCL 6 51:21f., dupl. ibid. 52:15f., see RA 11 144:11.

tu-ša-a-ma, mi-in-su, pi-qa-ma ap-pu-na = ki-a-a-am Malku III 103 ff.; ma-šiš-tum = MIN (= la te-me-ek-ki), [ap-pu-na], ki-šá-am-ma, tu-šá-a-ma, [pi]-q[a-ma] ibid. 112 ff.; ma-ši-iš-tum = ap-pu-na, pi-qa-ma An VIII 54 f.; ap-pu-na-ma // ma-'-diš Lambert BWL 44:90 (Ludlul Comm.).

- a) in OAkk.: eqlam 'à-ru-uš u būlam uṣur a-pu-na-ma Gutiummame eqlam ula a-ru-uš a taqbi (see erēšu B mng. la—l') JRAS 1932 296:6 (OAkk. let.).
- c) in OB, Mari: PN ap-pu-na-ma mahar DI.KUD.MEŠ u awīlê iš-ku-um-ma moreover, PN made a declaration before the judges and the people Genouillac Kich 2 pl. 32 D 11 r. 3; ana eqlim la teggi ap-pu-na-ma la ta ak da x la-a iššakkan do not be negligent about the field, moreover, no should be placed TCL 17 51:18; ālik idija ap-pu-na-ma īmuršu isbassuma in fact my partner saw him and TCL 1 29:10; seized him ap-pu-na-maištanappara moreover he had been writing me repeatedly UPC 9 333 No. 8:11; PN appu-na-ma [uda]bbabanniāti PN moreover causes us troubles Kraus AbB 1 45:18 (all OB pīštī pīšatka u saburtī saburtaka letters); ap-pu-na-ma napištam i-x-x-x-an-ni an insult against me is an insult against you, malice against me is malice against you, moreover he me life Boyer Contribution 119:19;

appūna appūna

šalšam arham aštapâ a-pu-<na>-ma ana še'e našāri mamma ul illi for the third month I kept silent but still nobody would go up to withdraw the barley TCL 1 49:9; mārūka la aḥabbalukama itma ilū annûtum lu ši-bu-ú-a-mi iqbi a-pu-na-ma ina kirātim mehret Ekišnugal ... itma he swore, "I will not harm you and your sons," he said, "these gods be my witnesses," moreover, he took the oath in the palm groves facing Ekišnugal UET 6 402:30, see Gadd, Iraq 25 179:30 (OB lit.); [ana pa]nīja tuštanaprak ap-pu-na-ma-a aššum Túg.HI.A ekalli tusannaq you have kept trying to impede me, do you moreover want to check on the garments with the palace? ARM 2 76:33, cf. (the Haneans the king wanted are ready, I have sent them out to PN) u ap-pu-na ša lib= bi Sudêm ibaššûma ibid. 124:15; inanna ap-puna-ma ā[pi]lum ... maškanam ... inaṣṣar Studies Robinson 104:25; išnû ap-pu-na išhiţu UDU.HI.A ilqûma for the second time they have made a raid and taken sheep Dussaud 2 988:10 (Mari).

- d) in MB: $m\bar{a}r \, \check{s}iprika \, \text{UD-}mi-\check{s}a \, li-it(?)-ta$ $ap-pu-na \, ana \, \text{GN} \, \dots \, ta\check{s}app[ar] \, \text{BE } 17 \, 53:38.$
- e) in Bogh.: Lú.MEŠ Hurri u PN ap-pu-na ina panīšu ittabit ana GN īterub the Hurrians and PN fled from him and entered Karduniaš KBo 1 3:14 (treaty); inannami ap-pu-na-amma alpē bīt alpēšunu uwaddūnimmi ap-pu-na-am-ma ina mātija illikummi now moreover they assigned oxen and ox sheds to them and moreover they came into my land ibid. 5 i 17f.; ap-pu-na-na (in broken context) KUB 3 27 r. 21, 76:5, 120 r. 7 and 9; in: anna ap-pu-na KUB 3 54 r. 6, and passim in Bogh.
- f) in EA: u ša NA4.ZA.GÌN.KUR anandinak-kume u hurāṣa ap-pu-na šanâ ma'da ... anandinakkume and I will give you genuine lapis lazuli, and moreover much other gold EA 27:22; [u] aḥija ap-pu-na ira'amka dannišme and indeed my brother loves you very much EA 20:53; atta ap-pu-na-ma DIRI-ma you have even done more EA 19:10 (all letters of Tušratta); u šumma ap-pu-na-

ma jaṣâna šarru u kali mātāti nukurtu ana šâšu and if the king should go forth, then all the lands will be hostile to him EA 74:39, cf. u šumma ap-pu-na-ma jilqi šarru mimmija EA 118:18 (both letters of Rib-Addi); šanītam ap-pu-na-ma šarru bēlija iqbi further, the king also said EA 161:47 (let. of Aziri), and passim in EA, wr. ap-pu-na-na EA 162:51.

- g) in RS: no one shall take (the property) from PN or from his children ap-pu-na-ma mamman ištu libbi mārē PN₂ ištu aḥḥēšu ša PN NU.TUK
 NU.TUK
 | la išûnim moreover, among the sons of PN₂ (the seller) and the brothers of PN, none has any (claim) MRS 6 102 RS 15.138+:12; ap-pu-na-ma šarru [a-ká]n-na iqbi further the king spoke thus MRS 9 163 RS 17.341:21', cf. ap-pu-na-ma kur uru Ugarit gabb[u ...] ibid. 52 RS 17.369 A:21 (treaty).
- h) in MB Alalakh: ap-pu-na MU.7.KAM. HI.A RN ... unakkiranni now for seven years RN had been hostile to me Smith Idrimi 42.
- i) in Nuzi: u šumma ap-pu-na-ma PN nahiš harimūta PN₂ līpušma furthermore, if PN wants, she may make PN₂ (the adoptive daughter) into a prostitute AASOR 16 23:9; 4 amēlūtu annūti mušelvū ša eqli u šībūtu ap-pu-na the four men (listed as witnesses) are the ones who surveyed the field and (served as) witnesses as well JEN 589:27.
- \mathbf{j}) in lit.: hur- δa -an-nu ap-pu-na-ma lu $\delta \bar{e} h \bar{u}$ be the mountains lofty indeed (incipit of a song) KAR 158 ii 39; gapša têrētuša la $mahra \ sina[ma] \ ap-pu-na-ma \ (vars. [a]p-pu$ na-a-ta, ap-pu-u[n]-na-m[a]) $i\check{s}t\bar{e}ne\check{s}ret$ $k\bar{\imath}ma$ šuāti uš[tabši] firm are her decrees, unopposable, indeed, eleven such she brought forth En. el. I 146, also (with var. ap-pu-un-na-ma) ibid. II 32, III 36 and 94; dmin dzáh.gú.rim ina 6-ši ap-pu-na kališ lištamru may they moreover worship Šazu in the sixth (place) everywhere as Zahgurim En. el. VII 55; ap-pu-na-ma ēterik silētum my malady is indeed protracted, with commentary ap-puna-ma // ma-'-diš Lambert BWL 44:90 (Ludlul II).

Landsberger, ZA 43 73.

appunna apputtu

appunna see appūna.

appunnu see abbunnu.

apputtu interj.; please, it is urgent; OA, OB, Mari, Elam.

[x] $x = ap \cdot pu \cdot ut \cdot tum$ NBGT App. 3, in MSL 4 178; a.ma.ru.kam = $ap \cdot pu \cdot ut \cdot tum$, $an \cdot nu \cdot um \cdot ma$, la $te \cdot eg \cdot gu \cdot um$ ZA 9 160 ii 7ff. (group voc.), see $ab\bar{u}bu$ s. discussion section; $ap \cdot pu \cdot ut \cdot tu = na \cdot pu \cdot ut \cdot tu$, la $te \cdot gi$ Malku II 274f., cf. $e \cdot l^2 \cdot id = [\dots]$, $a \cdot ma \cdot [ru \cdot kam] = [\dots]$ Malku III 127f.

a) in OA: ana PN u [PN₂] qibīma a-pu-tum ša x kaspim tuppam ... $\bar{e}zib$ u našp[irtam] ... ša $\bar{e}zibakki[m]$ a-pu-tum i-pá-n[i-ki] tablim . . . u tamalakkī ša tahsisā[tim] tablim a-pu-tum a message to PN and PN2: it is urgent, I have left a tablet about x silver, it is urgent, bring with you (fem.) the written order which I left with you, also bring me the boxes with the memoranda, it is urgent BIN 6 18:3, 14, and 21; kunkama šēbilanim a-pu-tum tuppum ša ta-\langle ah-si\rangle -is-tim seal and send me (the containers), please — (this is a) memorandum tablet BIN 4 55:25; a-pu-tum mimma la tupazzar please, do not smuggle (anything) Kienast ATHE 62:36; a-pu-tum e la tušēbilam libbī e la tušamris (see aj mng. 3b) CCT 4 19b:20; I am waiting for you a-pu-tum assurri ūmē 2 ammakam e tashurma it is urgent, heaven forbid that you should remain there two days Kienast ATHE 42:20; ūmim annîm saḥrāku a-pu-tum kīmama šaṣṣu: rātinima lu šassurāti I have been delayed until today, please, take care of yourself as you have done BIN 6 20:15; pirikannī lublūni a-pu-tum pirikannī ša talaqqiani lu damqu lu rabû please, let them bring me the pirikannu-garments, let the pirikannu's that you select be fine and large(?) TCL 443:14; apu-tum inūmim ša tuppam tašammeani šu-pura-ma please, when you hear from me, send (a letter) to me CCT 3 3b:8, cf. KTS 19b:3, BIN 4 58:6, and passim; a-pu-tum i-'i-id-ma please watch out! CCT 4 14b:23, and passim in this phrase, also a-pu-tum a-na-wa-at tuppim ihid please pay attention to the words of the tablet AAA 1 pl. 26 No. 13B:3 (case); a-putum, tib'ama atalkam TCL 19 1:19 and 27, cf. a-pu-tum tib'ama atalkam CCT 4 6d:19; attama šēṣiašši a-pu-tum arhiš atalkam issue it to her yourself, please, come quickly CCT 4 45a:18; kaspam ma'dam la tušagmar: niāti [a-p]u-tum do not make us spend a great deal of money, please! Kienast ATHE 48:40, and passim at the end of letters; a-pu-tum a-pu-tum awat ilim uṣur please, please, be mindful of the god's command CCT 4 1a:5f., cf. a-pu-tum a-pu-tum ana awat ṭuppim i'da TCL 20 88:22, a-pu-tum a-pu-tum AAA 1 pl. 26 No. 13:13f., also TCL 4 18:29f. and 34.

- b) in OB: ana eqlim mamman la itehhi a-pu-tumno one must take over (lit.: approach) the field, please ABIM 30:11, also ibid. 17; amtam ... liqiam ap-pu-tum take a slave girl for me, please ABIM 20:83; PN turdam a-pu-tum la takallāšu send me PN, it is urgent, do not detain him UET 5 61:11, cf. i'id a-pu-tum şibâtika idīma annīta epuš ibid. 73:21; buy me shoes and send (them) to me ap-pu-tum ina annītim ahūtka ammar it is urgent, thus I will see your fraternal regard TCL 17 62:35, cf. PBS 7 4:28, 19:19, Kraus AbB I 86:20; ap-pu-tum awâtum danna please! the matters are urgent YOS 2 83:25; qijannima kaspam luddikkum ula išālanni ittalkam ap-pu-tum wait for me, I will give you the silver - he did not ask my permission, but left, it is urgent UET 5 3:19; ap-pu-tum la teggi please, do not be negligent (end of letter) TCL 1 15:29, also ap-pu-tum la teggia UET 5 44 r. 9, also (last line) ibid. r. 16; note, at the end of letters: ap-pu-tum TCL 18 141:21, BIN 7 42:13, 46:12, YOS 2 140:24, UET 5 21:18, 56:22, and passim in OB letters; note the writing ap-pu-ú-tum UET 5 70 r. 15 and 74:16.
- c) in Mari and Shemshara: še'am ... šuššiam ap-pu-tum arhiš la tuhharam have the barley brought here, it is urgent! quickly, do not delay! Laessoe Shemshara Tablets 81 SH 812:69; [ap]-pu-[t]um e-hi-id ARM 1 40:26.
- d) in Elam: ap-pu-tum la teggi (at the end of the letter) MDP 18 238:10 and 248:6; a-pu-tum la tù-tá-i MDP 28 437:8, cf. MDP 18 239:10.

Landsberger, OLZ 1923 72.

a(p)puttu(m) apsamikku

a(p)puttu(m) II (AHw. 61a) see abbūtu and pūtu.

apru see abru.

aprušu s.; (a medicinal plant); SB. ú.áb(!).ru.šum = šv Nabnitu J 346.

- ina ú áp-ru-šá qulqullāni a) in gen.: qātēšu u šepēšu luḤ-si you wash his hands and feet in a. and qulqullānu-plant 450:8 (NA let., citing SB ritual); \acute{u} $\acute{a}p$ -ru- $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ (listed among aromatics stored in pots) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 v 1; GIŠ $\acute{a}p$ -ru- $\check{s}[u]$ ibid. 44:2'; $\circ ap-ru-\check{s}u$ (among medications to be kneaded, cooked, etc.) AMT 79,1:7, Ú $\acute{a}p$ -ru- $\acute{s}\acute{u}(var.$ - $\acute{s}u)$ AMT 22,2:13, var. from dupl. Köcher BAM 253:7; ŠIM. ŠEŠ GABA.LAL Ú áp-ru-ša ì+giš dùg.ga ištēniš tuballal ina ì+giš šéš.meš-su you mix myrrh, honey, a., perfumed oil together and rub it on him in oil AMT 94,2 ii 13; ú aktam ú áp-ru-šá (mixed into a salve) 4R 55 No. 1:31 (Lamaštu); šumma KI.MIN (= NA SAG.KI.DIB.BA TUK.TUK- $\check{s}i$) \acute{u} $\acute{a}p$ -ru- $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ (var. - $\acute{s}a$) $tas\^{a}k$ ina $\acute{s}amni$ tuballalCT 23 40:23, dupl. AMT 20,1:10, ef. $\circ ap-ru-\check{s}a$: Ú himit sēti : sâku ina šamni pašāšu a.-plant is an herb for sētu-fever, to bray and rub on in oil Köcher BAM 1 i 51, cf. šumma amēlu min (= ṣēta kašid) ana himit ṣēti dù.A. BI-ma Ú ap-rù-šá . . . taptanaššassuBAM 66 r. 14', and dupl. AMT 45,1:10, also ana $bullutišu \circ ap-rù-šá[\ldots]$ Köcher BAM 66 r. 6, cf. Ú $\acute{a}p$ -ru- $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ AMT 100,3:13 + 32,2:23, Köcher BAM 173:19, and passim in med.
- **b)** a.-oil: ana bulluţišu ì.GIŠ Ú ap-rù-ša tapaššassu AMT 45,1:6.
- c) a.-"flour": zíd GIŠ.LUM.HA zíd ú áp-ru-še \langle zíd \rangle ú ak-tam Köcher BAM 124 iii 51 and 125:14.
- d) a.-seed: Ú $s\bar{\imath}hu$ Ú arzalla NUMUN Ú $\acute{a}p$ -r[u- $\check{s}a]$ AMT 73,1 ii 4.

Thompson DAB 233.

apsamakku see apsamikku.

apsamikku (apsamakku, apusam(m)ikku) s.; regular concave-sided tetragon (lit.: cow of the sammû-lyre); OB, SB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and AB.ZA.Mí; cf. sammû.

 $\acute{a}p$ - $s\grave{a}$ -ma-ku = [...], at- $[x \ x \ x]$ RA 17 175 iii 2 and 5 (astrol. comm.).

- a) in OB math.: $a-ab-s\grave{a}-mi-kum$ 26,15 i-[gi-gu-bu- $\check{s}u$] ta-al- $\langle li \rangle a$ -ab- $s\grave{a}$ -mi-ki 48 i-gi $g[u-bu-\check{s}u]$ si-li-ip-ti $a-ab-s\grave{a}-mi-ki$ 1,20 i-gi $g[u-bu-\check{s}u]$ the coefficient of the a. is 26,15 (for 26,40), the coefficient of the a.'s altitude is 48, the coefficient of the a's diagonal is 1,20 Sumer 7 137:9'f., see Goetze, ibid. 138, cf. 26,40 igi.gub šà a-pu-sà-am-mi-ki 1,20 siliptu šà a-pu-sà-mi-ki MDP 34 26:22f., ef. also 33,20 pi-ir-ku šà a-pu-sà-mi-ki 15 IGI. GUB šà a-pu-sà-mi-ik-ki šà 3 the (coefficient of the) a.'s transversal is 33,20, the coefficient of the triangular a. is 15 ibid. 24f., see A. D. Kilmer, Or. NS 29 285f.; 1 a-pu $s\grave{a}$ -mi-ka $\check{s}ukun$ 1,20 DAL $\check{s}\grave{a}$ a-pu- $s\grave{a}$ -mi-ki*šukun* ibid. 108:6, cf. 1 ana 26,40 igi.gub a-pu-sà-mi-ki išīma ibid. 9, cf. also ibid. 24f.
- b) in comparisons in ext.: šumma ina arkat naṣrapti padāni ša imitti šēru kīma ÁB.ZÀ.MÍ if behind the "crucible" of the right "path" there is fleshy tissue (shaped) like an a. CT 20 33:95, also kīma ÁB.ZÀ.MÍma raḥiṣ it is flattened like an a. ibid. 86f.; šumma šulmu kīma ÁB.ZÀ.MÍ-ma raḥiṣ if the blister is flattened like an a. TCL 6 3 r. 35; šumma tīrānū kīma ÁB.ZÀ.MÍ BRM 4 13:37.
- c) in descriptions of constellations: MUL. MAR.GÍD.DA áp-sà-ma-ak-ku [x] MUL.MEŠ ina pūtiša eṣru Ursa Major is a.(-shaped), [x] stars are drawn in front of it AfO 4 76 r. 4, cf. MUL.AL.LUL áb-s[à-ma-a]k-[ku x] MUL.MEŠ ina itūtiša eṣru ibid. 75:13.

The term is used in geometry to denote a square with concave sides, as seen on the illustrated tablet published by Saggs, RA 54 141 Problem Q, with photograph ibid. 133, and Problem XII, ibid. p. 140, see Saggs, ibid. p. 146. The descriptive name "cow of the lyre" is taken, according to A. D. Kilmer (unpublished), from the traditional stylized rendering of bovine noses, best seen in the frontal view of the bovine nose on the famous Ur lyre (see, e.g., Strommenger and Hirmer, The Art of Mesopotamia, pl. XII and 77). Although the coefficients of the apsamikku are also given to the figures written GEŠTÚ ZAMÍ

apsasītu apsasû

and GÁN ZÀ.MÍ, see Or. NS 29 286, it is uncertain whether they are to be read as apsamikku or hasīs sammī, see CAD 6 (H) 126 and 5 (G) 153.

Goetze, Sumer 7 138f.; Landsberger, ZA 42 156.

apsasītu see apsasû.

apsasû (fem. apsasītu) s.; 1. (an exotic bovine), 2. (a stone or copper colossus in animal shape); OAkk., EA, SB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and (SAL.)ÅB.ZA.ZA.

áb.za.za = ap-sa-su-u, SAL.áb.za.za = ap-sa-si-ti Hh. XIV 116f.; na₄.áb.za.za za.gìn = ap-sa-su-u Hh. XVI 84, cf. NA₄.áb.za.za za.gìn Wiseman Alalakh 447:20 (Forerunner to Hh. XVI); [áb.z]a.za k \dot{v} .GI = ap-s[a-su-u] Hh. XII 343, cf. áb.z[a.za k \dot{v} .GI] MSL 7 240:115 (OB Forerunner).

- 1. (an exotic bovine, possibly the zebu) a) referring to the animal: 2 áb.za.za two a.-s (in a list of animal offerings) AnOr 7 154 iii 48, and passim in this text, see Schneider, AfO 14 71; şabītu ap-sa-su-ú nimru kusa[rikku] gazelle, a., panther, bison CT 22 pl. 48:6 (mappa mundi), cf. [SAL.Á]B.ZA. (ZA)-a-ti pagê uqūpī tarbīt šaddīšun ... ušēsûnimma Streck Asb. 164 r. 3, see Bauer Asb. 2 33 n. 3; gud am.si.mah áb.za.za u₄.ma.am bad.du huge elephants, a., animals from remote lands ZA 57 51:21 (Curse on Agade); sa₅.a.ri ur.numun₂.kur.ra áb.za.za ugu4.bi cats, tigers of the mountain, a., monkeys 3N-T385 iv 20 (unpub., list of exotic animals in a myth).
- b) as a mythological animal: alam.kù. GI u₄.du₁₀.ga tu.da áb.za.za amaš.kù. ga bulùg.gá O golden-featured one, born on a good day, a., reared in the sacred fold (beside gud.alim, see alimbû) ZA 44 2:4; šumma IGI ÁB(!).ZA.ZA šakin if he has the face of an a. (followed by šumma IGI pa-zu-zu šakin if he has the face of the pazuzu-demon) Kraus Texte 13:4, dupl. 16:4, cf. šumma ina libbi ÁB.ZA.ZA [šakin] (obscure, followed by raven, frog, fish) CT 28 4:6 (SB Izbu).
- c) representations: 9 ga-nu-nu ana 1 ÁB.ZA.ZA-tim GIŠ.SAG.GUL nine ingots(?) (of copper) for one bolt (in the shape of an) a. PBS 9 21:2 and 4 (OAkk.); 1 ma.ša.

lum SAG×DU áb.za.za na₄.za.gìn one mirror with a knob(?) of lapis lazuli (in the shape of) an a. UET 3 415:2 (Ur III); x [a]b-za-a-«ab»-za-[t]i.MEŠ hurā[ṣa uḥh]uza 1 ME GÍN hurāṣi ina libbišu nadi x a.-s overlaid with gold, one hundred shekels of gold have been used for it EA 25 iii 73, see also Hh. XVI, Hh. XII, in lex. section.

- 2. (a stone or copper colossus in animal shape) — a) of stone: $aladlamm\bar{e} \ nabn\bar{i}t \ er\hat{i}$ ša 2 ina libbi zaḥalû litbušu . . . adi aladlammē u sal.áb.za.za-a-te na, pīli peṣê bull colossi made of copper, of which two were coated with zahalû-alloy, together with bull colossi and a.-s of white limestone (I placed at the thresholds of my palaces) OIP 2 110 vii 23, cf. ibid. 108 vi 76; SAL.ÁB.ZA.ZA-a-te gišnugalli ša zīme nussuga kīma ūmē naperdî nummuru zumuršin marble a.-s whose appearance was splendid, whose bodies shone bright as day OIP 2 108 vi 69; SAL.ÁB.ZA.ZA-a-ti NA₄.ŠE.TIR timme erēni ṣēruššin ulzizma I placed cedar columns upon a-s of granite ibid. 132:75, cf. birīt sal.áb.za.za.meš ulziz ibid. 133:81, and passim in Senn.; lamassāti SAL. ÁB.ZA.ZAa-ti(var. -te) askuppāti agurrī ša gišnugalli NA₄.dše.tir NA₄.Dúr.mi.na NA₄.Dúr.mi.na. BAN.DA ... ušaldidūni Borger Esarh. 61 v 78; aladlammê sal.áb.za. (za)-a-ti ša na₄.še.tir ša kî šiknišunu irti lemni utarru the aladlam: $m\hat{u}$ statues, the a.-s of granite which, in keeping with their (i.e., the stone's) nature, turn back the enemy ibid. vi 15, also aladlammê rabûti urmahhī šutātūti SAL.ÁB. za.za-a-ti šutāķāti large bull colossi, lions facing each other, and giant a.-s
- b) of copper: SAL.ÁB.ZA.ZA-a-te gišnugalli adi SAL.ÁB.ZA.ZA-a-te pitiq urudê a.-s of marble together with a.-s cast in bronze OIP 2 110 vii 32 and 123:33; I made molds for 12 urmaḥḥē ... adi 12 aladlammē ... u 12 SAL.ÁB.ZA.ZA-a-te(var. -ti) ša kuzba ulṣu hitlupa baltu lalâ kummuru ṣīruššin twelve lion figures, together with twelve bull colossi and twelve a.-s (see baštu mng. 1c-2') ibid. 109 vii 13 and 122:27.

In early Sum. texts, áb.za.za refers to an exotic animal, possibly the zebu, or a apsû

type of monkey, to which the descriptions of fabulous animals in Streck Asb. 164 r. 3 and CT 22 pl. 48:6 probably refer. The refs. to the representations in the Assyrian palaces under Sennacherib and Esarhaddon on the other hand probably describe a mythological animal, perhaps the sphinx.

Landsberger Fauna 88f.; N. Schneider, AfO 14

apsû s.; 1. deep water, sea, cosmic subterranean water, 2. (a personified mythological figure), 3. water basin in the temple; from OB on; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and ABZU (ZU+AB); cf. apsû in būt apsû, gudapsû.

en-gur Lagab×hal = zu+ab-um MSL 2 128 ii 25, var. ab-ar Lagab×a = zu+ab-[um] MSL 3 217 G_5 6 (Proto-Ea); en-gur Lagab×hal = ap-su- \acute{u} , en-gur-ru A I/2:233f., also Sb I 142a, 132, Ea I 70; engur, abzu = a-ap-su-um Proto-Izi Akk. 363f.; ab-zu zu+ab = ap-su-u Sb II 126, also Ea IV 173; še-enbar šeg $_9$ = [šá š]eg $_9$.Bar ap-su-u Ea I 368, also A I/8:239; su-ug Lagab×a = ap-su-[u] A I/2:208; [du- \acute{u}] Du $_6$ = šá Du $_6$.Kù zu+ab Idu II 33; hal.an. kù = ap-su- \acute{u} -um YBC 5026:18 (OB school tablet, to A II/6); [é.engur].ra, [engu]r.ra, du $_6$.kù, làl.gar, z[u+a]b = ap-su-u Malku I 288ff.

TU₆.TU₆.ZU.AB = ši-[pat ap-si-i] Antagal F 132; ú-lam-mi-in [UDU.LAM.MÌN.HA] = pu-ha-du ap-si-i Diri VI E 20, cf. UDU.LAM.ú-lam-mi-in_MǐN ku₆ = puhad ap-si-i Hh. XVIII 81.

za.e.me.en tu.ud.da abzu.kù.ga.ne.ne dumu.dumu dEn.ki.ga.kex(KID): attunu ilitti ap-si-i kù. Meš mārī Ea you (protective deities) are born in the pure a., sons of Ea AfO 14 150:233f. (bīt mēsiri); pirig abzu.ta me.huš.a šu.ti.a: namru ina ap-si-i parșī ezzūti legû lion who has received the fearsome divine ordinances in the a. Angim II 10; im.kù.zu dA.sar.re abzu.a igi ma.an.[si]: tīdka ellu Marduk ina ap-si-i ippalis: ma STT 198:1f.; abzu nu.dù Eridu nu.dím: ap-su-ú ul e-pú- <uš> Eridu ul bani the a. was not yet created, Eridu not built CT 13 35:8; abzu ta bí.dù: ap-sú-ú minâ ēpuš (followed by É.AM.AN.KI, É.DAM.GAL.NUN.NA, and other temples of gods associated with Ea) LKU 10 ii 21f., and similar SBH p. 65:13f.; for other bil. refs. with a b z u, see mng.1.

dEn.ki engur.ra šu a.ba(!).an.na.an.gi: ana Ea ina ap-si-i šunnīšumma repeat (my words) to Ea in the a. CT 16 20:118f., cf. ibid. 122f., but inim.mu abzu.šè túm.ma.ab: amâtī ana ap-si-i bi-i-li take my words to the a. ibid. 114f.; da.da. kexengur.ra.kexzukum(gug4).e ba.an.na.te. eš: idāt ap-si-i ana kabāsi iṭḥûni they (the demons) approached in order to tread the edges of the a. CT 16 45:136f.; for other bil. refs. with engur, see mng. la.

a.šeg.bar.ra mí.zi.dè.eš dug.[ga]: mû ša ina ap-si-i kēniš kunnû water carefully taken care of in the a. ASKT p. 77:6f., dupl. 4R 14 No. 2; šà.šeg.bar.ra i.bí.nu.bar.re.da.mu: qi-rib ap-si-i šá la nap-lu-si the midst of the a. that cannot be seen BM 54745:47f. (courtesy W. G. Lambert), cf. šà.šeg.bar.ra lú igi.nu.bar.re.dam OECT 1 pl. 2 ii 13, etc., see Falkenstein, ZA 52 63f.; nam.an.na.[kex(?) b]i(?).[b]a. za.e.eš: mu-kil [x] x x ap-si-i UVB 15 36:12.

1. deep water, sea, cosmic subterranean water -a) deep water, sea -1' as source and outlet of rivers -a' in gen.: [Šama] \dot{s} birbirrūka ina zu+ab (var. ap-si-i) ūridu Samaš, your rays descend into the deep water (parallel: lahmu šūt ajabba the monsters of the sea) Lambert BWL 128:37; ana KAR ZU+AB tallakma you go to the quay of the a. TuL p. 108:65, cf. én kar abzu ka[r kù. ga.àm] 3.ta.àm ana pan nāri tamannūma you recite the incantation "Quay of the a., holy quay" three times before the river (in the mīs pî rit.) ibid. 103:14; Gilgāmeš tied heavy stones to his feet ildudušuma ana ZU+A[B] they dragged him down to the depth Gilg. XI 273, ef. ana zu+ab adirtī lišdud (see adirtu B usage b) Craig ABRT 1 13:14, dupls. Köcher BAM 316 vi 16', LKA 25 ii 5; arnī nūnu ina zu+[AB lu-še-rid] may a fish take my sin down to the deep JNES 15 140:22', cf. nūnu ana zu+ab iṣṣūru ana šamê lišē[li] Or. NS 34 116:13 (namburbi), cf. also ki mušen an.[...] ki ku₆.engur.ra CT 38 20:71 (namburbi), also (addressing the river) šūridišu ina zu+AB-ki KAR 64 r. 16, LKA 114 r. 11, and passim, see arādu A mng. 1c.

as a place where fish live: ku₆.bi engur.ra u₄ mi.ni.íb.ra.aḥ: nūnšu ina ap-si-i dim irhisma the storm has hit hard the fish in the a. Lugale III 4, cf. me.lám. mu engur.ra ku, mu.ni.íb.šeg, : melam= mūa ina ap-si-im nu-ni [ušabšal] my sheen cooks the fish in the a. SBH p. 106:66 f.; $[ku_6.engur].ra.gin_x(GIM)$ mu.un.dib. $dib.bi.eš : [k\bar{\imath}ma] n\bar{\imath}n ap-si-i ibarru they$ catch [...] like fish of the sea 27:25f.; KU_6 ZU+AB MIN (= $u \check{s} \bar{a} kilu$) they gave (figurines of me) to the fish of the a. to eat (parallel: iṣṣūr šamê) AfO 18 292:25 (inc.), cf. šērēšunu nukkusūti ušākil kalbē . . . issūrāt apsû apsû

šamê nūnē ap-si-e(var. -i) Streck Asb. 38 iv 76; izḥēt nūnī iṣṣūrāti ḥegal zu+AB (see iṣṣūru mng. 2b) Winckler Sar. pl. 36:169, cf. [...] ḥegal zu+AB uṭaḥḥā panuššu Streck Asb. 268 iii 24, for other refs., see izḥu; iṣṣūrāt šamê nūnē zu+AB ša la nībi ina qerbišu ibba-sūma therein (in the swamp) lived countless winged birds and deep-water fish Borger Esarh. 14 Ep. 7c 11, cf. iṣṣūrāt šamê nūnē ap-[si]-i ana la mīni unakkis ibid. 5 vi 40.

2' as the abode of Ea: enūma Anu ibnû šamê Nudimmud ibnû zu+ab šubassu Ea ina zu+ab ikrusa tidda when Anu created heaven (and) Ea created the a, as his abode, Ea pinched off a lump of clay in the a. Weissbach Misc. No. 12:25f. (= Sumer 11/2 pl. 10 No. 7); Ea qerbu ap-su-ú išianšim dunnam bestows upon her (Saltu) strength in the a. VAS 10 214 vii 3, ef. ibid. vi 11 (OB), ef. $Ea\ d\bar{a}$ 'in *dēni qereb* zu+AB KAR 361:9, dupl. KAR 105:9; urradma ana zu+ab itti Ea bēlija ašbāku I will go down to the a. and live with my lord Gilg. XI 42; taklimti Ea ina zu+AB tukalli riksī you (Ištar) hold the "bands," the instructions of Ea, in the a. BMS 5:18 and dupls., see Ebeling Handerhebung 60:8; šudu-ud ap-suk-[ka] carry down (addressing Ea) to your a. (the sins) LKA 151:13; Ea uDamkina āšib zu+ab gal 5R 33 vii 41 (Agumkakrime), cf. bēl uznim āšib ZU+AB RA 46 90:31 also wāšib zu+ (AB)-im (OB Epic of Zu), VAS 1 32 i 8 (Ipiq-Ištar); Ea ina zu+AB nēmega ušatlimka Ea in the a. gave you (Marduk) wisdom AfO 19 62:38; dEn.ki lugal abzu.ke_x: $Ea \, šar \, ap-si-i$ CT 16 7:260f., cf. [Ea] MAN ZU+AB STT 73:54, [E]a šar ap-si-i AMT 100,3:5, and passim, see Tallqvist Götterepitheta 232; in personal names: ZU+AB-DI.KU, He-Is-Judge-(in)-the-A. PBS 2/2 18:10, Ina- $ZU+AB-daj\bar{a}n(DI.KU_5)$ BE 14 10:5, 125:3, also Ina-zu+AB-rabi ibid. 132:9 and 138:10 (all MB).

3' in connection with Marduk: DN dumu. sag.abzu.ke_x: Marduk māru rēštū ša ap-si-i Marduk, first-born son of the a. (i.e., of Ea) CT 17 1:38f., 21 ii 96f., also AMT 92,1 ii 7, and passim, cf. nun abzu.a: rubū ša ap-si-i PBS 12/1 7:22f., nun.engur.ra.ke_x: rubū ina ap-si-i CT 16 30 i B 49f., restored from

CT 17 46 K.8476: 49f.; mukīn térēt ap-si-e Craig ABRT 1 31 r. 55; mār Bēl ša ap-si-i KAR 360: 20, see Borger Esarh. p. 92; ù.tu abzu.ta me.en: ša ap-si-i anāku CT 16 17:3f.; for NUN.ME ZU+AB, see apkallu mng. 1a-1', 2a-1'.

4' in connection with other gods: Nusku tarbīt zu+ab binût den.an.ki (i.e., Ea) Maglu I 124; Damkina āšibat zu+AB BMS 4:15, see Ebeling Handerhebung 28, cf. gašan abzu.a : $b\bar{e}let$ ap-si-i Weissbach Misc. No. (Ṣarpānītu) é.gi₄.a engur.ra: 13:37f., kallat ap-si-i ibid. 39f., also SBH p. 129:6f., for *šarrat apsî*, see Tallqvist Götterepitheta 238; dumu.abzu.a : mārī ap-si-i ASKT p. 78:10f.; dHÉ.DÌM.KÙ dumu.sal abzu.kex: dmin mārti ap-si-i CT 16 13 ii 53f.; dbi.gir. Huš (engur).ra.ke_x: Suzianna ša ap-si-i RAcc. 16:5f.; note, referring to Aššur: ša ina zu+ab išmuhu gattuš whose form took its beautiful shape in the a. OIP 2 149 No. V 2 (Senn.), also Ebeling Stiftungen 4:8 (Senn.), cf. ina qereb kù zu+ab ibbani Marduk (var. AN.ŠÁR) En. el. I 81f.; Ninurta mušpardû gereb zu+AB who illuminates the a. AKA 257 i 8 (Asn.); DINGIR.MEŠ ša ap-si-i u DINGIR. MEŠ ša DU6.KÙ likrubuka let the gods of the a. and the gods of Duku bless you BRM 4 7:37, see RA 20 108, cf. DINGIR.MEŠ āšib Ekur u zu+ab KAR 42 r. 20; for binût apsî see binûtu mng. 2d and discussion section.

5' in connection with demons: buru₅ šà.abzu.ta im.ta.[è].a.na: timētu ultu qereb ap-si-i ittaṣâ dizziness came forth from the a. Šurpu VII 1f., cf. šūlu lemnu ittaṣâ zu+AB-uš-šû (var. ap-su-uš-šú) Lambert BWL 40:53 (Ludlul II), also [uštē]rid ap-su-uš-šú šūlu lemnu ibid. 52 r. 6 (Ludlul III); e.ne.ne. ne abzu.ta è.[a].meš: šunu ištu ap-si-i ittaṣûni šunu they (the seven demons) came forth from the a. CT 17 13:17f., cf. 4R 14 No. 2:8f., dupl. ASKT p. 78 r. 8f., and passim; annûtu laḥmū ša šamê u erṣeti ša zu+AB šūt Ea these are the (two) laḥmu-monsters of heaven and nether world, from(?) the a., belonging to Ea MIO 1 76 v 12.

6' referring to the secret lore (purification, incantations, etc.) originating in the apsû:

apsû apsû

tus.tus abzu.ta ù.me.ni.sum : šipat $ap-si-i id\bar{\imath}ma$ pronounce the incantation of the a. AMT 11,1:24f., cf. CT 16 47:202, also abzu Eridu.ga tu. mah : šipat ap-si-i u Eridu CT 16 46:176f.; kìd.kìd.da abzu.kex u.me.ni.dím: min-e ap-si-i epušma perform the ritual of the a. PBS 12/1 6:11f., also CT 1739:55f.; šèr.kù.ga inim abzu za.a. ke_x: šerkugû min kûmmu yours (Marduk) is the pure song, the "word of the a." 4R 29 No. 1:39f., cf. ša a-mat ap-si-i (var. zu+ab) tušabš \hat{u} you (Lugalgirra) who have ina libbija impressed the "word of the a." in my heart AfO 14 144:71 (bīt mēsiri), also (you whisper into the right ear of the bull) INIM ZU+AB (referring to the praise addressed to the bull) RAcc. 26:17; inim abzu.àm im.diri an. šéš: ina a-mat ap-si-i ša kīma upê šapât by the "word" of the a. which is as impenetrable as a cloud SBH p. 55:12; ZU+AB lipțur bit nemeqi may the a., the house of wisdom, absolve Šurpu II 149, cf. tušātir nēmeqi zu+AB (see atāru mng. 4a) ABL 923:9, *nisirti* ZU+AB K.3311+:15 (to Craig ABRT 2 16); dug.a.gúb.ba [sikil.la abzu] : ina MIN-e (= $egubb\hat{e}$) el-la ša ap-si-i CT 13 38 r. 8f., also a.gúb.ba abzu kù.ga: ina min-e el-li ša ap-si-i CT 17 5 iii 1ff., cf. ina mê Marduk ša ap-si-i 5R 51 iii 56 (= Schollmeyer No. 1); [lú].gada.lá abzu.kex: labiš kitî ša ap-si-[i] the linen-clad (purification-priest, see $gadal\hat{u}$) of the a. 4R Add. p. 4 to pl. 18* No. 3:7f.; apkallū ša zu+AB Maqlu VIII 38.

b) cosmic subterranean water — 1' parallel to šamû heaven: gú.bi an.da ab.sá.a abzu.kù.ga.bi suḥ.bi uš.uš.e // uru4. uru₄.e : ša rēšāšu šamāmi šanna ap-su-u el-lim šuršudu uššūšu (Imhursag) whose peak rivals the heavens, whose foundations are laid (in) the holy a. 4R 27 No. 2:15f., dupl. BA 10/1 83 No. 9 r. 9ff., ef. šaplānu ina zu+AB šutēlupu šuršūšu its roots, below, were entwined in the a. (parallel: rēšāšu šamāmi endu) Borger Esarh. 5 vi 22, cf. also išissu ap-sa-a ušaršidma rēšīšu uzaggir hursāniš PBS 15 79 ii 51, and VAB 4 106 ii 23 (both Nbk.); note išissa mihrat ap-si-i ina šupul mê bērūti ušaršid rēšīšu šadâniš uzaggir VAB 4 86 ii 18, also in irat ap-si-i ušaršid temenšu VAS 1 40

ii 7 (both Nbk.); ilu [ša eliš i]na šamê [šu]rbāta ilūssu šapliš ina ap-si-i šūturat nabnīssu PSBA 20 155:5; ana šamê ellīma ana Igigi anandin urtu urrad ana zu+ab Anunnaki upaqqad (see elû v. mng. 1b-1') Gössmann Era I 184, see also arādu A mng. 3d, cf. ana Enlil ina zu+ab šub-šu ana Anunnaki ipqi-d[u] ...] CT 15 44:3 (= Pallis Akîtu pl. 5), also 300 Igigi ša šamāmi u 600 ša zu+ab kališunu pahru En. el. VI 69; šamû lihdûki zu+ab lirēški may heaven rejoice over you, the a. be happy about you Ebeling Handerhebung 62:38, 68:20, cf. šamû zu+ab liknušu šapalki ibid. 142 r. 2; ha-ma-ku-nu zu+ab niknakkakunu šamê ša Anu (see hamû B) KAR 25 ii 16, see Ebeling Handerhebung 14.

2' as a synonym for nether world: [ul ibašši ša ur]radu ina zu+AB balika there is no one except you who descends into the a. Lambert BWL 128:57, cf. ilu ša ina bališu ina zu+AB šīmat nišī la iššimmu BA 5 385:9; a-šib Ea kî ap-su-ú ap-su-ú tamtim tam-tim Ereškigal Ea is present (in the ritual) as the a., the a. is the sea, the sea is Ereškigal RA 16 147:2, cf. lumāšī ap-su-u danninu the lumāšu-stars, the a., the nether world Craig ABRT 1 30:37.

3' other occs.: [šà.abz]u.sù.ud.du.gin_x dingir.na.me nu.mu.un.pàd.da.e.dè: ša kīma gereb ap-si-i rūgu ilu mamman la uttû into which no (other) god can see any more than he can into the midst of the distant a. BA 5 646:5f., cf. dím.ma.zu abzu sù.du. àm igi.bar.re nu.um.zu your (Inanna's) creation is as the distant a., no one can see it ZA 52 59:6, ša ... ana utazzumišu iddal= lahu ap-su-u (Marduk) at whose battle-cry the a. is perturbed (parallel: šamû irubbu heaven quakes) STC 1 205:9, cf. (Ištar) dālihat ap-si-i maḥar Ea KAR 1:27; múš.me.bi na.za.gin.duru, abzu.ta lá.e : zīmūšu uqnû ebbi ša ana ap-si-i tarşu (see zīmu mng. 1c) CT 16 46:185f; ina zu+ab Ea an.mi išak: kan (see attalû usage e) CT 39 14:5 and 9:1 (SB Alu).

c) as the emplacement or replica of Esagila: uštamķirma miķrit ap-si-i šubat Nudimmud imšuķma bēlum ša ap-si-i binûtuššu

apsû aptu

Ešgalla tamšīlašu ukīn Ešarra he placed the abode of DN facing the a., the lord (Marduk) measured the shape of the a., he established the large abode as a replica of Ešarra En. el. IV 142f., cf. ša Esagila mihrit zu+ab ullû rēšāšu ibid. VI 62, elēnu ap-si-i šubat tarmāni mihrit Ešarra ša abnû anāku elkun above the a., where you (gods) have dwelled, a counterpart of Ešarra, which I have built above you En. el. V 119; alim.ma hi.li diri abzu šà.ga É.sag.íl.la gub.ba: kabtu ša ina Esagil qereb ap-si-i elli kuzba malû noble one, who is filled with attractiveness in Esagil, in the pure a. BA 10/1 75 No. 4:11f., cf. [Esagi]la šà abzu: É MIN ša ina qereb apsi-i CT 13 35:13 (= pl. 36), also ká.abzu.ta é.ki.ág.gá.a.ni mu.un.dím.ma: ina bāb ap-si-i bītu ša irammu ēpuš 4R 18 No. 1:3f., cf. ibid. 9; see also bābu A mng. 1e; ibnûma ziq= qurrat ZU+AB e-li-te En. el. VI 63, see Speiser, Or. NS 25 319ff.

2. (a personified mythological figure): ZU+AB-ma (vars. ZU+AB-ú/um-ma) rēštû zārūz šun the primordial Apsû, their progenitor En. el. I 3; ZU+AB (var. Ap-su-ú) haramki Apsû, your (Tiamat's) lover ibid. 117, and passim in En. el.

3. water basin in the temple: $Sin \check{S}ama\check{s}$ u $I\check{s}tar$ ina $p\bar{u}t$ zu+aB ina $bir\bar{\imath}t$ $^dMu\check{s}$ ti mi $nad\hat{u}$ DN, DN_2 , and DN_3 are represented (on the boundary stone) before the a., between the BBSt. pl. 98 No. 3:1; $[k\bar{\imath}]ma$ ap-si-i (var. zu+aB) $\check{s}\check{a}\check{s}i$ $\check{\imath}ullil\check{s}i$ roof it (the ark) like the a. Gilg. XI 31, also CT 46 3 i 29 (OB Atrahasis); see $aps\hat{u}$ in $b\bar{\imath}t$ $aps\hat{\imath}$; uncert.: [kis]al $a.L\dot{u}$ (!) $ap-su-\hat{u}$ the "lead courtyard" of the a. KAR 214 i 32, cf. [k]isal $a.L\dot{u}$ $ap-[su-\hat{u}]$ KAV 83:7, see Frankena Tākultu p. 25f.

Tallqvist, StOr 5/4 6f.; Jacobsen, JNES 5 139 n. 21. Ad mng. 3: Burrows, Or. NS 1 231ff.

apsû in bit apsî s.; (a part of the temple, probably the emplacement of the holy water basin); SB, NB; wr. syll. and £.zu+AB, Èš. zu+AB; ef. apsû.

èš abzu n[am.t]ar.e.dè:ina £ ap-si-i ša šīmz tu i-ši-mu in the bīt apsî where they determine the fate STT 199 r. 22; é.engur.ra si.si.ig.ga. mu: £ ap-si-i šá-qu-um-ma-ti-ia BM 54745:27f. (courtesy W. G. Lambert).

šumma ina takkap abulli āli qadû qinna iqnun u Èš.ZU+AB itti (var. ina) ramaniša išātu īkul if an owl nests in the window of the city gate and the "house of the water basin" catches fire by itself CT 38 6:177, var. from ibid. 7:1 and CT 39 32:32 (SB Alu), cf. miqitti išāti ina MN ina Esagila ina £ap-su-[u ittabši] CT 29 48:22 (list of prodigies); qīpi ša £ ZU+AB ina URU GN the official of the bīt apsî in Opis GCCI 2 337:3, also BIN 1 47:2 (both NB letters).

For Ešabzu or Eabzu "House Apsû," name of Enki's temple in Eridu, see RLA 2 258 and 469

apšītû s.; portion, agreed proportion; OB*; Sum. lw.

errēšum u bēl eqlim ana ap-ši-te-em izuzzu the cultivator and the owner of the field shall divide (the yield) in the agreed pro-CH § 46:56; ana ap-ši-te-e-em ša qabûkunūšim eqlātim idnašunūsim give (masc. pl.) them (the shepherds) fields according to the division agreement which was told to you cf. ana ap-ši-te-em [...] idna= BIN 7 8:15, šunūšim ibid. 27; sābam ap-ši-ta-šu-nu liš: kunuma pitâm šu'ati lidanninu let them assign their agreed part of the workmen so they can repair that breach (in the canal) TCL 7 19:9, cf. sābam ap-ši-ta-šu-nu išakka: numa ibid. 16; ana ap-ši-ste-e-em ana šā: $pir \ matim [...]$ LIH 8:13; uncert.: [ap]ši-ta-am ana tahê TCL 17 61:9 (all letters).

Landsberger, OLZ 1923 71 n. 1 and 135; Falkenstein, Bagh. Mitt. 2 50 n. 240.

apšu see abšu.

**apšur (AHw. 61b) read \circ ap-rù-šá (AMT 45,1:6 and 10), see aprušu.

aptu s. fem.; 1. window, window opening, 2. opening of the ear; from OA, OB on; Sum. lw.(?); pl. apāti (abāti Šurpu III 78); wr. syll. and AB; cf. apāniš.

ab AB = ap-tum Sb II 186; ab [AB] = ap-tum A IV/3:87, also Idu II 103; [ab] = ap-tú Igituh I 357.

giš.ù.šub.ab.ba = MIN (= na-al-bat-ti) ap-tum Hh. VII A 173, cf. giš.ù.šub.ab.ba = MIN (= nalbattum) ap-tum = bir-ri ša kā ap-ti Hg. A II 96, in MSL 6 111; giš.dúr.ab.ba = MIN (= [ki-is-kiraptu aptu

$[\ldots] = ap-ti \ uz-ni$ Nabnitu Fragm. 9:13.

sila.a DU.DU ab.ba šú.šú giš.šu.diš ku4. ku4.e.ne: muttallik sūqi muttatbik a-pa-a-ti mut: (the demons) constantly going terrubu mēdilu about the street, dropping down on the windows, entering through the bars CT 16 31:103f.; [k]i. sikil.líl.lá [a]b.ba.é.ta [lú] sur.ra.ab: ardat lilî ša ina ap-ti bīti ana amēli iṣruru (for translat., see şarāru B lex. section) Bab. 4 pl. 4 iv 6, cf. RA 17 176 r. ii 4 and dupl., cited zaqīqu in bīt zaqīqi, also ki.sikil edin.na.líl.lá ab.líl.lá si.dè: ardat lilî ina ap-ti awēli iz-zi-qa Bab. 4 pl. 3 i 1f.; ab.ti.ta igi mu.un. (ši).in.bar.re. e.ne: ša ina ap-ti sēli ippallasa (for translat., see ṣēlu mng. 2b) CT 17 35:69f., cf. dupl. KAR 46:3f., LKU 23:7f., cf. ab.sag.gá.ta mu.un. da.ab.šú.šú.ne: ša ina ap-ti muh-hi ittanatbaku CT 17 35:76f., ab.igi.lá.ta gù mu.un.na.an. dé.e : ša ina ap-ti mu-šìr-ti išessi who calls in the window where one can lean out ibid. 73f., restored from dupl. KAR 46:6f.; tu.mušen ab.lá.bi.ta ba.ra.an.dib.dib.bé.ne : summāti ina a-pa-ti-ši-na i-bar-rù they catch the doves in their windows CT 16 9 i 32f., cf. tu.mušen. $[gin_{\mathbf{x}}(GIM)]$ ab.lá.šè: $[k\bar{\imath}ma\ su]mm\bar{\imath}ti\ ana\ ap-ti$ (let the head illness fly away) like doves to the window CT 17 22:139f., cf. also tu.mušen.ab.ba. kex(KID) ab.làl in.šub.ba: summāta ap-ti ša apti-ši-na iddâma (where did they fly) the doves of the windows who abandoned their windows p. 102:23f.; i.bí.ma.al.la ab.bi ba.gul.gul : ša bišīt uznēja ap-ta-šu ia-ab-bit its (the temple's) window, on which my attention is focused, has been destroyed SBH p. 101:21f.

[ùr.ra.t]a KA.ba.ab.šè (for ab.ba.šè) : *iš-tu* ú-ri pī ap-ti, [ùr.ra.t]a igi.ba.ab.šè (for ab.ba. šè) : *iš-tu ú-ri a-na pa-ni ap-ti* Ai. III i 22f.

ku-un(var. [k]un)-nir = ap- $t\acute{u}$ Malku I 244.

1. window, window opening — a) in gen.: a-pá-tum ša bīt[im] eššim pa-at-[a] the windows of the new house are open ICK 1 128:6 (OA); if a man gives property of his as a deposit to a napṭarum and (the latter) causes the loss of the (deposited) property bītum la pališ sippu la ḥališ a-ap-tum la nasḥat the house not having been broken into, the door jamb not broken down, the window not forced Goetze LE § 36:16; šumma surdû ina ap-ti bīt amēli qinnam erâ ušēṣamma

if in the window of a man's house a falcon makes an eagle leave its nest CT 39 23:10 (SB Alu), cf. šumma surdû ana ekal šarri īrubma ina ap-te(copy: -BA) usi ibid. 29:29; šumma SA.A ana ap-ti bīt amē: li šinātišu ištin ⟨∥⟩ itbuk if a cat urinates upon the window of a man's house CT 39 48:10, cf. (with sadriš uš-ta-nar) ibid. 12, cf. also ana ap-ti (var. ina AB) bīt amēli \acute{u} - $\acute{s}i$ -ir ibid. 11, var. from CT 39 50 K.957 r. 6, and passim in Alu; if red katarru-lichen ina ap-ti ittabši appears in a window CT 40 17:59; šumma sēru ištu ap-ti imqut if a snake drops out of a window KAR 389c (p. 353) ii 20, and passim in this text (both SB Alu), cf. MUŠ-ri a-ap-ti(var. adds -im) snake in the window Sumer 13 93:7, var. from ibid. 95A:4 (OB inc.); tarbașa ūra rugbêti ab.meš tulappat sprinkle the yard, the roof, the upper stories, (and) the windows AAA 22 58 r. i 52; you place apotropaic dog figurines ina libbi AB. MEŠ in the windows 4R 58 ii 18 and 22 and dupls., cf. AB.MEŠ imitti u šumēli ibid. 14 (Lamaštu); mahar ap-ti zì.dub.dub.bu šub.šub (see zidubdubbû) AMT 83,2 ii 5; kīma nalši ša kakkabī kīma zaqīqi ša a-pa-a-ti (do not slip into the house) like the dew from the stars, like the breeze through the windows 4R 58 i 18, dupl. PBS 1/2 113:53 (Lamaštu); uncert.: si-ir ba-ri(!)-rat ap-ti AMT 27,6:9; in broken context: ap-te ugammar KAV 144:4 (Ass. Code Tablet H).

b) in OB leg.: see ištu ūri pī apti, ištu *ūri ana pani apti* Ai. III, in lex. section; ša 10 šiqil kaspim ša tušābalam še'am damgam ta-ak-lam ina bītim ina pī a-ap-tim i-«na»ma-da-du-ni-ik-kum for the ten shekels of silver which you send me, they will measure out to you good, reliable barley in the house at the window TCL 18 127:11 (OB let.); he will pay x gur of barley ina giš. Bán Šamaš ina KA a-ap-tim (measured) according to the sūtu-measure of Samaš at the window opening PBS 8/2 262:10, cf. BE 6/2 72:11, also Waterman Bus. Doc. 12 r. 1, wr. ina pí a-ap-tim ibid. 58 r. 2, ana pí-i a-ap-tim ibid. 77:10, CT 6 48b:13, and passim (all nadītu texts from Sippar, see Rivkah Harris, Studies Oppenheim p. 130f.).

aptu apu A

- c) the window where a goddess looks out: hamuštum ša Tašmētim ša ba-áb a-áp-tim Assur Photo No. 4062:6, see J. Lewy, HUCA 1754 ina ap-ti bīti ittašab tēlītu [Ištar] at the window of the house sits wise Ištar AfO 14 146:112 (bīt mēsiri); māmīt Kilīli ša a-ba-a-ti (var. a-ba-ti) oath of the goddess Kilili (looking out) the windows Surpu III 78, cf. $^{[d]}Ab.ba.\check{s}\check{u}.\check{s}\check{u} = {}^{d}Ki-li-li$ Lu Excerpt II 178, also Igituh App. A i 38, cited barīrītu lex. Kilīli šarratu [a]-pa-a-ti Kilīli mušīrtu ša a-pa-ti Craig ABRT 1 57:32, also atti Kilīli ša a-pa-ta $\langle \hat{u} \rangle$ [\hat{u}]-šar-ru KAR 42:32, dAb.ba.šú.šú ... lem-niš ap-ti-iš ú-šìr Rm. 2,164+ 79-7-8,56 ii 18 (courtesy W. G. Lambert).
- d) types of windows: ab.ta nam.mu. un.da.ku₄.ku₄.dè : [ina ap-ti la t]errubšu do not enter to him through the window ASKT p. 92-93:21, followed by ab.ti.ta: [ina a]p-ti se-li, ab.ti.bar.ra.ta: ina ap-ti $se-liah\hat{e}$, ab. šu. gur. ta: $ina\ ap-ti\ kar-ra-a-ti$, ab.sag.gá.ta : ina [ap-ti] muh-hi, ab.lá. a.ta : ina ap-ti mu-šir-ti, ab.giš.nu.ta : ina ap-ti bir-ri, ab.urugal.[ta]: [ina ap]-ti qab-rim, ab.zi(!).pa(!).an.pa(!).an.ta: [ina ap]-ti nap-pa-ši ibid. 22-29, restored from ibid. p. 102:14-18 (Sum.), see Zimmern, ZA 28 79 n. 1, CT 44 32 ii and from AfO 12 241:3-7 (Akk. only), with explanations (to apti ṣēli) aptu ša bīt ramāki window of the bathroom, (to apti sēli ahê) ap-tu ša tarbaşi window of the yard, (to apti karrāti) ap-tu ţu-pu-su second(?) window, (to apti mušīrti) ap-ti muḥhi AfO 12 241:4-10, and cf. ab, ab.a.tùm, ab.làl, ab.lá, [a]b.šu.gur, ab.ti, [a]b. SAL Proto-Lu 835-41; see also apti sēli, apti mušīrti, apti muhhi CT 17 35:69ff., in lex. section; ina ap-ti ṣēli tušeššabši you seat her (the figurine of Lamaštu) at the side KUB 37 66:5'; 7 dDUMU.MEŠ.ZI siparri ina igi ab.meš ùr KAV 42 i 18, see Frankena Tākultu 123.
- e) other openings: for ab.làl (also = takkapu), ab.lá, referring to the niches where doves nest, see CT 169 i 32f., CT 17 22:139f., SBH p. 102:23f., in lex. section; for apti ūri opening under(?) the roof, apti qabri

- opening of a tomb, apti nappā $\dot{s}i$ ventilation hole, see usage d; $\dot{s}umma$ ina $b\bar{a}b$ tin $\bar{u}ri$ a-pa-a-ti (var. a-pa-ti) [DU₈].MEŠ if holes open in the door of an oven BRM 4 21:25 (Alu), restoration and var. from KAR 394 ii 7 (Alu catalog).
- f) parts of the window: see bardû, birru, see also nalbattu apti, kiskir apti Hh. VII A, in lex. section; for dannat apti, see dannatu mng.7; anaú-pa a-ap-tim tisbati x x take your place at the of the window JCS 15 8 iii 18 (OB lit.); ši-ib-šú-tú ša ap-tú ša bīt ili [...] the vault(?) of the window of the temple [...] Iraq 4 189:19 (NA let.).
- 2. opening of the ear: see ap-ti uz-ni Nabnitu Fragm. 9:13, in lex. section.

Ad mng. 1b: Landsberger, MSL 1 253 f. Ad mng. 1c: Zimmern, "Die babylonische Göttin im Fenster," OLZ 1928 1ff.

apu A (abu) s.; reed thicket, canebrake; OB, Mari, MA, SB; wr. syll. and GIŠ.GI; cf. apiš, hashūr-api, šah api.

mu.[g]i = giš.[gi] = [a-pu] Emesal Voc. II 162; giš.nim hi-eš-ni-im (pronunciation) = \$i-pá-a-tum, giš.íd.túl.lá hi-eš-tu-ul-la (pronunciation) = ù i-si a-pu-ni (see \$ippatu C) MDP 18 53:1ff. (lex. text from Elam); gi.šú.a, gi.bal, gi.kud.da, gi.giš.gi, gi.dù.a = a-pu Hh. VIII 105ff., in MSL 9 175.

giš.gi.a gi.úr: a-pa u kupê BIN 2 22:15f., see AAA 22 76; ú.šim.edin.na ba.dù [kur. ku]r.ra ambar giš.gi.na.nam: urqīt ṣērim ibtani mātātum appari a-pu-um-ma (see apparu lex. section) CT 13 35ff.:27 (pl. 37), cf. giš.gi barim (PA.KAŠ₄) bí.[in.gar]: a-pa nābala iškun he made the reed marsh into dry land ibid. 32 (Creation story); giš.gi [...] šám gi.bi: itbal-mi a-pu šīm qanīšu did the canebrake take the price of its reed? (parallel: the meadow, the price of its grass) Lambert BWL 242 iii 3; mu.gi da.ma.al izi mu.da.an.šub : ana a-pi rap-šú išātu ittandi fire was set to the vast canebrake BRM 4 9:21; mu.gi.a šà.[ga].bi(!): ša qé-er-bi ša a-pi-im Kramer SLTN 35 i 10, see Kramer, PAPS 107/6 p. 497; mu.gi₄.a: a-pu (in broken context) SBH p. 34 No. 16:1f.

za-ar-kup-pu (var. sa-ar-ku-pu) = a-pu (between apparu and gūru) Malku II 77; \circ iš-bab-tú tam-šil : \circ Giš-hašhur a-bi Uruanna I 124, for other refs., see hašhur-api; \circ šá-mi Giš-Gi : pu-ug-la-nu Uruanna II 327.

a) in gen.: ištu še'em igammaru urbatam u a-pa-a-am ša a-aḥ in Pu-ra-tim [i-x]-la-ku apu A apu A

after finishing the barley, they will [cut(?)] the rushes and reed thicket on the bank of the Euphrates ARM 2 99:12; alpī ina a-pi-iim ušellûnikkum anaddikkum I will have the cattle brought up from the reed marsh and give them to you ABIM 9:23; ištu a-pi *īlamma* she (Lamaštu) came up from the reed thicket RA 18 166:15 (SB Lamaštu); ana šūzub napištišu (nu) īrubu gereb GIŠ.GI save their lives they retreated into the marsh region Bauer Asb. 274:10; Anzû called to the arrow qanûmma ša tal-li-ka-a tūra a-pu-uk-ka you, arrow, which came against me, return to your reed marsh RA 46 34:25, also ibid. 36:41, 32:11, STT 19:63 (SB Epic of Zu); qīšāte magal išmuha giš.gi.meš susê uštēlipu forests were growing luxuriantly, reed thickets and marshes grew vigorously Streck Asb. 212 r. 3; ÍD.MEŠ TUR.MEŠ a-pu (var. [GI]Š.GI) qīšu iku palgu quppu kappu namkaru šiqīnu (may) the small canals, reed thicket (and) forest, dike (and) canal, source (and) river bank, reservoir (and) irrigation canal (absolve the sin) JNES 15 134:63 (lipšur-litanies); māmīt GIŠ.GI (var. [a]-pi) GIŠ.TIR GI $has\bar{a}bu$ oath by canebrake, forest, or the breaking of reeds Surpu VIII 50, var. from UET 6 408:34, cf. māmīt gi ina giš.gi hasābu Laessøe Bit Rimki 58:85; GURUN GI GIŠ.GI GIŠ.TIR GIŠ.SAR A.ŠÀ A.GÀR (Adad will beat down) fruit, reeds, reed thicket, woods, orchards, fields, CT 30 24 Rm. 2,106:12 (SB ext.); šumma giš.gi igi.igi-mar if (the patient fancies that) he sees a reed thicket (between GIŠ.TIR forest and kirû orchard) Labat TDP 196:77; šumma gi mi ina giš.gi ittanmar if a black reed is seen in a reed thicket CT 39 22:18; šumma GI A.DIR GIŠ.GI U GIŠ.TIR záh.meš if a reed is, reed marsh and wood will be destroyed CT 39 9:10 (both SB Alu), cf. Ú.GIŠ.GI (i.e., šammi api): A.DAR: GIŠ.GI.MEŠ GIŠ.TIR.MEŠ ihalliqu Köcher BAM cf. also ú.giš.gi : A.DAR : SU.KÚ 1 iv 25. MÁŠ.ANŠE [...] ibid. iii 51.

b) referring to marsh fires: išāt a-pi-im ša dannatam ipēṣu īkulu giṣṣiš i-wu-ú ri-ti ša-a-ri (for translat. see giṣṣu Amng. la) JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 8 v 25 (OB hymn); kīma išātim ezzetim ša a-pi-im nišīšu liqme may he (Nergal) burn his people like a raging fire in the reeds CH xliv 32; ezzu Girra mušharmit a-pi(var. raging Girra who destroys the reed marsh Maqlu II 140; a-pu u qīša ušahrarma kî dGIŠ.BAR aqa[mmu] I will devastate canebrake(s) and wood(s), burning them like the fire god Gössmann Era p. 21 II 27, coll. Frankena, BiOr 15 13, cf. a-pi u qīšu ušahribma kî dgiš. BAR iqmi Gössmann Era IV 149, also ibid. p. 25 III 61, ina a-pi dGirrāku ibid. I 113, note also a-pu (var. giš.gi) ša nīriba la išû ligam[mi išātu] ibid. I 72, see Falkenstein, ZA 53 203; [am]-mi-[ni] ana ki-rim a-pi ugguli tazarru $nabl\bar{\imath}$ why do you spread flames to the of the reed thicket? Lambert BWL 194 r. 15 (MA fable).

- c) uses: ibni giš.gi u giš.tir ana šipir nabnīti[šunu] he (Ea) created reed marsh and wooded plot for the construction of their building Weissbach Misc. pl. 12:28 (= Sumer 11/2 pl. 10 No. 7); a-pi ku-pi-[e ša] qereb Kaldi akšitma I cut down the canebrakes and reed marshes in Chaldea (to use the reeds for constructions) OIP 2 95:72 (Senn.); I set limestone blocks in bitumen GI.MEŠ a-pi u ku-pe-e ušatriṣa elišun and spread reeds from canebrakes and reed marshes over them OIP 2 105 v 90 (Senn.).
- GIŠ.TIR.MEŠ- δu d) in comparisons: rabbâti ša kīma a-pi edlūti hitlupu issūšin akkis I cut down his great forests, whose trees were as interlocked as inaccessible reed thickets TCL 3 266 (Sar.); $k\bar{\imath}ma$ qa-ni-ea-pi dagal-tú kib-ru Arahti ušashirma I surrounded the banks of the Arahtu canal (with mighty cedars) as (with) reeds of a vast canebrake VAB 4 174 ix 43 (Nbk.); ebūr: šunu ma'du ša ki GI(!) a-pi nība la išû their abundant crop, which cannot be measured any more than reeds in a canebrake can be counted TCL 3 228 + KAH 2 141 (Sar.), see AfO 12 144 n. 1; $m\bar{a}r\bar{u}$ $B\bar{a}bili$ ša $k\bar{\imath}ma$ GI (var. qa-ni-e) a-pi pāqida la išû napharšunu elika iptahru the Babylonians, who, just as reeds of a reed thicket, have no caretaker, all gathered against you Gössmann Era IV 6; ša ... malkī nākirišu kīma GI a-bi uhassisu who broke the kings hostile to him like reeds of

apu B

the canebrake AKA 262 i 23 (Asn.), cf. $malk\bar{\imath}$ la $kans\bar{\imath}tisu$ $k\bar{\imath}ma$ GI a-pi uhassisma Borger Esarh. 97:32.

For PÉŠ.HUL.GIŠ.GI, see $hul\hat{u}$; see also $\check{s}ah$ api.

For BIN 4 124:11 and 13 (city Apum), see Bilgiç, AfO 15 32; in TC 3 (=TCL 19) 3:15, a-bama is possibly a form of $b\hat{a}$ 'u.

apu B s.; hole, opening in the ground; NA.* a-pu ihappiu ì.meš lal.meš ina libbi a-pi itabbuku they dig a hole, pour oil and honey into the hole ZA 45 44:38f., restored from KAR 146 r.(!) i 13 (rit.); illak ina libbi a-pi ÚŠ.MEŠ ušamhar làl.meš ì.meš ina libbi a-pi itabbak he will go and collect the blood in the hole, pour honey and oil into the hole KAR 146 r.(!)i 12f., see Or. NS 21 144:9, cf. dLisikūtu ušākal inašši ina libbi a-pi ikarrar làl.meš ì.meš kaš.meš geštin.meš ina muhhi itabbak LÚ.NAR a-pu umalla šarru šēpšu ana muhhi a-pi išakkan [...] inaššią (the king) presents food to the spirits of the dead, (the singer) removes (the meal from the table), places it in the hole, he pours honey, oil, beer, and wine over it, the singer fills the hole, the king puts his foot over the hole, kisses [the ground?] ibid. r.(!) ii 28f.

Vieyra, RA 51 100f.; Hoffner, JBL 86 385 ff.

apu C s.; (mng. uncert.); MB, SB.

qurû ša ... ina Kuš a-pi sabtu ina MN naksu firewood(?) bundled with leather thongs, cut in Abu ZA 36 182:11 (chem.); obscure: (sale of) $1 \times x \times x \times i$ -ir-pi a-pi Peiser Urkunden 111:1 (MB).

It is uncertain whether the two cited references represent the same word. Note also the name of a form of medication api giš.kur to be read as two words or as one word, such as a-pi-is-sat, or the like, in 1[2(?) $\dot{\psi}$].HI.A $\dot{s}\dot{a}$ a-bi-GIŠ.KUR Köcher BAM 124 iii 40, naphar 18 a-pi-GIŠ.KUR latku ibid. 177:7, and ap(-)GIŠ.KUR Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 vi 22.

apu šarrāni see ab šarrāni.

apû ($ab\hat{u}$) adj.; dim(?) (said only of the eyes); SB; cf. $ap\hat{u}$ B v.

 IGI^{II} a-pa-tu IGI^{II} a- δa -tu O cloudy(?) eyes, dimmed(?) eyes (for context see $e\delta \hat{u}$ v.

mng. 2) AMT 10,1 r. iii 9, also, wr. IGI^{II} a-ba-tu IGI^{II} a-ša-[tu] AMT 9,1:42, cf. $[IGI^{II}$ a]-pa- $tú <math>IGI^{II}$ a-ša-tú AMT 10,1 ii 51, cf. also $[\bar{n}\bar{n}]$ a-pa- $tú <math>\bar{n}\bar{n}$ a-ša-tú AMT 11,1:33; libella IGI^{II} a-ba-ti AMT 10,1 r. iii 21, see Landsberger and Jacobsen, JNES 14 16; INIM.INIM.MA IGI^{II} a-pa-ti IGI.MEŠ $[\dots]$ AMT 12,9:6.

For apâtu "numerous," a synonym for "people," see apâtu adj.

apû s.; (a type of thorn plant); SB.*

 $a\text{-}p\acute{u}/\!\!/ba\text{-}\acute{u}$ (var. a-mu-u, see $am\acute{u}$ E) = $a\text{-}\check{s}\acute{a}\text{-}gu$ Malku II 141.

For Fauna 42 (= MSL 8/2 64:262, Uruanna), see $abb\hat{u}$.

apû A $(wap\hat{u})$ v.; 1. to become visible, $upp\hat{u}$ to acquire property, appear, 2. 3. $\delta \bar{a} p \hat{u}$ to hand over (causative to mng. 2), 4. $\delta \bar{u}p\hat{u}$ to proclaim the fame or greatness (of a god or king), to announce a decree or decision, to promulgate, proclaim, 5. šūpû to bring forth, make manifest, to make appear, **6.** $\check{s}ut\bar{a}p\hat{u}$ ($\check{s}ut\bar{e}p\hat{u}$) to become visible, to shine forth, 7. šutāpû (šutēpû) to become famous, to be proclaimed, to come into existence (passive to mngs. 4 and 5); from OA, OB on; I $\bar{\imath}pi-*ippi$, II, III (uš $\bar{\imath}pi$ III/2, III/3; ef. šūpiš, šūpû, CH iv 62), šutā pû.

è = up-pu-u Nabnitu IV 14; [e] d_{0} + d_{0} = d_{0} + d_{0} - d_{0} + d_{0} - d_{0} - d_{0} + d_{0}

[e] [UD.DU] = $[\check{s}u - pu] - u$ A III/3:150, cf. e UD.DU = $\check{s}u - pu - u$ Diri I 154; [pa-a] PA = $\check{s}a$ [PA.U]D.D[U $\check{s}u - pu - u$] A I/7:12; pa.è = $\check{s}u - pu - u$ Imgidda to Erimhuš A 7'; [pa].è = $\check{s}u - pu - u$ Erimhuš I 279.

[da-al-la] [MAŠ.GÚ.QAR] = [$\check{s}u$]-pu- \acute{u} -um N 4929 ii 2 (Proto-Ea); da-al-la MAŠ.GÚ.QAR = $\check{s}u$ -pu-u A VIII/1:88; da-al-la MAŠ.GÚ.QAR = $\check{s}u$ -pu- \acute{u} S^b II 371, also A I/6:132; MAŠ.IDIGNA(MAŠ.GÚ.QAR) = $\check{s}u$ - $\check{p}u$ -um Proto-Diri 494.

te-e TE = šu-pu-u A VIII/1:187, also Ea VIII 73; te = šu-pu-[ú] Izi E 94; i.ri = šu-pu-[ú] Izi V 70. [...] lu níg.erím.ak.ak.meš gi.ba sag. [x].gi.ir.šè gub.ba.aš: gimir targīgī ūma da'ma ša la a-pi-i Šamaš [...] KAR 128:31

(prayer of Tn. 1).

la.ba.ra.è.da.mu: la up-pu-u (in broken context) RA 33 104:17f.; $u\check{s}_{x}(\kappa_{A\times}\,BAD)$ meri $_{x}(g\grave{l}R)$. mà mu.lu.ra nu.è.dè: imat $zuqaq\bar{\imath}pu$ $\check{s}a$ $aw\bar{\imath}li$ la up-pu-u (var. i-pa- $[\dots]$) (see $zuqaq\bar{\imath}pu$ lex. section) SBH p. 13:20f.

ki.bi.a nam.nin.zu ḫé.en.ga.è un.gal. Nibru^{ki} mu.sa₄.a.zu ḥé.em : *ašariš bēlūtka lu* apû A

šu-pa-a-tu. Šarrat-Nippuru ana šumeki lu nabâtu may your majesty be manifest in that place, let your name be Lady-of-Nippur RA 12 75:43f., cf. [pa è.a] Nibruki.kex(KID) [hé.p]àd: ša ina Nippuri šu-pat (var. šu-ba-at) [lu tamâta] exorcised by (Bau) who is glorious in Nippur LKA 77 v 7, var. from RA 17 152 K.7606 ii 3; nam.mah. e.ne pa.è ak.me.en : narbâšunu ú-šá-pa(!)-ma I will proclaim their greatness KAR 31:27f., cf. nam.mah nam.kala.ga.ni a.ga u4.da.šè pa bí.in.è: narbī dunnišu ana ahriāt ūmī ú-še-pi LIH 60 iv 4 (Hammurapi); me u4.ul.lí.a.šè pa.è.a. ke_x: parṣīšu ana ūm (var. ūmē) ṣâti ana šu-pi-i to make his divine powers manifest for all time Angim IV 42; é.babbar.ra ki.tuš nam.lugal.la. zu.šè nam.mah.zu pa è.ni.íb: ana Ebabbara šubat bēlūtika ṣīrūtka šu-ú-pi make your (Šamaš') might famous for Ebabbar, the abode of your majesty Abel-Winckler p. 59:9f.; suh.kešsū-ki-iš mah.a ám.tag.ga na.ám.dimmer.ra ginx(GIM) ba.ni.in.è : BEti-iq-iq-ni şīrūti sudur ilūti kīma ūmu uš-te-pi-ši with superb ornaments, adornment of divinity, he made her (Ištar) as resplendent as sunlight RA 11 146:42; umuš dNin. hur.sag.gá.kex máš.gi.ra tu.dug.ga pa.è bí.in.ak : ina tēm dBe-lit-ì-lí urīsa salmu ina šipti ú-šá-pi-ma upon the advice of DN I have produced a black kid BIN 2 22:200f., restored from CT 16 38 iv 7f.; an.úr.ta nam.ta.è: šu-pa-ta-ma iš(?)-tu ki-[...] KAR 73 r. 3f.

gidim dalla(MAŠ.GÚ.QAR) edin.na: eţemmu ša ina ṣēri šu-pu(var.-pú)-u ghost who appeared in the open country CT 16 32:156f., cf. ūmu damqu ša ina Kullabi šu-pu-u KAR 298:7, also CT 16 36:2; ud.sakar_x(SAR) kù.ge.eš dalla: askaru elliš šu-pu-(u) crescent, brightly visible 4R 25 iii 50f.; aga.zi.dè dalla mu.ra.ni.in.[è] (var. mu. ne.ne): [a-g]a-am ki-na-am [ú]-še-pi-ku-um TCL 16 88:2, var. and Akk. from UET 6 84 i 9 and 13.

An pa è gú.si.a kur.kur.ra.kex: Anu ušta-pu-ú ina naphar mātāti 4R 25 iii 44f., cf. Anu uš-ta-pa-a ina naphar mātāti RAcc. 120:17; šà.an.na igi.bar.ra.ta.è: qereb šamê u erşeti $k\bar{\imath}ni\check{s}$ $u\check{s}$ -ta-pu(text -mu)- \acute{u} in the midst of the sky and the earth (sun and moon) became visible in a regular rhythm STC 2 pl. 49:7 and 14 (bil. introduction to Enuma Anu Enlil), cf. ACh Sin 1:4 and 8; gi_6 . bi[...] bi.ib. eiler ethat night not become illuminated(?) OECT 6 pl. 15 r. 12f.; inim.dEn.ki.ke_x pa hé.è.a.ke_x: amat Ea liš-te-pi let the word of Ea become manifest CT 17 21:92f., cf. inim dEn.ki.kex pa.è hé.[x] (var. pa hé.è.a): amat Ea liš-te-pi ibid. 26:80f.; nam.lugal.mu zà.an.ki.kex pa.è hé.mi.in. ak (var. [pa] hé.è.a.šè) : šarrūtī ana pat šamê u erșeti liš-te-pi let my reign be manifest (or: proclaimed) to the limits of heaven and underworld Angim IV 16.

 $E_X(DU_6+DU)$ // \S{u} -pu-u STC 2 pl. 52 ii 6 (comm. on En. el. VII 126).

šu-pu-u = qa-bu-u Malku IV 108; ba-qa-šu(var. -šum), šu-pu-ú = ra-bu-ú Malku I 14f., var. from Explicit Malku I 40 and An VIII 36.

- 1. to become visible, appear: when the seventh day came, I sent forth and set free a dove, the dove went forth, but came back manzazu ul i-pa-áš-šum(var. -šim)-ma issaḥra no resting place had appeared for it, so it turned back Gilg. XI 148; see also ša la a-pi-i Šamaš without the sun's being visible KAR 128, in lex. section.
- 2. $upp\hat{u}$ to acquire property (MA, only stative attested): ana PN iddinma ú-šap-pí A.ŠÀ up-pu lagi tuāru u dabābu laššu he sold (the field) to PN and handed (it) over(?), it is acquired and taken (into possession), there will be no retraction or lawsuit KAJ 154:12, cf. i-di-ma \acute{u} - $\check{s}\acute{a}$ -pi \acute{u} -pu lagi KAJ 169:13; PN and PN₂ sold (the slave girls) ú-šap-pí-ú up-pu-a la-qí-a and handed (them) over(?), they are acquired and taken (into possession) KAJ 170:13; PN sold his wife to PN₂ up-pu-at la-qí-at she is acquired and taken over AfO 20 123:8, cf. KAJ 160:17, also $up-pu-a-\lceil a\rceil t$ la-qì-a-at VDI 1962/2 72:18; šumma ana 6 urhī annaka la ihiat eqelšu up-pu laqi if he does not repay the tin within six months, his field (held as pledge) will be forfeited KAJ 14:14, cf. edannu ettiqma eqelšunu up-pu laqi (if) the time (for repayment) passes, their field will be forfeited KAJ 12:14, and passim in MA.
- 3. $\delta ap\hat{u}$ to hand over (causative to mng. 2): for \hat{u} - δap - $p\hat{i}$, \hat{u} - δa - $p\hat{i}$, etc., beside uppu KAJ 154:12, etc., and passim in MA, see mng. 2.
- 4. $\dot{s}\bar{u}p\hat{u}$ to proclaim the fame or greatness (of a god or king), to announce a decree or decision, to promulgate, proclaim — a) to proclaim the fame or greatness (of a god or king): narbīki lu-šá-pi dalīlīki ludlul āmirāa narbīki li-šá-pu-ú I will proclaim your greatness, praise your fame, those who see me will (also) proclaim your greatness BMS 30:15ff., see Ebeling Handerhebung 120; narbīka lu-šá-pí dalīlīka ludlul KAR 25 ii 24, see Ebeling Handerhebung 14, also AMT 72,1:24, and passim in this phrase; narbīka luqbi (var. lušá-pi) dalīlīka ludlul BMS 27:24, var. from

apû A apû A

PBS 1/2 119 r. 7, see Ebeling Handerhebung 114; narbī Ṣarpānītu ... ú-šá-pa mār mumme the scholar praises the greatness of DN Craig ABRT 1 31:23; būl ṣēri nammaššê šu-up-pa-a $narb[\bar{e}\bar{s}a]$ animals of the plain, wild animals, extol her (Nisaba's) greatness! Lambert BWL 172:16 (SB fable), cf. [...] $dadm\bar{u}$ $li\check{s}$ -te-ba-a narbīka ZA 4 241 K.2361+ r. iv 36 and 38 (SB lit.); alkatuš lu šu-pa-a-tu (vars. šu-pa- a_{A}), šu-pa-a) epšetuš lu mašlat let his (Marduk's) ways be proclaimed, his deeds be likewise En. el. VI 122; zikir RN abim wālidija in kibrātim lu u-še-[pí] I proclaimed the fame of my father, Sin-muballit, all over the world LIH 95:62 (Hammurapi); [a]na ṣalmāt qaqqadi mal bašû lu-šá-pí ziki[rki] I will proclaim vour name (Gula) to all people 17:5, see Ebeling, Or. NS 23 346, cf. [...] ú-ša-pa segra CT 34 42 i 6 (Synchron. Hist.), cf. also ligbû tanīdku lušarbû bēlūtku lidbubu qurdīku li-ša-pu-u zikrīku RAcc. 135:266; tanitti Aššur lu-šá-pa-a let me proclaim the praise of Aššur Borger Esarh. 103:17, cf. mu-šá-pu-u tanittaka ana nišē rapšāti who proclaims your praise to all people KAR 105:16; ša Aššur u Šamaš qurdīšunu ú-šá-pa ana șâte 3R 7 i 49 (Shalm. III), ef. nišē ālija li-še-pa-a $qurd\bar{\imath}ka$ 4R 59 No. 2 r. 28; \acute{u} -š \acute{a} -pa-a $dann\bar{u}sun$ Streck Asb. 84 x 32, cf. δu -pi- $i\delta$ dunnīša in order to proclaim her might RA 15 176 ii 13 and 17 (OB Agušaja).

b) to announce a decree or decision, to promulgate, proclaim: *inum Marduk* ... ú-ša-pu-ú malku ana epēš ēnūtim when Marduk proclaimed that the king should exercise rule RA 11 110:2 (Nbn.); Nusku suk= kallu na'du mu-šá-pu-u en-u-ti the praiseworthy vizier, Nusku, who proclaims my rule Streck Asb. 78 ix 86; $\bar{\imath}nu$... $dNam-ra-\dot{\imath}i-it$ ú-ša-pi purussāšu kīnu ana RN when DN announced his reliable decision for Nabonidus YOS 1 45 i 3 (Nbn.), cf. šarrum ša ina Ninua ... ú-šu-pí-ù me-e dinnin the king who proclaimed the rites of Ištar in Nineveh (in the temple) CH iv 62, cf. paraș šarrūti šuluh bēlūti ina libbiša ú-ša-pa-am VAB 4 94 iii 41 (Nbk.); mīšaram ina mātim ana šu-pí-i-im to proclaim justice in the land CH i 34, cf. mu-še-pí kīnātim CH iv 53; [suk]kallu ṣīru

mu-šá-pu-ú damgāti ša purussūšu [la uttak: ka]ru great vizier who proclaims good things, whose decrees cannot be changed Craig ABRT ina É È.UMUŠ.A dNIN.È.UMUŠ.A 1 35:12; mu-ša-ba-at tè-me in the temple È.UMUŠ.A she (Bau) is DN, who proclaims the news KAR 109:16; šu-pi-i Šamaš bēl dīnim Adad bēl ikribī make apparent (the answer to the extispicy), O Šamaš, lord of the oracular pronouncement, Adad, lord of the extispicy performed with benedictions (over the lamb) RA 38 86:21 (OB ext. prayer); note $Sin \ldots \delta a$ te(text še)-re-sú ina ilī šu-pa(var. adds -a)-at Sin, whose oracular decision is proclaimed among the gods CH xliii 44; [ša ș]ēni u $z\bar{a}m\hat{a}n\hat{e}\ tu$ -šá- $pi\ d\bar{\imath}n\check{s}u[n]\ \ {
m you}\ (\check{S}ama\check{s})$ proclaim the judgment on criminal and lawbreaker Lambert BWL 128:58.

- 5. $\delta \bar{u} p \hat{u}$ to bring forth, make manifest, to make appear - a) to bring forth, make manifest (referring to the creation of gods, heavenly bodies, mankind): Nannaru (var. [ka]kkabšu) uš-te-pa-a mūša iqtīpa he made the moon (variant: his star) appear, assigning (it) the night En. el. V 12, cf. Nībiru kakkabšu ša ina šam \hat{e} ú-ša-pu-ú En. el. VII 126, (Nergal) šu-pa(var. adds -a)-ta ina šamê ellūti BMS 27:5, see Ebeling Handerhebung 112; for other refs. in the stative, see šūpû adj.; when the gods ú-šá-pu-ú [šikn]at napišti brought forth the living beings CT 13 34:3; enūma $il\bar{u} la \dot{s}u$ -pu- $u(var.-\dot{u}) man\bar{a}ma$ when none of the gods had yet been created (lit.: appeared) En. el. I 7.
- b) to make appear (buildings, cities): Esagila aznunma šaššiš ú-ša-pa-a šarūrūšu I adorned Esagila and made its splendor as outstanding as the sun VAB 4 86 i 29, cf. Esagila u Ezida kīma šarūrū šamšu ú-še-pí VAB 4 134 vii 6, also Esagila ú-ša-pi-ma ūmiš unammir I made Esagila outstanding and made it bright like daylight VAB 4 80 i 19; ešrēti ilī rabūti ēma bibil libbišunu ú-še-e-pí namriš I made the sanctuaries of the major gods resplendent according to their wishes VAB 4 142 i 22; Bābili ana tabrūti ú-še-e-pí I made Babylon attractive to look at VAB 4 86 ii 11, but cf. É šūti ana tabrūti ú-še-pi-iš-ma

apû A apû B

VAB 4 138 ix 30 (all Nbk.); $\bar{a}la$ [...] $u\check{s}$ -ta-pi $\bar{i}tepu\check{s}$ [...] he made that city (Harran) resplendent, he built [...] BHT pl. 7 ii 28 (Nbn. Verse Account).

c) other occs.: erâm iqbiam ula ú-šé-pí-am he promised me the copper, but would not let me see (it) KT Hahn 14:6, cf. kaspum la $\check{s}\acute{e}$ -pu-am ibid. 39 (OA let.); $Nar\tilde{a}m$ -Sin . . . mu-ša-pi Ištar u Annunītum RA 16 161:5 (OB lit.); [īdi]ršumma Anšar šarru šulma ú-šá-pi-šu King Anšar embraced him, pronounced a greeting to him En. el. V 79; palē nu[h]ši šanāti ķegalli ina qereb mātija ú-še-e-pi VAB 4 172 B viii 37 (Nbk.); ēma ITI liš-tap-pa-a idāti dumqija may he (Sin) at (every) new moon let propitious signs appear for me YOS 1 45 ii 39 (Nbn.); māmīt bukannu ina puhri šu-pu-ú (var. hepû) the oath by showing (variant: breaking) a pestle in the assembly Šurpu III 36, cf. māmīt kakka ina puḥri šupu-u ibid. 71, perhaps to be read $\delta ub\bar{u}u$, see $b\hat{a}$ 'u; $dip\bar{a}ru$ namru ša ina šu-pi-šú ú- $[\ldots]$ ubbabu aršūti bright torch (Marduk), at whose appearance they [...], they cleanse the soiled ones Craig ABRT 1 30:34; su.bi nu.è.dè im.ma.an.uš : ša ina zumur la šu-pu-u irteddīšu (a demon) who is not visible in body (i.e., an invisible demon) has pursued him CT 16 16 vi 5f.; ul ú-šá-pi āšipu šikin mursija the exorcist has not been able to tell the nature of my illness Lambert BWL 44:110 (Ludlul II), cf. ina maššakki šā'ilu ul ú-šá-pi (var. i-šá-pi) $d\bar{\imath}n\bar{\imath}$ the dreaminterpreter, with his incense-offering(?), cannot clear up my case ibid. 38:7.

6. šutāpû (šutēpû) to become visible, to shine forth—a) said of the planets: šumma ... Sin adirma adi Šamaš ul-ta-pa-a akim ... ša Sin ina mūši adirma Šamaš ul-ta-pa-am-ma it x x šu if the moon is eclipsed and is hazy(?) until the sun appears, (this means) that the moon is eclipsed at night and when the sun appears ACh Supp. 2 Sin 23a: 42 and 44, cf. GIM Šamaš ul-ta-pa-a akim ibid. 28:7; Jupiter ašar Šamaš uš(var. ul)-tap-pa-a izziz became stationary where the sun appears Borger Esarh. 17:37; TA qereb Ezida ina šāt mūši uš-ta-pa-a nannariš he (Nabû) shines

forth from Ezida at night like the moon SBH p. 145 ii 16; ēma ... Šamšu uš(var. iš)-tap-pa-a Gibil innaphu wherever the sun god shines forth,(and)the fire god flares up Lambert BWL 58:38 (Ludlul IV); see RAcc. 120:17, in lex. section; note šumma MUL.UR.MAH MUL. MEŠ-šú ul-tap-pu-ú Thompson Rep. 222:3, but šumma MUL.UR.MAH MUL.MEŠ-šú il(!)-tap-pu-ú ibid. 189:4.

- b) other occs.: Lahmu Lahamu uš-ta-puú(var. -u) šumi izzakru Lahmu and Lahamu came forth and were called by name En. el. I 10; mātīšina liš-te-pa-a (var. li-iš-te-pa-a₄) parakkīšina lītepša En. el. VI 118.
- 7. šutāpû (šutēpû) to become famous, to be proclaimed, to come into existence (passive to mngs. 4 and 5): see CT 17 21:92f., 26:80f., Angim IV, in lex. section; at the command of Šamaš mīšarī ina mātim li-ište-pí may my justice be promulgated in the land CH xl 88.

The MA passages from legal documents present difficulties, and it is not certain that they belong to this verb. *Ušappi* refers to an action of the seller in transferring property; the following statives *uppu laqi* refer to the object (field, slaves, etc.) as being taken into possession by the purchaser. See Koschaker NRUA 27ff., for comparison with the contractual terminology of later periods.

It is uncertain whether the elements \acute{u} -pi and mu- $b\acute{\iota}$ in OAkk. names, eited MAD 3 55f., belong to this verb.

Ad mng. 2: Koschaker NRUA 27ff.

apû B $(ab\hat{u})$ v.; to become dim(?), cloudy (said only of the eyes); SB; I ippi, III; cf. $ap\hat{u}$ adj., $ip\bar{v}tu$, $upp\hat{u}$, $upp\hat{u}tu$, $up\hat{u}$.

šumma amēlu īnāšu a-pa-a ašâ u dīmta šub.šub-a naṭāla muṭṭu if a man's eyes are cloudy(?), blurred, and they water, (and) he can hardly see Köcher BAM 159 iv 16'; NA.BI šipiršu TIL-ma īnāšu ip-pa-a when that man finishes his work, his eyes get cloudy(?) AMT 14,1:5, also Köcher BAM 22:1; ammīn tab-ba-a ammīn taššā why do you (eyes) get cloudy(?), why do you become blurred? AMT 10,1 iii 10.

apû aqāru

For \tilde{supu} MVAG 23/2 23:52 and ACh Supp. 15:23, see \tilde{sapu} v.

apû see $ep\hat{u}$ v. and $wab\bar{a}$ 'u.

apuhhu s.; (a term for fear); SB.*

a-pu-uḥ-ḥu anūnu ḥattu pirittu ṭardušumma — a., fear, panic, terror are let loose against him AfO 19 58:127.

Probably to be connected with puhpuhhu, q.v.

apusam (m)ikku see apsamikku.

apūtu s.; (a plant); plant list.*

[\circ . . .] : \circ *a-pú-tum* Köcher Pflanzenkunde 2 i 53 (Uruanna I 281).

In RA 18 62 vii 34 (Practical Vocabulary Elam) read [kuš].[e].sír x.

apūtu see abūtu B.

aqarhu s.; (a piece of jewelry); EA*; Hurrian word.

1 ŠU [a]-qar-hu GAL NA₄.ZA.GÌN KUR NA₄. NÍR KUR NA₄.KA KUR NA₄.NÍR.MUŠ.GÍR MURUB₄ NA₄.ZA.GÌN KUR GUŠKIN GAR ul-lu-ri-šu-[nu] NA₄ hi-li-ba NU GA[R] one pair(?) of large a. (of) genuine lapis lazuli, genuine hulālustone, genuine obsidian, mušgarru-stone, in the middle a genuine lapis lazuli set in gold, their-s are of hiliba-stone, not set EA 25 ii 13, cf. 3 šu a-qar-hu TUR.MEŠ three pairs(?) of small a.(-s) (similar description follows) ibid. 15 (list of gifts of Tušratta).

aqāru (waqāru) v.; 1. to become scarce, expensive, to become precious, valuable, 2. uqquru to make rare, to use up, (in the stative) to be precious, 3. šūquru to make rare, to value, hold in esteem, to give honor (to gods), 4. šēquru to make expensive; from OAkk. on; I īqir — iqqir, I/3, II, III, III/2, III/3 (šutuqquru TCL 3 315); wr. syll. and KAL; ef. aqqaru, aqru, šūquriš, šūquru, waqqurtu.

 $sig_5 = a \cdot q[a \cdot ru]$ Sa Voc. X 3'; [su-ud] suD = it-ku-lum, it-qu-r[u] CT 12 30 BM 38179:10 (text similar to Idu).

numun.bi ba.an.kal.kal.eš: ze-ri ú-taq-qi-ru they caused seed to be scarce CT 16 43:54f.; nam.guškin.šè ḫé.en.kal.ge (var. ḫé.en.kal.la.ge, older version: ḫé.[en].na.kal.le.en): kīma ḫurāṣi li-ša-qir-ku (var. li-šá-qi-ru-ka) may

(the expert) value you (šadānu-stone) as highly as gold Lugale XI 47; èm umun.e || kú.un.e ma.da an.du.du || ma.ma: ú-ku-la-a ú-šá-qir || bu-šá-a be-lum ú-šá-ad-di (the storm destroyed the crop of the country) it caused food to be scarce, variant: the lord let the possessions go to waste BA 5 618:23f.; [...] kal: [...] aq-rat u šuq-qu-rat (in broken context) KAR 100 i 2f.

[di]ngir.mu hu.mu.kal.la ti-hi-ir-mu hu-mu-k[al-la] (pronunciation) : ilī li-ša-qi-ra-ni MDP 18 52 (lex. text from Elam).

[in.kal] = [\acute{u}]-ša-q \acute{a} - \acute{a} - \acute{a} - \acute{a} -q \acute{a} - $\acute{a$

1. to become scarce, expensive, to become precious, valuable -a) to become scarce, expensive: aššu šamni ... ina mātija la a-qa-ri-im-ma šamaššammī kî Nisaba ina maḥīri šâmi in order that oil does not become expensive in my land, and that sesame may be bought at the price of barley (lit.: on the market like barley) Lyon Sar. 7:41; rubû ana purussê Šamši puhādu iq-qir-šú lambs for (asking) a decision from Šamaš (through extispicy) will be scarce for the prince (parallel immer niqê ibaţţilšu) Or. NS 27 142:9 (Epic of Irra III); Nisaba iq-qir inbu izenni barley will be expensive, the Fruit (i.e., the moon) will be angry CT 40 44 80-7-19,92+:23, dupl. CT 41 18 left edge (SB Alu), cf. še-im iq-qir Thompson Rep. 88:4, ACh Supp. 2 Ištar 62:12 and Šamaš 32:26; É.BI ŠE i-qir-šu barley will be scarce for this house KAR 382 r. 55, cf. NINDA i-qir- $\check{s}u$ ibid. 41, cf. also níg. $\check{s}u$ - $\check{s}\acute{u}$ izzibšu // iq-qir-šú KAR 389 i 14 (both SB Alu); šumma ina bīt amēli šikaru ì-qir CT 40 1:22, cf. A.GEŠTIN.NA i-qir-ra ibid. 24 (SB Alu); kî zunnu ina Akkadi i-te-qi-ru when rain was scarce in Babylonia Thompson Rep. 243 r. 5 (NB); lirgia li-ta-aq-ra let them (the gossipy women) go into hiding, let them be scarce JCS 15 9 iv 13 (OB lit.).

b) with ina pani, ina īni to become precious, valuable: give him some barley še'um šû ina īnīka la i-iq-qi-ir this barley should not have too much importance in your eyes Kraus AbB 1 96:14; napšātu ša 2 ṣābē... ina pa-ni bēlija la iq-qir the lives of the two men should not be (more) precious to my lord (than ours) BIN 1 49:29 (NB let.),

aqāru aqāru

cf. napištašu panuššu ul e(var. i)-gir-ma ihšuha mītūtu his life ceased to have value in his eyes, he wished for death Streck Asb. 60 also ša mītūtu iplaļu napšassun panuššun te-qir-u-ma those who feared death and who valued their lives (lit.: whose life became precious in their eyes) ibid. 36 iv 57; āl šarrūtišu panuššu la i-qir-ma his royal capital was of no value for him (he left his possessions and fled) TCL 3 84 (Sar.); $k\bar{\imath}ma$ uqnî napištī ina 161-ka li-qir may my life be as precious in your eyes (Marduk) as lapis lazuli BMS 12:70, cf. kî lu-lim-ti elmeši IGI-ka lu-qir (see elmešu usage a) 4R 59 No. 2 r. 18, see Langdon, Bab. 7 143; for the NB personal name KAL(var. A-qar)-bēlī-lūmur, see Stamm Namengebung 121.

- 2. ugguru to make rare, to use up, (in the stative) to be precious -a) to make rare, to use up: ana šūpuš elippāti qereb qīšāti işşē rabûte ú-qí-ru ina naphar mātātišu: nu (my predecessors) used up the large trees in the forests all over their lands for the construction of boats OIP 2 118:10, 104 v 69, Sumer 9 154 vi 6, cf. šamna iškuru nalbaš sēni \acute{u} -q \acute{i} -ru qereb $m\bar{a}t\bar{a}ti\check{s}un$ OIP 2 109 vi 88, 122:19, Sumer 9 162:14 (Senn.); tu-qí-ra mê u šamma [i]na eqel sumāmīti you have made water and grass scarce in a region of thirst MDP 18 250:14 (lit.); see also CT 16 43, in lex. section.
- b) to be precious: $Uq(\text{var. }\hat{U})\text{-}qur\text{-}a\hbar\bar{p}$ Most-Precious-of-the-Brothers ADD 4 r. 5, var. from 105 r. 6, also $A\hbar u$ - \acute{u} -qur (perhaps NA form of aqru, q.v.) ADD 624:10; for the OA title of a priestess waqqurtum, uqqurtum, see s.v.
- 3. šūquru to make rare, to value, hold in esteem, to give honor (to gods) a) to make rare: [e]liš Adad zunnašu lu-šá-qir let Adad make the rain from above rare CT 15 49 iii 44 (SB Atrahasis), cf. eliš Adad zunnašu ú-šá-qir ibid. 54, also li-ša-aq-qí-ra YOR 5/3 pl. 1 i 11 (OB Atrahasis); mê balat napištišunu akla maštītu ú-šá-qir ana pīšun I blocked (by the siege) the water necessary for their living, made scarce the drink for their mouth Streck Asb. 74 ix 34, cf. ibid. 176:22;

Marduk ... ŠE.BAR ana kasāsišu li-šá-qir-ma may Marduk make barley rare for him to eat ABL 1169 r. 5 (NB); šumma kīma bibbuli uš-ta-qir (see bubbulu mng. 2a) AfO 14 pl. 13:10 and dupl. pl. 14:14 (astrol. comm.).

- b) to value, hold in esteem: Samaš [...]šú li-šá-qir-šú epiš pīšu eli nišē liţīb may Šamaš make valued [the words?] (of him who learns this song), may his speech be pleasing to people KAR 105 r. 9, restored from dupl. KAR ina mahrika li-šá-qi-ri epšētūa may it (the protective spirit of the temple) make my handiwork precious in your eyes (Šamaš) VAB 4 260 ii 27 (Nbn.); pālih Anu u Antu lissur li-šá-qir may he who respects Anu and Antu take care of and hold in esteem (the tablet) BRM 4 8:38, also TCL 6 10 r. 3, and passim in Uruk colophons, wr. HÉ.ŠEŠ u HÉ-šá-qí-ir TCL 6 1 r. 59, cf. pālih dme.me li-šá-qir TCL 6 34 r. ii 18, see G. Offner, RA 44 141f.; $ahh\bar{u}\check{s}u\ \acute{u}-\check{s}\acute{a}-\langle aq-qa-ru-\check{s}u\rangle$ BRM 4 23:5, dupl. \dot{u} -za-qá-ru-š \dot{u} (see $zaq\bar{a}ru$ mng. 2c) Kraus Texte 38a r. 12', cf. (in broken context) $j\hat{a}ti$ \acute{u} - $\check{s}a$ -qa-ra-an-ni Sumer 14 68 No. 42:21 (OB let.); $il\bar{\imath} u i\check{\imath}tar\bar{\imath} li-\check{\imath}\dot{\alpha}-q\acute{\imath}-ru-in-ni-ma$ (var. li-šá-qi-ru-ni) may my god and goddess hold me in esteem BMS 2:40, var. from LKA 41 r. 7, see Ebeling Handerhebung 26, also ilu u šarru li-šá-qí-ru-in-ni BMS 19:25, dupls. PBS 1/1 17:24, KAR 68:25, see Ebeling Handerhebung 22.
- c) to give honor (to gods): $u \, \hat{s} \hat{u} \, RN \, \hat{s} ar$ Elamti la mu-šá-qir ilī but he, Teumman, king of Elam, one who does not honor the gods Streck Asb. 190:14; $\check{s}a \ldots [x] Nan\hat{a} \ldots$ [ip]talhu uš-ta-qí-ru-ma la iptagru he who does not contest (the land grant of the kudurru) respecting and honoring the [name?] of Nanâ MDP 10 pl. 12 iii 2 (MB); ša ultu ūm şâti ilī māti u šadî ša kibrāt arba'i ana šutuq-qu-ri-šu la naparšudi manāma itti išitti: šunu kitmurti ana šūrub Ehursaggalkurkurra išrukuš ... Marduk (Aššur) to whom from the beginning of time Marduk gave the gods of home and abroad, of the entire world, so that they all, none excepted, might constantly render him great honor and that he might bring (them) into (his temple) Ehursag-

aqdamātu aqru

galkurkurra together with their stacked riches TCL 3 315 (Sar.); in personal names: *I-la-ak-šu-qir* Honor-Your-God Çiğ-Kizilyay-Salonen Puzriš-Dagan-Texte 556:3, and passim in OAkk., see MAD 3 59, also ARM 8 28:7, wr. *I-la-ka-šu-qi-ir* ibid. 32a i 8, DINGIR-*ka-šu-qi-ir* ibid. 32b i 8, see Gelb, MAD 2² 215.

4. šēquru to make expensive (OA): awīlum awīl gimillim kaspam 1 MA.NA la tù-šé-qá-ar-šum the man is able to do favors, do not raise the price even by one mina of silver for him CCT 2 41a:26; give out the tin and the garments to reliable merchants 1 u 2 ITI.KAM la tù-šé-qá-ra let (them) not become too expensive (for a loan running) for a month or two KTS 28:18, also CCT 2 4a:18, 4b:16, BIN 4 25:18, CCT 5 5a:22. von Soden, Or. NS 27 260. Ad mng. 4: J. Lewy,

aqdamātu s.; the near bank of a river; Mari*; WSem. word.

OLZ 1927 25; Garelli Les Assyriens 239 n. 1.

anāku u PN ana girrim ša PN₂ ana aq-da-ma-tim nuštamķirma PN and I made the sacrificial offering concerning PN₂'s expedition to this side of the river ARM 2 134:4; nawûm ša Lú.ḤA.NA.MEŠ aq-da-ma-tam ša nārim ikkalu . . . nawûm šî ištu aq-da-ma-tim ana aḥarātim ibbiram (for context and translat., see aḥarātu) ARM 3 15:12 and 17; ša aq-da-ma-tim-m[a] (in broken context) ibid. 72 r. 1'.

For CCT 1 27a:8, see naktamu. Edzard, ZA 56 144.

aqqabanu see aqqabu.

aqqabu (or aqqabānu) s.; (mng. unkn.); NA.*

2 MA a-na aq-qa-ba-ni ša ga-me-ra-te two minas (of wool?) for the a.-s of the ADD 953 v 18.

von Soden, Or. NS 35 6.

aqqaru adj.; precious, valuable; lex.*; cf. aqāru.

[ka-al] [ka]L = [wa-a]q-rum, wa-aq-qa(text: -t)-rum A IV/4:289 f.

For a-qar-ru-' YOS 3 18:26 (NB), see aqru adj. usage c-1'.

aqqullaku see akkullaku.

aqqullu see akkullu and anqullu.

aqrabu s.; scorpion; syn. list*; WSem. word.

aq-ra-bu = zu-qa-qi-pu Malku V 54.

For refs. written with the logogram GÍR. TAB, see $zuqaq\bar{\imath}pu$; for GÍR.TAB.LÚ.U_x(GIŠGAL). LU, probably to be read $girtablull\hat{u}$, see the refs. eited $zuqaq\bar{\imath}pu$ discussion section.

von Soden, AfO 18 393.

aqru (waqru, baqru, uqru, fem. (w)aqartu, baqartu, maqartu) adj.; rare, in short supply, scarce, expensive, precious, valuable, dear; from OAkk. on; baqrum, baqartum in OAkk. personal names, maqartu in NB personal names; wr. syll. and KAL; cf. aqāru.

ka-la kal = aq-ru Sb II 171, also Idu II 324; [ka-al] [ka]l = [wa-a]q-rum A IV/4:289; $sig_5 = a[q$ -ru] Sa Voc. X 2'; lú.kal.la = wa-aq-rum OB Lu B v 20, also Part 19:13; im.kal = aq-ru(!) Hh. X 403; An.kal = dingir-wa-qar Silbenvokabular A 81.

zu.a kal.a.ni nu.mu.un.[da.an.ti]: aq-ru mudūšu [ul ašibšu] no dear one (nor) acquaintance sits with him CT 15 41:9f. (Lugalbanda epic); kù.cı huš.a na.kal.la.bi.da.kex(KID) šu.am bí.in.da.ra.du, a: ina kừ.cı ú-ši-im NA4 a-gartim ibnīma he fashioned (statues of protective spirits) in red gold with precious stones BA 6/3 p. 47:4 and 13 (Ammiditana year 29), see RLA 2 189, cf. za.kal.la: ab-nam wa-gar-tam BE 1/2 129 ii 21 (OB); na₄.kal.la mí.zi.dè.eš dug₄.[ga]: ša ina ab-ni a-qar-ti [kīniš kunnû] (a red gold girdle) properly adorned with precious stone(s) StOr 1 32:9; lú.kal.la [geš]tú.ga.na [...] zu Lu.a : mám-ma ag-ra ša bēlšu imšūšu a valuable person forgotten by his master Lambert BWL 241 ii 59, see Reiner, Or. NS 30 8.

rašubbatu, galtu, aq-ru, melammė, etc. = pu-ul-hu LTBA 2 2:55 ff.; dappānu = a-šu- \acute{u} aq-ru Malku V 24, also CT 18 9 K.4233+ii 32, ibid. 22 K.4213+i 22; KAL = aq-ru Izbu Comm. 264b.

a) rare (animals, plants, stones, etc.): šumma umām ṣēri aḥû aq-ru ana libbi āli īrub if a strange, rare wild animal enters the city RAcc. 36 r. 4, also TCL 6 10:13, also [...] ša mê aq-ru a rare aquatic [animal] ibid. 14, zērmandu aq-ru ibid. 15; u inib kirî aq-ra ša ina mātija laššu alqâ I also took rare fruits that do not exist in my country (to plant in Assyria) AKA 91 vii 25 (Tigl. I); kašurrū a-qa-ra(var. -ru) ša šadūšu rūqu (I brought

aqru aqru

for the doorpivots of my palace gates) rare basalt (quarried) in faraway mountains OIP 2 127 e 3 (Senn.); tuppāni aq-ru-tu ša mīdakskunūšimma (search for and send me) rare tablets that are known to you CT 221:29 (NB let. of Asb.).

- b) in short supply, scarce, expensive (said of silver and merchandise, OA): kaspum ina GN wa-qá-ar ... weriam ana GN₂ uštēbil silver is expensive in Wahšušana, (so) I had the copper sent to Salatuar BIN 46:4, cf. at: tunu la tīdia kīma kaspū wa-aq-ru-ni ibid. 220:25; annuku annakam wa-aq-ru 14 GÍN.TA u ša šapliš izzaz tin is expensive here, it stands at 14 shekels (per shekel of silver) or less BIN 6 59:26, cf. werium annakamma wa-qar CCT 2 40a:20, šaptum ina Alim wa-aq-ra-at BIN 67:21, also RA 59 158:12; šumma emārū wa-aq-ru mimma ana GN la \(\stau\)\(\si\varepsilon\) if donkeys are expensive, do not lead any to GN CCT 3 7b:26, ef. ašša mimmašu wa-aq-ru ... subātī dina sell the garments for whatever is scarce ibid. 18b:15.
- c) precious, valuable 1' in gen.: matīma ana sibûtija wa-qa-ar-tim ul ašpu: rakkum I have never before written to you concerning my need for such a valuable (thing) Sumer 14 73 No. 47:6 (OB Harmal let.); you did not send me any nice present and (so) I did not send you any nice present ana jâši: ma mimma ul aq-ra u ana kâšama mimma ul a-qar-ku there was nothing precious for me and (so) there was nothing precious for you EA 10:16f. (MB royal); [mimma a]q-ru rūqu ša ultu ma-ti-e īnāja la ēmurama all kinds of precious things from faraway (lands) which my eyes had never seen before AnSt 7 130:28 (let. of Gilgāmeš); ēmīt LUGAL mimmašu wa-aqra-am ušeṣṣi the king's mother-in-law will squander his precious property YOS 10 61:6 (OB ext.), cf. mimma KAL ina bīt amēli [È] CT 31 35 r. 13, also ibid. 11, (thieves) mimma KAL ileggû will take something valuable ibid. 14, mimma aq-ru TI-ma KAR 423 r. i 63 (SB ext.); mātu níg. šu-šá aq-ra ana mahīri ušessi the land will send its valuables to the market CT 20 50 r. 19, also CT 31 10 r.(!) i 17 (SB ext.); mimma wa-aq-ra-am ša li-[...]ilum

- erriška the god will ask you for something valuable which [....] YOS 10 21:2 (OB ext.); šutummē ekurriša limallā níg.ga la nībi a-qartú may he fill the storehouses of its (Babylon's) temples with countless precious possessions Pinches Texts in Bab. Wedge-writing p. 16 No. 4 r. 13; gold, silver, tin, iron, elephant hides, ivory, garments, purple-dyed wool, precious woods mimma aq-ru nişirti šarrūti all kinds of precious things from the royal treasury (taken as booty) Rost Tigl. III p. 26:155, also Winckler Sar. pl. 24 No. 51:440, cf. TCL 3 340, and passim in Sar.; UDU.NITÁ šunu amat a-qar-[ti] sheep are a precious thing YOS 3 104:6 (NB let.), cf. UDU.NITÁ a-qar-ru-' ibid. 18:26; aq-ra damqa tubalī my fine, valuable climbing-belt Lambert BWL 158:5.
- 2' said of precious metals, jewelry: [aq-r]a-a ṣarīri iħīṭa ana Mami (see ṣarīru A mng. 1b) Lambert BWL 74:53 (Theodicy), cf. (x iron) damqu nasqu latku [b]ēru aq-ru AnSt 7 130:25 (let. of Gilgāmeš); tiqnī ṣīrūti šukuttu a-qar-tú kišāssunu utaqqinma I adorned their (the divine images') necks with splendid ornaments, precious jewelry Borger Esarh. 84 r. 36, cf. nisiqti abnē šukuttu a-qar-tu Streck Asb. 50 vi 11.
- 3' precious stones: $pind\hat{u}$ -stone mala $NA_4.G\acute{v}$ aq-ru valued for pendants(?) OIP 2 132:72 (Senn.), cf. $NA_4.SAL.LA$ aq-ra 5R 33 ii 41 (Agum-kakrime); gold, silver NA_4 a-qar-tum Lie Sar. p. 80:15, also OIP 2 24 i 30, $NA_4.MEŠ$ a-qar- $t\acute{u}$ ibid. 52:31, Borger Esarh. 48 ii 75, nisiqti $NA_4.MEŠ$ a- $q\acute{a}$ -ar-ti VAB 4 194 ii 3 (Nbk.), see also abnu A mng. 3a.
- 4' said of napištu life, throat: anāku RN ... kî napištija a-qar-te arânšunūti I, Esarhaddon, love them (the people of Assur) as my own precious life Borger Esarh. 3 ii 40, cf. kīma napšati a-qar-ti arāmu banā lānšun VAB 4 134 vii 30, also, wr. a-qá-ar-ti ibid. 114 i 52, 140 ix 52 (all Nbk.); aq-ra-a-ti napsātešunu uparri' gūiš I slit their precious throats like a thread OIP 2 45 vi 2 (Senn.); napšat nišī a-qar-t[u] (in broken context) AfO 19 65 iii 1.
- 5' persons: see CT 15, Lambert BWL, in lex. section; a-qar ina ši-me-šu AfO 18 50:21

ār arabû

note gišimmaru ... ahī ag-ru O date palm, my dear brother Lambert BWL 74:56 (Theodiey); in personal names: A-li-Where-Is-the-Precious-One? wa-aq-rumBIN 7 12:5, 89:14, cf. A-lu-uq-ri-im(gen. of Ali-uqrum) JSOR 11 113 No. 5:3 and 5 (OA), A-li-wa-qar-tum TCL 17 48:1, see Stamm Namengebung 285; Ahu-wa-qar, Ahu-a-qar, also Ahu-ba-qar MAD 3 58; A-hu-wa-qar BIN 9 16:5, etc., also Wa-qar-a-hu-um CT 2 Um-mi-wa-aq-ra-at My-Mother-Is-Precious UET 5 158:16, PBS 5 100 ii 26, etc., see Stamm Namengebung 295f.; Ahātī-wa-aq-raat BIN 7 83:4, etc.; A-ia-ši-im-wa-gar He-Is-Precious-to-Me TLB 1 87:15; dIšbi-Erra-waqar BIN 9 380:10; A-qar-aplu VAS 4 23:19, and passim in NB, ${}^{t}Ma$ -qar-tum ADD 891:17 (NA), BRM 1 97:22, and passim in NB, for NA see also aqāru mng. 2b; tum UET 3 1383:2, UET 5 491:12, also Bagar-tum, see MAD 3 59; for the OA title wa= qartum see s.v.

ār s.; (a word for forest); syn. list.* $a ext{-}ba ext{-}ba, a ext{-}ar = qi ext{-}is ext{-}tum$ CT 18 4 r. i 7f. The writing probably is an attempt to render ajar(u).

ārabānû (*āribānû*, *arbānû*) s.; (a bird); SB.*

šumma ... a-ra-ba-nu-u mušen elānu amēli ana pan amēli ītiq if an a.-bird passes above a man, (flying) toward him CT 40 50 K.8682+:14, ef. ibid. 11, 17, (with ilsum) ibid. 20, 23, and 25, ef. also, wr. a-ra-ba-nu-ú mušen ibid. K.4001+:47ff. (SB Alu); lu kudurrānu lu a-ra-b[a-nu-ú] lu kappa rapšu lilsumamma let a rooster or an a. or a "wide-winged" bird run toward me CT 39 24:28, restored from LKA 138 r. 6 (SB inc.), see Nougayrol, 1956 41; a-ri-ba-nu- $\lceil \acute{u} \rceil$ [MU]ŠEN [MUŠEN d] Marduk the a.-bird is the bird of Marduk STT 341:1, cf. [a-ri-ba-nu]-ú MUŠEN Marduk (in a list of birds associated with various deities) STT 400:28, cf. also ar-ba-nu-ú mušen Marduk taşabbat K.2559 r. 13 (rit.).

Possibly "the raven-like (bird)," see $\bar{a}ribu$; less likely to be connected with $arab\hat{u}$, q.v.

ar'abu s.; (a plant); plant list.*

v ar-'-bu: v bu-'-šá-nu Uruanna II 116.

arabû (arabūa) s.; (a waterfowl); SB*; wr. syll. and ARÁ.BU MUŠEN.

[ará(UD.DU)]. bu mušen = a-ra-bu-u, [ar] \dot{a} . bu nita mušen = zi-ka-rum, [ar]á.bu.min.na mušen = ur-bal-lum Hh. XVIII 314ff., cf. a.rá. bu mušen, a.rá.bu nitá mušen, a.rá.bu.min. na mušen, and ará.bu.mušen, ará.bu.min. mušen Forerunners to Hh. XVIII, cited MSL 8/2 148; gir.gi.lum mušen = sa-a-a-hu = a-ra-bu[u-a] Hg. B IV 274, in MSL 8/2 169; gir.gi.[lum $mu\check{s}en] = sa-a-a-bu = a-ra-bu-u-a, g\grave{a}m.g[\grave{a}m]$ mušen] = gam-gam-mu = MIN Hg. D 326f., inMSL 8/2 175; a-ra-bu íd.ud.du.bu.mušen = a-rabu-u the A. River Diri III 191; [a-ra-bu] UD.DU.BU MUŠEN = a-ra-bu-u Diri I 194; a-ra-bu UD.DU.BU = a - ra - bu - u mušen A III/3:192, cf. a-ra ud.du = UD.DU.BU.MUŠEN ibid. 189, a-ra UD = $\delta \hat{a}$ UD.DU.BU. mušen ibid. 94.

[a].rá.bu.mušen [níg] u_4 .á.ba.ka nu.un.kú: a-ra-bu-ú ša ina simāniša la innakkalu an a. which is not eaten even in the right season Lambert BWL 236 ii 14, see Falkenstein, ZA 56 94; $sig_x(KA \times SID).gi_4.gi_4.da: i$ -šá-gu-mu # a-ra-bu-ú šá [...] (obscure) SBH p. 104 obv.(!) 34f.

is-sur me-e mušen # a-ra-bu-ú ZA 6 244:48 (comm.).

- a) in gen.: šumma ina nāri ARÁ.BU. MUŠEN pa-ni IŠ imlāma itebbi u imqut if an a. rises and sinks back into the river with its face full of earth(?) CT 39 20:140; šumma MUŠEN ARÁ.BU.MUŠEN kīma BURU₅ KI.TAma iša'i if an a. circles low like a crow (variant: ana imitti amēli u šumēl amēli ītiq passes to the right or the left of the man) CT 40 49:32 (both SB Alu); ARÁ.BU.MUŠEN (between haḥḥūru and sinuntu) CT 14 9 K.8378:4 (list of birds).
- b) in med.: kappi ARÁ.BU.MUŠEN ina maški a feather of an a. in a leather bag Köcher BAM 311:63, cf. supur ARÁ.BU. MUŠEN AMT 82,2 r. 4', qaqqad ARÁ.BU. MUŠEN AMT 78,1 iii 33, also K.13395:6; Ú timbu-ut eqli: Ú a-ra-bu-u, kal-la-bu-nu Uruanna III 357f., in MSL 8/2 65.

UD.NUN^{mušen} (see ŠL 381 175 = Deimel Fara 2 No. 58 vi 15) is, according to A. Falkenstein, ZA 56 p. 94, identical with UD.DU.BU^{mušen}; the reading of UD.NUN^{mušen} is u_4 -sab_x

arābu arad ekalli

or u₄-rab_x. Note ^{udu-bu}UD.NUN^{mušen}RA 8 189 No. 8:4 (list of offerings, Ur III).

Meissner, MAOG 3/3 40f.

arābu see râbu.

arabūa see arabû.

arad ekalli s.; 1. slave of the palace (a designation of the palace personnel), 2. (a designation of a specific profession, NB only); from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and (LÚ) ARAD É.GAL; cf. arad-ekallūtu, ardu.

rak-bu-u = ARAD É.GAL Malku VIII 121, cf. ŠID(error for rak)-bu-u = ARAD É.GAL Malku IV 42. LÚ.ARAD.KUR Bab. 7 pl. 6 after p. 96 vi 26 (NA list of officials).

- 1. slave of the palace (a designation of the palace personnel) a) in OA (wardum ša ekallim): silver ša libbi PN ARAD (new line) ša É.GAL-lim KTS 55b:3.
- b) in OB 1' in the CH: šumma lu ARAD×KUR É.GAL ulu ARAD×KUR muškēnim if either a slave of the palace or a slave of a private person (marries a free woman) CH § 175:57, cf. (in same context, with var. SAG. ARAD×KUR) § 176:69, cf. ibid. 77 and 84; if a man helps lu ARAD×KUR É.GAL lu amat É.GAL lu warad muškēnim lu amat muškēnim either a male or female slave of the palace or the male or female slave of a private person (to escape) § 15:31, cf. the formulation: lu ARAD×KUR lu amtam halqam ša É.GAL § 16:38.
- 2' in other texts: ARAD É.GAL-lim u mārī ālim ša ibaššû šutasbitma assemble the slaves of the palace and all the inhabitants of the town who are available Sumer 14 35 No. 14:16 (Harmal let.); they took me to Babylon when I was still young ina Bābili ARAD É.GAL anāku and (now) I am a slave of the palace in Babylon (and they have given me sheep and goats to herd) OECT 3 40:8; PN itinnum ARAD É.GAL awīl GN ištu ūmī mādūtim ina ekallim ipram u lubūšam imahhar the builder PN, a slave of the palace, a native of the town GN, has been receiving for a long time food rations and clothing from the palace TCL 754:4; ŠÀ.TAM.MEŠ ... I ARAD É.GAL uţeḥhûnim (in fragm. context) TIM 2 54:4 (all letters); an

Elamite sells a slave girl nam PN arad é.gal u PN₂ dam.ni to the slave of the palace PN and to his wife PN₂ YOS 5 117:3; PN ARAD É.GAL ul iṣabbatu (they swear that) they will not hold PN, the slave of the palace, responsible (in a possible claim concerning a common wall) Grant Smith College 274:5, cf. bīt ARAD É.GAL Kraus AbB 1 47:7.

- c) in Mari: [AR]AD É.GAL-lim ina tuppāt ekallim [ša]tir he is a slave of the palace, listed on the tablets of the palace ARM 6 40:11, cf. šumma ARAD É.GAL-lim ana ekallimma litūr if he is a slave of the palace, he should return to the palace (if he is a free man, he should be assigned to the be'rucontingent) ibid. 21, cf. 5 Lú ARAD É.GAL-lim ARM 9 287:6.
- d) in MB 1' in texts from Dūr-Kurigalzu: PN imhurma ana PN₂ ARAD É.GAL iddinma ina qāt PN₂ ihliqma PN had received (a copper object) from the šatammu-official and given (it) to the palace slave PN₂ and it disappeared from the hands of PN₂ (whereupon a fine in copper was imposed upon PN₂ and payment was claimed from him and he was brought into the É.KUR line 15) Iraq 11 131 No. 1:8; "Šî-kabtat DUMU "LÚ.KÙ.DÍM ARAD É.GAL ibid. 147 No. 8 r. 22, also (in broken context) ibid. 24 and r. 18.
- 2' in texts from Nippur: PN ARAD É.GAL (in ration list, between atû and dālû) PBS 2/2 95:43, cf. ibid. 18:4f.; note (at the end of a list): x še ša uru.ki x še ša arad é.gal u [amat] ekalli ina é.níg.kud.da iptehi he has put into the house where tax barley (is kept) x barley from the town and x barley from the male and female members of the palace organization PBS 2/2 112:8.
- e) in Nuzi: (list of houses given one each to men and women) annûtu ARAD.MEŠ u GEMÉ.MEŠ šā É.GAL these are the slaves and slave girls of the palace HSS 15 287:23; naphar 42 LÚ.MEŠ ARAD É.GAL-lim šā GN šā ina GN₂ ana eṣēdi šā illiku (list of) a total of 42 slaves of the palace of Ulammi who went to Turša to harvest HSS 16 404:30; list of 25 LÚ.MEŠ UŠ.BAR ARAD É.GAL (as contrasted

arad ekalli arad-ekallütu

with 16 LÚ.MEŠ UŠ.BAR.MEŠ hupšu line 25) HSS 16 360:15; umma šúmami LÚ ARAD É. GAL ula tanandaššumi he said, "He is a palace slave, do not extradite him" JEN 355:42; x LÚ.MEŠ ARAD É.GAL-lim massarātu ša ekalli x palace slaves as guards in the palace HSS 14 615:21; PN itti PN₂ ARAD É. GAL šutappi PN is partner with the palace slave PN₂ HSS 16 83:25; PN ARAD É.GAL (selling a slave) HSS 19 122:1; PN ARAD É.GAL-lim (witness) JEN 78:33, HSS 15 30:21, (prisoner of war) JEN 525:17, 47 and 66.

- f) in NA: LÚ ARAD É.GAL ADD 434:5; [lu] LÚ.ERÍN.MEŠ lu LÚ ša-[ak]-ni [lu] LÚ ARAD É.GAL šarru lušēbila may the king have either workmen or overseers or slaves of the palace bring here (the requested iron) ABL 566 r. 9, cf. Iraq 25 75 No. 68:5; from Guzana: barley for LÚ ARAD É.GAL-lim LÚ. [...] Tell Halaf No. 58:10; 13 gulīnu-garments for LÚ ARAD É.GAL ša [...] ibid. 63:8; šūt rēši tīrē manzaz panî nārē nārāte LÚ ARAD. MEŠ É.GAL munammiru ṭēmu rubûtišu the officials, courtiers, servants, singers male and female, the (entire) palace personnel (serving) his lordly pleasures OIP 2 52:33 (Senn.).
- 2. (a designation of a specific profession, NB only) — a) in gen.: PN $u m \bar{a} r \bar{e} k u n u$ LÚ ARAD É.GAL u naggāru ša itti bēlini PN and your sons, the arad ekalli and the carpenter who is with our master BIN 1 46:22; (sale of a house by) PN māru ša PN2 LÚ ARAD É.GAL u ^fPN₃ . . . aššat PN₂ VAS 15 43:1, cf. BRM 2 28:1, also (as owner of an adjacent field) TCL 12 32:7; golden objects (in the temple) ša PN LÚ ARAD É.GAL $i\check{s}ri[qu]$ UET 4 143:10 (referring to the time of Nbk. I); PN māršu ša PN₂ [LÚ] ARAD É.GAL ša ina bābi ušuzzu PN, son of PN2, the arad ekalli who is stationed at the gate CT 22 126:7; barley for men ša qāt PN LÚ ARAD É.GAL Dar. 72:6; PN PN, PN, LÚ ARAD.É.GAL.ME naphar 3 ina pan PN4 YOS 7 67:3; qaštu ša LÚ.ARAD.É.GAL.MEŠ BE 10 6:6; note also LÚ ARAD É.GAL ša taturru BRM 2 50:10 and dupl. Speleers Recueil LÚ ARAD É.GAL ša ina muhhi GIŠ šá-kil-lu GCCI 1 224:3, and (in a palace account) LÚ ARAD É.GAL šá É.GEŠTIN ù É la

x ta Moore Michigan Coll. 89:49, LÚ ARAD É. GAL ša IM.UD.A ša É.LÚ.NAR.ME ibid. 50; PN LÚ ARAD É.GAL AnOr 9 9 ii 23f., 12:18, BIN 1 174:29, Nbn. 981:6, 1018:2, 1040:2, YOS 7 95:49, GCCI 1 115:2, AnOr 9 8:13, 14, and 18, VAS 15 3:26, BRM 2 24:36, OECT 1 pl. 21:29, PSBA 19 p. 140:27, TCL 9 69:15 and 22, and passim in lists enumerating persons with their professions, and note (in a distribution of bread and beer to ummānu craftsmen, after musākil iṣṣūrī) AnOr 8 26:23, cf. also UCP 9 90 No. 24:23, GCCI 1 409:8.

b) in association with building activities: bitumen given ina muḥḥi dullu ana PN Lứ ARAD É.GAL to the arad ekalli PN for the work assignment Nbn. 1003:4 and (same person) Nbn. 1026:4, Nbn. 825:3; beams ša ARAD É.GAL-šú u rab utūni ušēlū VAS 6 218:8, tools for PN nappāḥu u PN₂ Lứ ARAD É.GAL Nbn. 784:6, also BIN 2 127:4, note also VAS 6 220:3, GCCI 1 354:2, BRM 2 17:3, 7, 13, and 21; see also arad-ekallūtu.

The use of the word to refer in a general way to the personnel of a palace organization is well attested from OA and OB until NA. Only in the NB period can evidence be found in which arad ekalli refers to a specific profession. The probable cognate Aram. 'ardīklā "builder" suggests a more exact definition of the profession involved which seems supported by the references cited sub mng. 2b. The apprenticeship contract cited sub arad-ekallūtu shows only that a profession and not a status is involved.

Oppenheim, ArOr 17/2 227ff. (with previous literature); Petschow Pfandrecht note 172 and especially note 347.

arad-ekallūtu s.; occupation of the arad ekalli; NB*; wr. Lú.ARAD.É.GAL-ú-tu; cf. arad ekalli, ardu.

PN PN₂ qallašu ana Lú.ARAD.É.GAL-ú-tu adi 8-ta šanāte ana PN₃ iddin Lú.ARAD. É.GAL-ú-tu ulammassu PN gave his slave PN₂ to PN₃ for eight years for (learning) the trade of builder(?), he (PN₃) will teach him the trade of builder(?) Petschow Pfandrecht p. 112:4 and 7.

See discussion sub arad ekalli.

arad-šarrūtu arādu A

arad-šarrūtu s.; (a special status based on a relationship to the king which precludes the sale of a person as a slave); NB; wr. (LÚ.)ARAD.LUGAL-ú-tú; cf. ardu.

- a) positive formulation: pūt sēḥî pāqirānu LÚ.ARAD.LUGAL-ú-tu u mār-bānûtu PN naši PN assumes guaranty (with respect to the small girl sold) against (suits brought) by a person acting unlawfully, by a person with a vindication suit, (against a suit claiming) the status of royal slave or of a free person Nbk. 100:7, also (with additional clause ša ina muḥḥi PN illa' which arises over PN, the object of the sale) Nbn. 336:9, Evetts Ner. 23:6, TCL 12 65:8, BRM 1 72:6, UCP 9 417 No. 12:9, YOS 6 207:9, (ša PN qallišunu) Nbk. 346:6, (ša amēluttu 'PN) Nbn. 801:7, (with added šušānūtu) Dar. 212:8, TuM 2-3 289:10, cf. also Moldenke 11:10, VAS 5 30:8, etc.
- b) negative formulation: pūt la širkūtu la šušānūtu la mār-bānûtu la ARAD.LUGALú-tú la bīt sīsê la bīt kussî u la bīt narkabti ša PN amti ... PN₂ u PN₃ našû PN₂ and PN₃ assume guaranty that the slave girl PN has not the status of an oblate, of a šušānu, of a free person, of a royal slave, (that she does not belong) to a cavalry fief, nor to a throne fief, nor to a chariotry fief BRM 2 10:11, (with the variations la lú É.Anše.kur.ra u la LÚ.É.GIŠ.GIGIR) BRM 2 25:12, cf. also TCL 13 248:9, BRM 2 2:14, VAS 15 3:13, etc.; $p\bar{u}t \, la \, s\bar{e}h\hat{i}$ la pāqirānu la LÚ.ARAD.LUGAL-ú-tú la muškē: nūtu (wr. Lú.Ki.Za.Za-ú-tú) la širki-ilūtu la bīt kussî [la bīt narkabti] VAS 5 128:9, also PBS 2/1 65:12.

Eilers, OLZ 1934 94; Petschow Pfandrecht notes 14 and 403a.

araddu (arantu, arandu) s.; wild ass; SB*; WSem. lw.

a-ra-du = ANŠE.EDI[N.NA] CBS 8538:14 (syn. list malku = šarru).

šumma immeru šikitti a-ra-an-di(var. -ti) šakin qarnāšu kurrā 14 tīrānūšu if the sheep has the appearance of an a., (and) its horns are short, it has 14 intestinal convolutions CT 31 30:7 and dupls., var. from CT 41 9:6, see Meissner, AfO 9 119:7.

The occurrence of $ar\bar{a}du$ in the left column of the syn. list identifies it as a WSem. word, probably the Heb. ' $ar\bar{o}d$ "wild ass."

(Landsberger Fauna 94f.)

aradu see ardu.

arādu A (warādu, erēdu) v.; 1. to go or come down to lower ground, downhill, downstream, to go ashore, to descend from heaven, to descend into the grave, the nether world, to come down from (i.e., be released by) a higher authority, to leave, abandon, to capitulate, to be lowered, to hang down, flow down, (in math.) to decrease, 2. wurrudu (mng. unkn.), 3. šūrudu to bring or send down to lower ground, to send down (in a legal sense), to bring down from heaven, to make descend into the nether world, to take downstream, to obtain release from a higher authority, to take away, remove, to place in a kiln; from OAkk. on; I urid — urrad arid, I/2 ittarad, I/3 ittanarrad, II, III, III/2, erēdu TCL 13 196:2 and dupl. Pinches Peek 18:1 (NB), pret. ērida STT 82:33, pres. errada: nim JCS 15 9 iv 10 (OB), imp. erid Gilg. X iii III OAkk. ušūrid 41, AnSt 10 112 ii 25', RA 33 177:4, AO 8959, see MAD 3 62, $u\check{s}\bar{e}rid - u\check{s}errid$; wr. syll. and $E_x(DU_6+DU)$; cf. āridu adj., ārittu, mūradu, mušāridu, mušērittu, muttarrittu.

e DU₆+DU = elû, a-ra-du-um Proto-Diri 222-222a, also Diri I 199f.; [e] DU₆+DU = e-lu-u, [a-r]a-du Ea III 26f., also S^b I 241f.; [a.DU] = a-ra-a-du = (Hitt.) kat-ta-x-[x-x] KUB 3 103:11 (Diri III). du-ut-tu TUK.TUK = δu -ru-du Diri I 315.

udug.hul a.lá.hul ki.šè ha.ba.ex(DU6+DU). dè: utukku lemnu alû lemnu ana erseti li-ri-du may the evil utukku-demon, the evil alû-demon descend into the nether world CT 16 22:280f., cf. CT 17 21 ii 90f.; nam.erím šà.an.na.ta im.ta.ex.d[è]: māmītu ultu qereb šamê ur-da the Oath came down from the inner heaven Surpu VII 3f., cf. (the headache) kur.ra kur.šà.ta nam.ta.ex.dè: ištu gereb šadî ana mātu ur-du(var. -da) came down to the country from the innermost mountains CT17 12:5, also ibid. 6ff., cf. also kur.ta gin.na: [i]štu šadî ur-da AMT 61,7 r. 3f.; dkax izi am. ta. ex.dè: dBIL.GI ištu šamê ur-ra-dam-ma (in the month Abu) Gibil descends from heaven KAV 218 A ii 4 and 11 (Astrolabe B); e.ne.da nu.m[e].a lú.urigal.è.dè nì.kú n[u.um].pà.da.e.ne:ša ina bališu ana a-ri-du qabri la uktall[amu] taklimtu (Šamaš) without whom those who descend into the grave are not given funerary offering UVB 15 36:13.

dumu.kur.ra ki.in.gi.šè mu.un.ex: māri šadî ana mātu tu-še-ri-du you (Enlil) have brought down the mountain dweller into the land (Sumer) (parallel: dumu ki.in.gi.ra kur.šè mu.un.ex: māra mātu ana šadī tušēli you have let the one who lives in the land (Sumer) go up into the mountains) SBH p. 130:30f., cf. kur.ta im.ta.è: ištu šadî ú-šeri-da CT 17 22:156 and 158; ama [... du]mu.a. ni.ta [...] ba.an.kar.kar.eš ki.a ba.an.su_s. $ge.e\S: um-m[u \ldots] a-bi itti [DUMU].sag im\Su"uma$ ana erșeti uš-te-ri-du they (the demons) have snatched away mother and father from the firstborn son and made them descend into the nether world CT 16 43:52f., restored from K.5169:2'f.; dInnin šà.é.an.na.ke_x(KID) an.ta.e_x.dè: ša Ištar ištu šamê ana qereb ajakki ú-še-ri-da (see ajakku lex. section) Or. NS 30 2:10f.

ni-iq me-e $\langle // \rangle$ a-rad qá-ab-[ri] Craig AAT 90 K.2892:20 (comm., coll. W. G. Lambert); $DU_6+DU=tu$ -še-ra-ad Ebeling Wagenpferde 37 Ko. 3; tu-ur-rad 5R 45 K.253 iii 36 (gramm.).

- 1. to go or come down to lower ground, downhill, downstream, to go ashore, to descend from heaven, to descend into the grave, the nether world, to come down from (i.e., be released by) a higher authority, to leave, abandon, to capitulate, to be lowered, to hang down, flow down, (in math.) to decrease a) to go or come down to lower ground, downhill, downstream, to go ashore, etc. 1' in OAkk.: $\bar{\imath}nu$ LUGAL u-u-u-da-ni when the king came down BIN 8 134 r. 1.
- 2' in OA: ina wa-ra-dì-a ušēbalakkum I will send you (the tin) when I come down (from Anatolia) CCT 3 27b:33, cf. ana $\overline{A}lim \not = u-ri-id-m[a]$ (in broken context) ICK 2 124:z+20; note in a legal sense: PN u PN₂ ana $b\bar{a}b$ ilim u-ru-du-ma PN and PN₂ will go down to the gate of the god (for the legal transaction) TCL 20 130:9' and 28'.
- 3' in OB: la tallakani u ana Jamutbali la tu-ra-da(!)-ni do not leave (pl.) or go down to GN YOS 2 134:12, cf. inūma ana GN tu-ra-du TCL 17 13:18, [x] UM.MI.A ana GN it-tar-du-nim VAS 16 97:9; PN li-ir-da-am-ma let PN go down PBS 1/2 17:6; ana kirîm ša PN ... 5 ERÍN.MEŠ ittika li-ir-du-ma let five men go down with you to PN's orchard TCL 17 15:16,

ef. ri-da-a-ma hīṭam ša kirîm amrama go down and look at the damage suffered by the orchard ibid. 43:17, cf. also ittišu ana eglim ri-id-ma Waterman Bus. Doc. 32 r.(!) 11, also UCP 9 343 No. 19:12, Kraus AbB 1 102:11, 104:5; kakkum ša ilim ana eqlim li-ri-id-ma let the emblem of the god go down to the field (for the ceremony of the oath to be taken on it) TCL 7 40:31 (all letters), šurinnum ša Šamaš ur-da-am-ma Waterman Bus. Doc. 36:2, also (the emblems) ur-du-nimma TCL 11 173:4; the guard ina dūrim la ú-ur-ra-ad must not come down from the Kraus AbB 1 2:17; ana libbi elippim \acute{u} -ri-id-ma I went down into the ship (to search it) CT 2 20:25 (let.); a boat of the fishermen ana ugār GN u ugār GN, la ur-ra-ad must not go downstream to the commons of GN and GN, LIH 80:24 (let.); note in a legal sense: the two litigants ana bāb DN ur-d[u]-ma VAS 9 142:9.

- 4' in Mari: ana aḥ Purattim ur-ra-du-nim (the nomads) will come down to the bank of the Euphrates ARM 1 83:35; PN ištu elēnum ur-da-am PN came down from the Upper Country ARM 3 58:12.
- 5' in Elam: eli lillidī ša PN u PN₂ ana mātim šuāti šanû ul ur-ra-ad no other person must come down to this land (to sow and reap) except(?) the descendants of PN and PN₂ (recipients of the grant) VAS 7 67:12, also, wr. ul ú-ra-ad MDP 23 284:16, cf. [ša ana mātim šuāti ú]r-ra-du ibid. 283 r. 2'; ša qāssu utarru ana eqli ú-ra-ad-mi (obscure, cf. perhaps mng. 1a-8' and 10') MDP 22 155:17.
- 6' in MB: harrānāte ša hurāṣi ša Ahlamî akannu ul ú-ri-da-ni ana tândi it-tar-da-ni the gold caravans of the Ahlamû did not come down this way, they went down to the sea PBS 1/2 51:23f. (let.); elē šarri u a-ra-ad šarri (oxen slaughtered for) the coming up of the king (to Nippur) and his going down BE 15 199:30, cf. PN kî ú-ri-du īteli BE 17 48:22 (let.).
- 7' in Bogh., EA: the inhabitants of GN ipparšidu ina māt Ḥurri ú-r[i]-i-du fled and went down to the land of the Hurrians

arādu A 1a arādu A 1a

KBo 1 5 i 11 (treaty); la inandinni ... a-ra-da ana erșeti he does not allow (my people) to go ashore (to take wood and water) EA 154:15.

8' in Nuzi: ammīni eriqqātišu ša PN ina eqel ugārī ša ekallim la ú-ri-du-mi why have the wagons of PN not gone down to the fields of the palace districts? AASOR 16 6:35; ina mūši ina libbi kirî PN it-ta-ra-ad-dam-ma he went down at night into PN's orchard HSS 9 141:9, cf. \acute{u} -ri-id \check{s} all \bar{u} r \bar{e} ugettip he went down and picked the pears ibid. 15, cf. also šumma anāku ina mūši ina kirî ša PN at-ta-ra-ad-ma ibid. 7:15; šumma UDU ana mê \hat{u} -ra-du if the sheep goes down to the water JEN 541:9; note as a legal phrase: when PN returns (the borrowed sheep and wheat) ù ina eqli ú-ur-ra-ad he will take possession of the (pledged) field JEN 573:26, cf. ina libbišu ša ... eqli PN ú-ur-ra-ad JEN 102:22.

in MA, NA: PN ana telilte ta-ta-rad PN went down to the purification ceremony AfO 10 35 No. 61:2 (MA); $k\hat{i}$ libbi \check{s} unu e-li-u \acute{u} -ru-du they go up and down (the Lebanon) as they please Iraq 17 127 No. 12:9 (NA let.); ina muhhišunu assapra it-tar-du-u-ni adê issē: šu issaknu . . . 2 uru.še.meš . . . la ú-ri-du-uni I gave orders concerning them (the Elamites who fled into the mountains), they came down and they administered the loyalty oath to them, (but) two settlements did not come down ABL 1008 r. 4 and 9, cf. LÚ.GAL. URU.MEŠ gabbu i-tu-ur-du ABL 506 r. 6; the horses ana mê ur-ru-du go down to the water Ebeling Wagenpferde 25 G r. 3, ibid. 21 F r. 3; šarru ina muhhi nāri ú-rad the king will go down to the river (and perform the ritual) ABL 553 r. 7; see also mng. la-12' and 13'.

they go down to the Sealand ABL 210 r. 14, cf. ibid. r. 11 and 16, cf. šaknu ša ... ana māt tâmtim ú-ri-[du] ABL 863 r. 7, and passim, ana māt tâmtim ni-it-ta-ra-du ABL 521 r. 13; [x] šanāte agâ PN [ina] pan šar Elamti ul ú-ri-[id] these [x] years PN did not go to see the king of Elam ABL 1304:15; UD.1.KAM ša MN ana dullu lu-ri-du-ú-nu let them come

down to do the work on the first of MN YOS 3 53:27, ef. UD. I.KAM ša MN ana dullu ur-ra-dunu ibid. 31:22; x zēru nizzagap . . . širakū ana $libbi\ k\hat{\imath}\ \acute{u}$ -ri-du-' we planted x land (with date palms), the oblates have gone down there (and they divided the land among themselves) YOS 3 200:10; kinaltu ša Esagila ina libbi . . . ana Uruk ú-ri-du-' the collegium of Esagila went down in it (the boat) to Uruk (with the goddesses) YOS 3 86:13, cf. itti elippi it-tardu-nu ibid. 173:24; ša ur-ra-du ina muhhi ikelli (the harbor authority of Sin) holds back what comes down (in the boats) YOS 3 72:19 (all letters), cf. also (boats) e-re-du u $el\hat{u}$ (see $el\hat{u}$ v. mng. 1b-3') TCL 13 196:2, dupl. Pinches Peek 18:1; note in a legal sense: ēmidu ana zērija . . . la ur-rad no tax assessor should come to my field (to assess taxes) BE 10 43:12; adi muhhi ša PN ana kirīšu it-ta-rad u ašar ša(text ba)-nu-ú PN isabbat until PN (the buyer) "goes down" to (i.e., takes possession of) his orchard PN may take (an orchard?) somewhere else (in broken context, sale of an orchard) PSBA 10 pl. 5 (after p. 146) 35; see also mng. 3b-2'.

11' in hist.: inūmišu ur-dam mātum at that time the people came down (and committed sacrilege) VAS 1 32 i 18 (Ipiq-Ištar of Malgium); the people of Purulumzi ur-du-ni GN isbatu came down and seized GN AKA 36i 69 (Tigl. I); ištu GN attumuš ana GN₂ at-ta-rad I moved on from GN and went down to GN2 AKA 272 i 54, cf. ana mātāte Na'iri at(var. a)ta-rad (var. at-tar-da) ibid. 331 ii 97, and passim ina nīribe ša $\mathbf{G}\mathbf{N}$ ina rēš māt Halman ú-ri-da through the GN pass I went down to GN₂ Layard 97:190, cf. ana māt $Kaldi \ \acute{u}$ -ri-id(var. -di) WO 2 34:42, var. from WO 1 466 ii 50 (Shalm. III), KUR GN attabal: kat ana ālāni ša kur GN, at-ta-rad I crossed Mount GN (and) descended toward the cities of GN₂ WO 1 466 iii 1, wr. at-ta-ra-da WO 2 40:26, cf. also STT 43:55 (all Shalm. III), TCL 3 31 and la īdurma tāḥaza it-ta-rad ana 38 (Sar.); nakri he did not fear the battle but went down against the enemy BBSt. No. 6 i 38 (Nbk. I); Sennacherib ana Elamti ú-rid-ma . . . ihtepi CT 34 49 iii 10, ana māt Akkadi urdam-ma hubut māt Akkadi ihtabat ibid. 47 ii 26,

arādu A 1a arādu A 1a

ana māt Akkadi kî ú-ri-dam GN ihtapi ibid. i 20, and passim in this text (Bab. Chron.); ina MN Madaja ana GN ur-dam-ma in MN the Medes came down to Arrapha Wiseman Chron. 56:23 (Fall of Nineveh); the army of Assyria ana māt Akkadê it-tar-du-nu came down to Babylonia ibid. 50:10; ú-ri-dam-[ma] (var. innešramma) ana erșet māt Šumeri u Akkadê (Merodachbaladan) came down to the land of Sumer and Akkad Lie Sar. 266, cf. ana tam-di ú-ri-da-áš-šú-nu-ti-ma I went down to the sea against them ibid. 119; ina elippāti niāri ... ana tâmdi ú-ri-du they went down to sea in boats made of papyrus (I pursued them in boats made of skins) WO 1 462:13 (Shalm. III); the Arameans rallied around Šūzubu gereb agamma ú-ri-duma ušabšû sīhu descended into the marshes and fomented rebellion OIP 2 42 v 24 (Senn.); the enemy who had fled into the mountains ur-du-ni-ma šēpēja isbatu came down and submitted to me AKA 56 iii 71 (Tigl. I), also KAH 2 84:90 (Adn. II), AKA 298 ii 10, and passim in Asn., wr. ú-ri-du-ni 3R 8 ii 74 (Shalm. III), also la ur-du-ni šēpēja la isbutu AKA 293 i 114 and 361 iii 52 (Asn.).

12' in lit.: DN $u \not s \hat{u}$ [i]-pu-hu-ur ur-du-ni-iim DN and he came down to the assembly CT 15 2 viii 4 (OB); e-ra-da-ni-im(text - $\dot{s}i$) they (the women) come down to me JCS 15 9 iv 10 (OB lit.), cf. e-rid ana qīšti go down to the forest Gilg. X iii 41, also AnSt 10 112 ii 25' (Nergal and Ereškigal), but ú-rid ana qīšti he went down to the forest Gilg. X iii 45, cf. also mannu ša ur-ra-du ana libbiša Gilg. Y. iii 17, v 15, Gilg. II v 4, also (if in his dream) ana giš.tir ú-rid Dream-book 329:74 ff., and ana GIŠ.SAR la ur-rad KAR 177 r. i 22 (hemer.); a-rid qīštišu Gilg. II v 6, also Lambert BWL 200 r. 1, cf. a-ri-id GIŠ.SAR KAR 158 r. vii 28 (catalog of songs); ul e-lu-ú mihha ul $a\text{-}rid\ dal\hat{u}[\check{s}u(?)]\ (\sec d\bar{a}lu\ A\ usage\ a)\ Gilg.\ VI$ 78; [al]kanimma i ni-ri-id-ma šīr rīmi annê i nīkula nīnu come, let us swoop down and eat the flesh of this wild ox Bab. 12 pl. 5:17, cf. la tur-rad abī do not go down, my father ibid. 19, and passim in this text, ellīma ina šamāmi . . . ur-rad ina appi iṣṣima I (the eagle) will soar up into the sky, swoop

down into the top of the tree ibid. pl. 1:36 (Etana); elli ana $\bar{u}ri$ aptaki \hat{u} -[x] $ur(var. \hat{u})$ -radana qaqqarimma usabbatu kibsī[ki] Maqlu III 145, restored from STT 82, see AfO 21 75; kalbu ina muḥḥi sinništišu kî [ēlû] . . . ana ú-ra-di-išú ina nerubbati [...] when the dog mounted his mate (he was happy, but) for his going down in [...] Lambert BWL 216 iii 31 (NA); $i\check{s}ar\bar{\imath} lu \check{s}er\check{a}n samm\hat{e} la ur(var. \acute{u})-ra-da$ ultu muhhiša let my penis be (as taut as) a harpstring so that it will not slip out of her Biggs Šaziga 35:16; māmīt ina gišhuru mahar Šamaš a-ra-du (var. $ta[r\bar{a}du]$) oath by going down into a (magic) circle facing the sun Surpu III 127; mê tâmti ... ša harištu la ú-ri-du ana libbi (see harištu B) AMT 10,1 iii 2; ú-rid ana $n\bar{a}[ri]$ Gilg. VI 122, see Frankena in Garelli Gilg. 122 iv 9'; Gilgāmeš saw a well ú-rid ana libbimma mê irammuk went down into it and washed (with its) water Gilg. XI 286; for a-rid anzanunzê, see anzanunzû.

13' in rit.: šarru paššūra ana pan Aššur ira[kkas] ur-ra-da ana muhhi šēhāte iqarrib the king arranges a table in front of Aššur, descends (from the dais) and approaches the censers MVAG 41/3 8 i 38 (MA), cf. 1 kappu ... ištu ekalli ištu šarri nassu ur-r[u-d]u-ni they come down from the palace together with the king carrying one bowl (with oil) ibid. 34; the gods ultu bītātišunu itebbûnimma ana kisalmāhi DU6+DU.MEŠ-ma leave their shrines and descend into the great courtyard RAcc. 90:22, and passim in these texts; ana nāri ur-rad-ma 7-šú iṭebbu he goes down to the river and submerges seven times CT 38 38:71 (SB Alu namburbi), cf. ana nāri tallak ana nāri tu-ur-rad-ma AMT 74 ii 28.

14' in omens: šēpka ana māt nakrim ur-ra-ad-ma wāṣiam ileqqi your expedition will go down to the enemy land and take prisoner him who is coming out against you YOS 10 36 iii 4, cf. nakrum ana mātim ur-ra-da ibid. 42 iv 20 (OB ext.); šumma kulbābū ina igāri ur-ra-du-ni if ants come down the walls KAR 377:9, also KAR 376 r. 35, 38f., CT 38 41:7 and 11 and dupl. CT 40 28 K.6527+:6, wr. ur-du-ni ibid. 2, also SIG₄ būt amēli DU₆+DU.MEŠ u ur-ra-du-ni BRM 4 21:6; ṣēru ... DU₆+DU u ur-rad KAR

arādu A 1b arādu A 1d

386:45f. (all SB Alu); šumma Adad ur-damma ACh Adad 19:50 and 20:27, cf. [Adad?] tu-ur-dam-ma BMS 21:16 and 17, see Ebeling Handerhebung 100.

- 15' in math.: elēnum ur-dam I have descended from above (by so much, i.e., I dropped a perpendicular) TMB 30 No. 61:2, and passim in this text, cf. ibid. 88 No. 180:3, etc. (OB).
- b) to descend from heaven -1' gods, demons, and diseases: sikkatum išātum ... ištu kakkab šamė ur-du-nim the sikkatudisease, fever (and other diseases) came down from the stars of heaven JCS 9 11 C 5 (OB inc.), cf. ištu serret šamê ur-du-nu ibid. 8 A 10 and B 11 (both OB), also ibid. 11 D 7 and AMT 31,2:4 (SB inc.), cf. ultu kakkab šamāme ur-da urdam-ma ultu kakkab šamāmi Köcher BAM 124 iv 12f., see also Šurpu VII 3f., in lex. section; uncert.: la akālu la šatû tēmu ušašša mur-su ú-rad fasting confuses the mind, disease descends(?) ABL 5 r. 18 (NA); Lamašti ištu šamê ur-dam-ma the Lamaštu demon came down from heaven LKU 32:12. cf. šumma dlamma.meš ištu šamė ur-da-nim-ma Dreambook 328 r. i 4, 2 dlamma.meš šamê ú-ri-danim-ma Köcher BAM 248 iii 25, also (the two daughters of Anu) ultu šamê ur-ra-da-ni (var. $ul - \langle tu \rangle$ AN e-ri-da-a-[ni]) Maqlu III 33, var. from STT 82; [a]lâ tanāra ša ultu šamê ur-du you have killed the bull which came down from heaven Thompson Gilg. pl. 42 BM 34193:7, cf. $en\bar{u}ma$ ultu šamāmi tu[r]-r[a-da] (parallel: ultu apsî tellâ) En. el. V 127.
- 2' other occs.: [šarr]ūtum ina šamā'i ur-da-am kingship descended from heaven Bab. 12 pl. 12 i 14 (OB Etana), cf. [nam]. lugal an.ta ex.dè.a.ba Jacobsen, AS 11 70 i 1 and parallels, see ibid. p. 65f.; before creation alūlu ur-da ana māti the work-song came down to the land AMT 12,1:51, see JNES 17 56; araḥ a-rad aBIL.GI (the month of Abu) is the month of the coming down of DN (i.e., the heat, from heaven) Lyon Sar. 10:61, cf. KAV 218, in lex. section; mūtu... [huš]aḥhu diliptu mala bašū [ina muḥhiš]unu it-tar-da death, famine, all kinds of worries descended upon them (the people) AnSt 5

104:96 (Cuthean Legend); [šubtu] nēḥti šulum damiqti ana māti ur-ra-da peace and wellbeing will come to the land Thompson Rep. 187:2.

- c) to descend into the grave, the nether world: Ištar ana erseti ú-rid (var. ú-ri-du) ul īlâ Ištar descended to the nether world and has not come up CT 15 46 r. 5, var. from KAR 1 r. 5, cf. ištu ullānumma Ištar ana KUR NU $GI_{\mathbf{A}} \quad \acute{\mathbf{u}}$ -ri-du CT 15 46:63 and r. 6; see also CT 16 22:280f., in lex. section; nīnu ulu nu-ur-ra-da-ak-ki u atti ul ti-li-in-na-a-ši we cannot go down to you (Ereškigal), and you cannot come up to us (into heaven) EA 357:4, cf. ul telli ana mahrini u nīnuma ul ša a-ra-di ... ul nu-ur-rad ana maḥriki AnSt 10 110 i 33'f. (Nergal and Ereškigal); [šum= ma amēlu ina] šuttišu ana erseti ú-ri-id if in his dream a man descends into the nether world MDP 14 p. 55 r. ii 9, and passim in this text (MB dream omens), also Dream-book 327:71ff., see also ersetu mng. 2a; ūtaššašama idabbuba a-rad irkalla when (people) are in trouble, they speak of descending into the nether world Lambert BWL 40:47 (Ludlul II), ana a-ra-di aralli (in broken context) ZA 43 15:28, ef. also [ša ú]-ri-du qabri atūra ana KÁ.dutu.[È] I who had descended into the grave returned to the Sunrise gate Lambert BWL 60:78 (Ludlul IV); see also UVB 15 36:13, in lex. section; ana šamê ellīma ... ur-rad ana apsî Anunnaki upaqqad I will ascend to heaven (and give orders to the upper gods), I will descend into the $aps\hat{u}$ and assign the lower gods their duties Gössmann Era I 184, ef. Gilg. XI 42; birbirrūka ina apsî ú-ri-du your rays (Samaš) penetrate into the $aps\hat{u}$ Lambert BWL 128:37, cf. [ul ibašši ša] ur-radu ina apsî balika ibid. 57.
- d) to come down from (i.e., be released by) a higher authority 1' in OA: $in\bar{u}mi$ $luq\bar{u}tum$... ana $K\bar{u}niš$ ellianni $un\bar{u}tum$ ištu ekallim ũ-ra-dam-ma when the merchandise goes up to GN, the merchandise will come down from the palace TCL 21 213:21, cf. ina šamši $un\bar{u}tum$ ũ-ra-da-ni KTS 20 r. 6' and 9', CCT 2 6:24, $un\bar{u}t\bar{u}$ ina ekallim luur-dam CCT 4 11a:26; 74 luuv luv luv

arādu A 1e arādu A 3a

74 kutānu-garments entered the palace, 26 garments were taken (as dues), 48 garments were released BIN 4 128:6, cf. šumma ekallum subātī la ilteqēma subātūa i-ta-ar-du-nim KT Hahn 13:30, also šuq(u)lum ištu ekallim i-ta-ar-dam TCL 19 81:20; 35 kutānūka ištu ekallim šalmūtum ur-du-nim 17 Túg.HI.A... jaūtum šA.BA 5 Túg ur-du-nim 12 Túg tablu your 35 kutānu-garments came down safely from the palace, of the 17 garments of mine, five garments came down, twelve were taken away TuM 1 19b:10 and 12; kīma luqūtum... ina ekallim ur-da-ni TCL 4 51:5, and passim, cf. also ša... luqūssu ur-du CCT 2 7:37.

- 2' other occs.: the kusītu-garments ša ultu muḥḥi Nanâ ša Ezida ur-ra-da-nim-ma ana muḥḥi Bēlti ša Uruk u Nanâ illaka kî iqbûnu ašša it-tar-da-a-nu ištēt ina libbišina ana daašan āšibti Uruk tannadin which are coming down from Nanâ of Ezida and are going to the Lady-of-Uruk and Nanâ as he ordered us, as they were coming down, one of them was given to the Lady who resides in Uruk YOS 6 71:21f. (NB); silver and jewelry ú-ri-du-nu ana batqu came down for repair BIN 2 126:7 (NB).
- e) to leave (a post), abandon (a fort), to capitulate: īnum lamassi mīšari izzizzuma ahītum ša Ešarra bīt kiššat ilī ur-rid šēduššu when the protective female genius who dispenses justice stood aside, the protective male genius of Ešarra, the temple of all the gods, left MVAG 21 88 r. 7 (Kedorlaomer text), also ibid. 3, cf. ur-ri-du-ma $il\bar{u}$ $\check{s}unu$ \acute{u} -ri-du-managabbiš ibid. 12; āl nakrim ūmam ur-rada-am the enemy city will capitulate today YOS 10 36 i 49 (OB ext.); $\bar{a}la\ teppušma\ d\bar{u}ršu$ tušaklal ēpišūšu ur-ra-du-nim-ma nākirūšu illû you will build a fortified city and finish its wall, (but) those who have built it will have to come down and its enemies will go up into it BRM 4 12:40 (MB ext.); birāti a-rad massarāti disbanding of the fortified outposts, retiring of the guards ACh Sin 3:68, also Thompson Rep. 27 r. 3, 48:7, (as a favorable omen) CT 31 50:18, CT 20 25:28 (SB ext.), cf. (unfavorable) a-rad $\bar{a}li$ PRT 106:14, Boissier DA 38 i 2, KAR 428 r. 2, 430:9,

Boissier Choix 133 Rm. 302:11, also a-rad $\bar{a}l$ nakri ibid. 12, KAR 422:16f., 428:32 (all SB ext.).

- f) to be lowered, to hang down, flow down: šumma Lú subāssu wa-ri-id if a man's garment hangs down AfO 18 65 ii 6, cf. subāssu magal $it - \langle ta \rangle - na - ra - a[d]$ ibid. 4 (OB omens); $\check{s}umma$ gātāšu ina gaggadišu šaknama la ur-ra-da-ni if his hands are on his head and will not come down Labat TDP 90:24f., also ibid. 214:11. 232:15; šumma kakku ištu arkat amūti mehret ekal ubāni Ex-ma rēš ubāni iţţul if a weapon mark hangs down from the back of the liver facing the "palace" of the "finger" and looks toward the top of the "finger" Boissier DA 45:12, also CT 30 13 K.8496 obv.(!) 1, cf. CT 31 11 i 23, 28, CT 30 15 K.3841:5 (all SB ext.); [šumma mû ša gulgul]lišu it-tar-du if the water contained in his skull flows down CT 23 36:58 (med.); [ÚŠ].MEŠ-ku-nu $k\bar{\imath}ma$ tiki ana qaqqar lit-ta-rad may your blood flow to the ground like a cloudburst(?) Wiseman Treaties 471, see Borger, ZA 54 190; mešhī ul dānu ašar 1 ammat ú-ra-du u ašar lu mādu dannu 1 ammat u ūţu ú-ra-du (for translat., see ammatu mng. 2d) BIN 18:16 and 19 (NB let.).
- g) (in math.) to decrease: $l\bar{\imath}li$ li-ri-id let it increase or decrease TMB 46 No. 91:3, 100 No. 202:4, 204:4, 205:5, cf. Thureau-Dangin, ibid. p. 46 n. 3.
- 2. wurrudu (mng. unkn.): ina ṭuppija wu-ru-da-a-ku-ma Fish Letters 6:13.
- 3. šūrudu to bring or send down to lower ground, to send down (in a legal sense), to bring down from heaven, to make descend into the nether world, to take downstream, to obtain release from a higher authority, to take away, remove, to place in a kiln a) to bring or send down to lower ground -1' persons, divine images: nam'adam šé-rida-ma send the majority here TCL 19 76:25 (OA); PN nukaribbu ša PN2 ina libbi kirî ša PN₂ uš-te-ri-ta-an-ni PN, PN₂'s gardener, sent me down into PN2's orchard SMN 2495:11 (Nuzi); I took them prisoner ana māt Ḥatti ul-te-ri-id(var. -rib)- δu -nu-ti and took them down to Hatti KBo 1 2:25, var. from ibid. 1:43; nišē ... ultu gereb šadî ú-še-ri-dam-ma ina GN ušarme I had the people (who had fled before my attack) brought down from the

arādu A 3a arādu A 3b

mountains and settled them in GN OIP 2 27 ii 4 (Senn.); ilāni ša māt Akkadî ša RN ana Bābili ú-še-ri-du-[x] ana māḥāzīšunu itūru the gods of Babylonia whom Nabonidus had brought down to Babylon returned to their holy cities BHT pl. 13 iii 21 (Nbn. chron.); emūqa ša šarri bēlija ana māti ul-te-rid I had the troops of the king, my lord, go down to the country (Uruk) ABL 1106:17 (NB), cf. ABL 1286 r. 6 (NB); I sent PN to Supria, saying alik ardānika še-ri-da ittalka ardānišu ú-se-ri-da "Go, take your servants along," he left, and took his servants along ABL 251:12f., ef. rīhti nišēšunu ... ú-se-rid-u-ni ABL 1044:15, $s\bar{a}b\bar{e}$ nu-se-ri-di ABL 484 r. 5 (all NA), and passim; alkani lāšurkunu ina ŠÀ DAGAL lu-še-ri-id-ku-nu tillī laddinakkunu go, I will muster you, gladly send you down, give you equipment ABL 610:7; assapara usse-ri-du-ni-eš-šu I gave orders and they brought him back ABL 1432:16, cf. us-se-ridu- $ni\check{s}$ - $[\check{s}u]$ (in broken context) ZA 51 134:14 and ZA 52 226:25 (NA cultic comm.); DN issu $b\bar{\imath}t$ ili us-se-ri-du-ni they brought down the image of DN from the temple ABL 1212:4; SAL.MEŠ-šú-nu Sin issu šamê ú-še-ra-da-atheir women would bring down the moon from heaven ABL 633:23, cf. ana šeru-di ABL 1058 r. 7 (all NA); note ana šuāšu ina qabal ekallišu ú-še-ri-su as for him (the enemy ruler) I brought him down from within his palace KAH 284:57 (Adn. II).

2' merchandise, booty, objects: inūmi PN Su-ub-ru-um ištu mahīri ú-šé-ri-da-ni when PN brought the Subarean (slave) down from the market TCL 21 262A 3; x kaspam addinak: kumma ana Ālim tù-šé-ri-id I gave you x silver and you have sent it to the City (Assur) CCT 2 26b:5, cf. mimma kaspim ša annānum: TCL 14 40:31 (all OA); ma ú-šé-ri-du dimāti ana GN lu šu-ru-du (for šūruda) let the siege towers be brought down(stream?) to GN Laessøe Shemshara Tablets 45 SH 915:17, adi uttetija ú-še-ri-du-nim PBS 7 95:19 (OB let.) also (the bull-colossi) [us-se]-ri-du (see aladlammû usage b) ABL 984 r. 9 (NA); x "bitter barley" ša ultu ūri šu-ru-da-ta which was brought down from the roof PBS 2/2 138:4 and 12 (MB); mimma ša pan šarri mahru

ana libbi lu-še-ri-id mimma ša pan šarri la mahru la libbi ú-še-li (see elû v. mng. 10d-3') ABL 334 r. 8 (NB); stones ša ištu bīt nak: kamte ... še-ru-da-ni which were brought down from the storehouse KAJ 178:6 (MA), cf. (ornaments) ana hubbî šu-ru-du-nu brought down to be sewn on (the garments of the gods) GCCI 2 69:9 (NB); šu(text: KIN)ku-ut-tu ša Ištar gabbu nu-še-ra-da (on the 29th) we will take down all the jewelry of the image of Ištar ABL 1094:11, cf. [...] ša šukutte [...] ša PN ú-še-rid-da-ni ADD 676:4; PA.MEŠ še-ri-da-ni bring timber(?) down (from the mountains) Iraq 17 127 No. 12:24 (NA), and passim in this text; [ša ... ištu] $\bar{u}ri\,\acute{u}$ -še-ri-du-nim-ma (the appurtenances for the ritual) which they brought down from the roof AMT 94,9:7, cf. ištu ūru tu-[še-er-rid] ZA 45 202 ii 10 (Bogh. rit.); [...] ina kakkabi tušbât ina šērim kīma Šamaš napāhi tu-šeri-da you leave (the water used in the ritual) overnight in the open, in the morning at sunrise you bring it down AMT 100,3:9; Šamaš šamma ištu šadî ú-še-ri-dam-[ma] Šamaš brought the herb down from the mountain Küchler Beitr. pl. 3 iii 30; ina maršītim ina namkūri ... ša ištu māt Ḥatte ú-še-ri-du with the flocks, the goods, (etc.) which I brought down from Hatti Smith Idrimi 80; šallassunu ... itti qab'āni dannūti ša šadî lu-še-ri-da I brought their prisoners (and booty) down from the steep mountain tops AKA 51 iii 29, cf., wr. \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ -ri-da ibid. 116:2 (both Tigl. I), 276 i 65 (Asn.), WO 1 458:38, and passim in Shalm. III, 1R 29 ii 57 (Šamši-Adad V), also sittātišunu ... ultu qereb [šadî] [ú]-še-ri-dam-ma ana šallati amnūšunūte Winckler Sar. pl. 44 B 10.

3' animals: $b\bar{u}l$ šarri ... ana tamirtišu la šu-ru-di-im-ma šammī la re'ê not to let the king's cattle go down into his commons to graze MDP 2 pl. 22 iii 20 (MB kudurru); 3-šu ina mê tu-še-rad you take (the horses) three times down into the water Ebeling Wagen-pferde 16 B 6, cf. 3-šu ina «ina» še-ru-di ibid. 8, and passim in these texts; (the sheep) nu-še-ra-da ABL 241 r. 14 (NA).

b) to send down (in a legal sense) — 1' to send to the gate of the god (for legal

arādu A 3c arādu A 3i

proceedings): ana bāb ilim ú-šé-ri-sú-nu-ma našpertam ... iknukunimma I sent them to the gate of the god (Aššur) and they sealed the written order for me TCL 20 130:30′ (OA), for other refs. see bābu A mng. 1c-4'a'.

- 2' to send down to the field (idiomatic meaning with unknown connotation, cf. mng. la-5', 8', and l0'): ana PN qibīma ana eqlija la ú-še-re-sí (I am) addressing PN: let him not make her go down to my field CT 4 38b:15 and 18 (OB let.); A.ŠÀ... PN ul-te-ri-da BE 17 48:8, cf. A.ŠÀ hanša kî ú-še-ri-[da]-an-ni ibid. 13 (MB let.).
- c) to bring down from heaven: you (Irra) can make the gods return to the country Sumuqan u Nisaba tu-še-ra-da ana māti you can bring down (again) gods of cattle and grain to the country (i.e., bring abundance of cattle and grain) Gössmann Era V 32, cf. (the gods) \hat{u} - $\langle \check{s}e \rangle$ -ri-du- $\check{s}i$ -im nuhšam brought down abundance to them (mankind) Lambert BWL 155:3 (OB fable); (Šamaš) mu-še-rid angullu ana erṣeti (see angullu) ibid. 136:178.
- d) to make descend into the nether world, the abyss: sabtašuma šu-ri-da-šú ana kur.nu. GI₄.A seize him and take him down to the nether world KAR 227 iii 20; ša ana arallê šu-ru-du pagaršu tutarra you can bring back the one who was already taken down to the nether world BMS 2:22, see Ebeummânī šunūti ana ling Handerhebung 24; I had those craftsmen apsî ú-še-rid-ma descend to the nether world Gössmann Era I 147; [uš-te]-rid apsûššu šūlu lemnu (Marduk) sent the evil cough down to its abyss Lambert BWL 52 r. 6 (Ludlul III), arnī iṣṣūru ana šamê lišēli arnī nūnu ina apsî li-še-rid JNES 15 140:22' and 142:37', also *šu-ri-di-šú apsukki* take (addressing the river goddess) it (the evil) down to your depths LKA 114 r. 11, KAR 64 r. 16f., and passim in namburbi rituals; nāru limhurannima li-še-rid qerbuššu let the river take (the evil) from me and take it down into its depths PBS 1/1 14:20 and dupls.
- e) to take downstream: idī elippi ša KAŠ. SAG ša ultu GN ana GN₂ ina libbi ú-še-ri-du

the hire for the boat in which they brought fine beer downstream from GN to GN, Moore Michigan Coll. 89:33 and 35, cf. elippu $\delta\hat{u}$... ina libbi ittê \hat{u} - δe -ri-di YOS 3 111:22 (both NB); anūtu ... ša PN ina libbi elippi \acute{u} - $\check{s}e$ -ri-du-u-nithe equipment that PN brought down by boat ABL 425:9, cf. elippu ... abarakku kaspu ina libbi ú-se-ri-da ABL 89:8 (both NA); umallīma elippaki sim: manâ [ú-še]-rad-ki kâši I filled your boat with provisions, I will send you downstream (in it) 4R 58 i 23 (Lamaštu), cf. ana makurri tušarkab: šu DU₆+DU-š \acute{u} -ma (= $tu\check{s}errida\check{s}\check{s}uma$) Küchler Beitr. pl. 1 i 4.

- f) to obtain release from a higher authority
 1' in OA: 30 subātī ina ekallim atta tù-šéri-dam you brought down from the palace
 thirty garments TCL 20 158:14, cf. subātī
 šé-ri-da KT Hahn 13:11, cf. also TCL 4 39:18,
 and see Oppenheim, AfO 12 345 n. 7.
- 2' other occ.: PN ištu kidinni ú-še-ri-id he let PN leave the kidinnu (where the court action took place, opposite: ana kidinni ušēlamma line 4) MDP 24 391:23.
- g) to take away, remove: PN u PN₂ PA.PA... wardam ša PN₃ ahija ú-še-ri-du-nim ana kaspim iddinuma PN and PN₂, the wakil hattim-official, have taken away and sold a slave of my brother PN₃ PBS 1/2 9:14 (OB).
- h) to place in a kiln: $\bar{u}m$ abna ana libbi $k\bar{u}ri$ tu-šer-re-da when you want to place the metal (i.e., the glass) into the kiln ZA 36 182:6 and 8 (chem.), cf. ana $k\bar{u}ri$... $ka\bar{s}ti$ tu-šer(var. -še)-rid-ma ina bir $\bar{t}t$ $\bar{t}n\bar{a}te$ tareddi ibid. 15, and passim in this text, also [ana na]šrazpika tu-še-ri-[id] ibid. 202:51, Wr. DU_6+DU -id ibid. 182:37, tu-še-rad ibid. 186 § 6:1, ina haragi la eššete tu-še-rad ibid. 188 § 7:23, Wr. DU_6+DU ibid. § 8:28, ina su'li tu-še-rad ibid. 186 § 6:11; ana $q\bar{t}ri$ [...] u-še-ri-[is-su]-nu-tima bušulšunu $\bar{u}mur$ (see bušlu mng. 2) Lie Sar. 231.
- i) other occs.: if his buttocks are bruised and KI.GUB-su NU È-a // $m\hat{e}$ la \acute{u} -še-rid Labat TDP 132 i 60, with comm. KI.GUB-su = man-zal-ta-šu GCCI 2 406:13, the variant

arādu B araḥḥu B

suggests that manzaltu was taken by the commentator as derived from nazālu "to drip" instead of manzazu.

arādu B v.; to serve; EA*; I, II; cf. ardu.

a) arādu: amur anāku panūjama ana a-raad šarri kî parṣī ša abbūti[ja] see, I am intent on serving the king as was the custom of my predecessors EA 118:40, cf. EA 119:43, cf. u baltati ana a-ra-ad šarri bēlija EA 112:24, nadna panīnu ana a-ra-di-ka EA 89:17, see Albright and Moran, JCS 4 164 (all letters of Rib-Addi); u ile'i a-ra-ad šarri bēlija kīma abbūtinu panānum then I will be able to serve the king, my lord, as our ancestors (did) earlier EA 144:32 (let. from Sidon); šarra bēlija i-rudu u awat jiqabu šarru bēlija ištimu I serve the king, my lord, and I listen to what the king, my lord, orders EA 250:59, cf. šarra bēlija i-ru-du anāku ibid. 51, also u lu i-ruda-am šarra bēlija kīma ša abija EA 300:20; uncert.: $u i-r[i]-du [\check{s}ar]ra$ EA 186:7.

b) urrudu: I have dispatched men ana ur-ra-di ina GN u ana naṣāri bīti to serve in GN and to guard the house EA 294:20; $u l\bar{\imath}di$ šarru bēlija inūma ú-ra-du-šu danniš danniš the king, my lord, should know that I serve him with all my might EA 257:18, u[r]-r[a-a]d $b\bar{e}lija$ EA 84:30, lu ur-ra-da $\check{s}arra$ bēlija EA 294:33, ur-ru-du-me šarra bēlija EA 189:21 and 24; ša išmi ana šarri bēlišu u ú-raad-šu he who listens to the king, his lord, and serves him EA 147:42, cf. amēlu la iú-ra-du šarri jirarušu the king will curse anybody who does not serve him EA 193:17, also hazanna ša iú-ra-du-ka EA 114:66; amur anāku arad [šarri u anāku] iú-ra-ad [šarra] EA 207:7; note the forms kīnanna ur-ru-duka anāku qadume gabbi aḥḥēja EA 189 r. 3, anāku arad šarri ... ša ur-ru-du šarra bēlija EA 295:9, also EA 241:11, cf. also u jilmad šarru bēlu inūma ur-ru-du šarra u inassaru EA 264:24, also ur-ra-ad-ti šarra bēlija (WSem. perfect) EA 296:27; I have brought back to the king the cities from the Hapiru aššum ur-ru-di-šu in order to (show that I) serve him EA 189 r. 17, cf. panūja ana ...

ur-ru-ud šarri bēlija EA 295 r. 10, cf. EA 253:28, 266:17, 191:10.

aragubbû s.; (a math. term); OB lex.*; Sum. lw.

[a.rá.gub].ba = a-ra-gu-u[b-bu-um] (after ara, arakara, arakab) Kagal E Part 1:22.

For the elements of the compound, see $ar\hat{u}$ A s., $arah\hat{u}$, $arakar\hat{u}$, see also $igigubb\hat{u}$. It is not likely that this word is to be connected with the name of the sign DU, aragub: $b\hat{u}$, for which see S^a 113, in MSL 3 22.

**aragulium (AHw. 63a) see aragubbû.

araḥḥu A (arḥu) s.; storehouse, granary; lex.*; Sum. lw.

É.UŠ.GÍD.DA = našpa[k]um, a-ra-ab-bu (followed by ašlukkatum, q.v.) Proto-Diri 361f.; [a-ra-a]b É.UŠ.GÍD.DA = a-ra-ab-bu, našpaku Diri V 283f.; É.UŠ.GÍD.[DA] = a-r[a-ab-bu] Kagal I 80; [a-ra-ah] É× ŠE = a-rab-bu Ea III Excerpt r. iv 4′, also Ea Appendix A iv 5, cf. [...] [É× ŠE] = [ar-bu // na-aš(!)-pa(!)-bu Ea III 310; a-ra-ah MAL× ŠE = ar-bu, našpak[u] Ea IV 252 f.

šumma IM.DIRI AN.GÍD ina šamê itta[nmar] IM.DIRI.BI AN.DA.GÍD.DA šumš[u ...] aššu a-ra-aħ-ħu la t[īdû] a-ra-aħ-ħu ḤÉ.GÁL a-ra-aħ-[ħu ...] if a-cloud is seen in the sky, this cloud formation is called AN.DA.GÍD.DA [...], if you do not know (the word) a., a. (means) ħegallu (i.e., abundance), a. [(also) means ...] (followed by DUBUR.ÀM.GÍD //AN.DA.GÍD.DA [aššu] AN.DA.GÍD.DA la tīdû) ACh Adad 29:7 and dupl. ACh. Supp. 2 Adad 102:3.

If the astrological commentary is rightly interpreted, the commentator explained AN. DA.GÍD.DA (perhaps "long (cloud formation)") by araḥḥu, for which the log. É.UŠ.GÍD.DA indicates a meaning "house with long side."

In OB, arahhu of the lex. texts is replaced by ašahhu, q.v. Possibly Sum. a.ra.ah = arahhu, and a.sag = ašahhu are themselves phonetic variants, cf. a-sag $£\times £$ MSL 2 50:227 (Proto-Ea).

arahhu B s.; (a song); SB*; Sum. lw.(?).

l *a-ra-aḫ-ḫu šu-me-ru* one *a.*-song, Sumerian KAR 158 r. viii 35; ina qerbētišu nadīti

araḥsamna arāḥu A

a-ra- $[a\dot{h}$ - $\dot{h}i$...] (parallel: $al\bar{a}la$, see $al\bar{a}la$ usage b) TCL 3 207 (Sar.).

Perhaps a harvest song, to be connected with arahhu A.

arahsamna s.; (name of the eighth month); from OB on; wr. ITI APIN. (DU8.A).

iti apin. du_8 . a = a-ra-ah-sam-na (vars. a-ra-ah-sa-am-nu, [a-ra-ah-sa-man) Hh. II 228.

iti.apin (mul.gír.tab) giš.al.lá.bi giš. apin.na [edin.šè] a.da.mìn ri.ri urudu a.ki. tu ur gar.ra iti dim gú.gal an.ki.a: ITI APIN pa-tar giš.mah giš al-la ù giš.apin a-na edin ul-te-şu-ù a-ki-it e-re-ši iš-ša-ka-an ITI dim gú.gal an.e ù ki-tim the month Arahsamna ((its star is) Scorpio), release(?) of the merdītu, hoe and plow hold a disputation in the field, the akītu festival of the seed-plowing is performed, the month of Adad, the dike warden of heaven and earth KAV 218 A ii 39ff. (Astrolabe B).

For equivalences to other calendar months, see 5R 43:40ff. See also *kinūnu*.

Langdon Menologies p. 129ff.

araţû s.; (a math. term); OB*; Sum. lw. [a.rá]. ḤI = a-ra-ḥu-u₄-um (after arû, arakarû, before aragubbû) Kagal E Part 1:21.

For a possible reading A.RÁ.HI of the damaged passage TMB 15 No. 30:3 (= MKT 2 pl. 39 ii 7), see von Soden, ZDMG 93 147.

arāḥu A (warāḥu) v.; 1. to hasten, hurry, come quickly, promptly, 2. urruḥu (same mngs.), 3. urruḥu to send in a hurry, 4. urruḥu to frighten(?), 5. III/3(?) (uncert. mng.); from OB on; I īraḥ — *irraḥ — aruḥ, II, II/2, III/3(?); cf. arḥānû adj., arhiš, arḥu A adj., murriḥu, murriḥu, urruḥiš.

ul gír = wa(!)-ra-hu, ha-ma-tu, ha-ra-pu A VIII/2:248 ff., cf. ul # cír # wa-ra-hu h[a-ma-tu # . . .] RA 6 131 AO 3555 r. 15 (A VIII/2 Comm.); ul [cír] = [a-ra-hu] Ea VIII 153; cír = a-ra-[hu] (in group with arāmu and arādu) Antagal D b 4.

šid = u_4 -ru-hu Proto-Izi Akk. k 21; su-ul-su-ul šul. šul = ur-ru-hu // ha-m[a-tu], sa-ra-hu [...] A VIII/3:33f. with comm.; ta.ab.la.e = ur-ri-ih-ma hu-ru-up Antagal VIII 108.

zu+ab pi.el.lá.šè an.ši.ul₄.dè.en.dè.en: ana ap-si-i šu-ul-pu-tim i nu-ur-ri-ih-šu let us hasten to desecrate the apsû BM 54745:67f. (unpub. litany, courtesy W. G. Lambert); é.gá ba.an.ul₄.le.en (var. [ba.a]n.ul₄.e) É.SIG₄. gá(var. .dím) ba.ab.hu.luh.e(var. .ha): [ina

bīti]ja ur-ri-ḥa-an-ni ina igārija ugallitanni he frightened me in my house, he scared me within my walls CT 15 25 r. 14 (Sum. only), var. from bil. dupl. PSBA 17 pl. 1 K.41:23f.; mu.gib.an.na. mèn mu.lu.lul.la.ga ba.an.ul₄.e.en mu.lu. lul.la gaba.kur.ra.ke_x(KID) ba.an.ul₄.e.en: ištarītu anāku sarru ú-tar-ri-iḥ-an-ni sarri ša irat šadí ú-tar-ri-ḥa-an-ni me, a goddess, a criminal has frightened me away, a criminal from the mountain has scared me away RA 33 104:25f.

ur-ru-hu, ha-ma-tu = dul-lu-hu LTBA 2 1 v 23f., dupl. ibid. 2:231 f.

- 1. to hasten, hurry, come quickly, promptly: ana bēlini ništapram ša eli bēlini tābu tēm bēlini li-ra-ha-am-ma we have now written to our lord, whatever our lord's pleasure is, may our lord's instructions come promptly TCL 17 40:14, cf. tēmum li-ra-ha-am-ma YOS 2 93:20, also VAS 16 165:20; aššumika maḥar awīlim abi ṣābim adbubma umma šûma *šupur li-ra-hu-ni-šu-ma lidbub* I spoke concerning you to the honorable commander of the troops, he (replied) as follows: "Give orders that they hasten to him (with the message) and let him report" CT 4 39d:8, cf. PBS 7 58:10, cf. also mār PN li-ra-ha-am-ma Fish Letters 5:28. šumma la ta-ra-ha(!)-nim Kraus AbB 1 97 r. 3', see von Soden, BiOr 23 54 (all OB letters); urruk birkāšu a-ru-uh lasāmam he is long of stride and swift in running BiOr 11 82 LB 2001:8 (OB inc.) but note šaruh $las\bar{a}ma$ (see $\check{s}ar\bar{a}hu$) Gilg. VI i 20; a-ru-uhnapšurša her (Ištar's) pardon is swift AfO 19 54 iv 215.
- 2. urruhu (same mngs.) a) in gen.: halāq māti ur-ru-uḥ mātu damāma ul ikalla the destruction of the country will be hastened, the country will not stop moaning ACh Šamaš 4:12, also ibid. 14:44; ur-ri-iḥ-ma šarru dannu iktašad ana kišād nār Ulaj the mighty king hurried, and reached the bank of the Ulaj River BBSt. No. 6 i 28 (Nbk. I); ur-ri-ḥi (for urriḥa) ša-LUGAL.MEŠ (for šaršarrāni) Marduk ur-ri-ḥa-am-ma aṣê mār Bēl (at the New Year) Marduk, the king of kings, hastened, the son of Bēl (i.e., Nabû) also hastened to leave (in the procession)

arāḥu B arāḥu C

KAR 104:24; arkišunu ardud ahmut ur-ri-ih I pursued them in great haste AnSt 5 104:121 (Cuthean Legend).

- b) in hendiadys: [u] i-ša-\langleta\rangletim [š]a sābim niḥrārim [ú]-ri-iḥ attaši and I have hurriedly raised fire signals for a relief force RA 35 180:12 (Mari let.); ur-ri-iḥ-ma arkišu ana GN mundaḥṣīja ... uma'irma I hastily dispatched my troops after him to GN OIP 2 52:34 (Senn.), cf. (in fragm. context) [ur-r]i-iḥ izizzaššu Thompson Gilg. pl. 15 K.3588 v 43 (Gilg. VII).
- 3. urruhu to send in a hurry (transitive): Nibe aššu turri gimillišu eli Šutur-Nahunde Elamî ur-ri-ha mār šipri Nibe, seeking vengeance, hurried a messenger to RN, the Elamite Winckler Sar. pl. 34 No. 72:119; mithuși ummānāteja ur-ri-ha kakkēšu rushed his armed forces (lit.: weapons) into battle with my troops Streck Asb. 34 iv 8, dupl. ibid. 128 vii 45, ef. qabalšu idkâ ana GN ur-ri-ha tāhazu ibid. 106 iv 32, restored from Piepkorn Asb. 58 iv 34; nakru Elamû ur-ri-ih lemnētu the Elamite enemy hastened his evil work JTVI 29 88 r. 4, see MVAG 21 88 (Kedorlaomer text); Nazimaruttaš šipra ur-ru-u[h...](obscure) KAR 260 r. 9 (= KAH 2 173, MB lit.).
- 4. urruhu to frighten(?): see CT 15, RA 33, in lex. section.
- 5. III/3(?) (uncert. mng.): še'am šūliamma ina muhhi[šu] šu-ta-ar-ri-ih have the barley brought in and act promptly concerning it (i.e., the storage, etc.) YOS 2 66:11 (OB let.). Ad mng. 4: Thureau-Dangin, RA 33 109f.
- arāḥu B v.; 1. to devour, consume, 2. šūruḥu (same mng.); OB, MB, SB; I (only imp. aruḥ/ariḥ attested), II(?), III.
- 1. to devour, consume: akul ajābīja a-ru-uh lemnūtija consume my enemies, devour those who are wicked to me (addressing the fire god) Maqlu I 116, II 132, also (with comm. gír // ur-ru-hu // gír // ha-m[a-tu], see arāhu A) KAR 94:14 (Maqlu Comm.), cf. Girra kušussunūti Girra a-ru-uh-šú-nu-ti Maqlu II 114, also IV 140; a-ru(text: -si)-uh nakrīja Iranica Antiqua 2 158 No. 14:5 (Nbk. I); a-ru-uh napištašu destroy his life (name of

an apotropaic dog figurine) KAR 298 r. 18, see AAA 22 72, cf. (also name of a dog) ur-ru-uh napištašu (probably error for a-ru-uh) LKU 33 r. 22, also a-ri-ih zi-šu (inscribed on a dog figurine) Watelin Kish 1 p. 91.

2. šūruhu (same mng.): RN ... la šēmū awâtišu ... [n]apištašu ú-ša-ri-ih as for RN (king of Ešnunna) who listened not to his bidding, he destroyed his life YOS 9 35:122 (Samsuiluna); šu-ri-ih napšassu Anzâm kumūma destroy his life, defeat Anzû RA 46 92:69 (OB Epic of Zu), also ibid. 28:17, 38:17, 40:39 (SB version) and, wr. su-ri-ih RA 48 148:5 (= CT 46 38 r. 39).

Meaning inferred from the contexts where the refs. to fire or dogs suggest the proposed translation "devour," or the like. It is possible, however, that $ar\bar{a}\hbar u$ B is only a specialized, idiomatic usage of $ar\bar{a}\hbar u$ A, with $napi\check{s}tu$ or a person as object, in some such connotation as "make short shrift of"; the ancient commentators evidently connected both $ar\bar{a}\hbar u$ B and $ar\bar{a}\hbar u$ C with $ar\bar{a}\hbar u$ A "to hasten."

arāḥu C (or erēḥu) v.; to attack, to rush against; SB; I īriḥ — irriḥ, III; cf. arḥānû s., erḥāniš, erḥu, irhu, irhūtu, mīriḥtu.

ša ... ana la pālih zikrišu ... ina šitnun ašgagi aggiš ir-ri-hu-šu-ma kakkēšu ušabbaru (see aggiš usage a-2') TCL 3 120 (Sar.); Aššur u Ištar i(var. e)-ri-hu-šú-ma DN and DN₂ rushed against him (the Elamite king) Streck Asb. 34 iv 22; i-ri-ih-šum-ma ūṣâšu zikir p[īšu] (Anzû) rushed against him (Ninurta) and addressed him with (these) words RA 48 147 i 43 (= CT 46 38:43, Epic of Zu); bītu iltānu šanû i-ri-ha-ma one household attacked the other CT 15 49 i 13 and ii 25 (Atrahasis).

Although the derivatives erhu, $erh\bar{a}ni\bar{s}$, etc., seem to have the connotation of boldness, insolence, or the like, the cited usages point to a meaning "attack." Neither the cited refs. nor the adj. erhu are to be connected with $ar\bar{a}hu$ A "to be swift, to hurry," in spite of the explanation of the commentary cited erhu adj.

arakarû araku

arakarû s.; factor, coefficient; OB*; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and A.RÁ.KÁR.

a.rá.kár = a-ra-ka-ru- u_4 -um (after ar \hat{u} , before ara $h\hat{u}$, aragubb \hat{u}) Kagal E Part 1:20.

- a) in math. tables: A.RA.KÁR ša 1,25,20 4,38,5,29,9,1,24,22,30 the a. of x is y MCT 13 ii 5, cf. A.RA.KÁR a-ra-ka-re-e ša 1,20 18, 32,21,56,36,5,[37],30 the a. of the a. of x is y ibid. 7.
- b) in problem texts: 3 uš ša īliakkum ana 2 a-ra-ka-re-e-em tanaššīma 6 illiakkum you multiply the 3 uš which resulted for you by 0;2, the a., and 6 will result for you MCT 45 B r. 12, dupl. ibid. C 6.

Neugebauer and Sachs, MCT p. 15 and 48.

arāku v.; 1. to become long, to last long, to be long-lasting, 2. to last too long, to be delayed, 3. urruku to extend (in space), to lengthen, to prolong, to extend, to add to, to delay, 4. urruku to attain length, 5. urruku to be protracted, 6. šūruku to lengthen, prolong; from OA on; I īrik — irrik — arik, I/2, II, II/2, III; wr. syll. and Gíd.(DA) (SUD Kraus Texte 12c:21, KAR 395:4, EGIR BIN 1 30:5); cf. ariktu, arku, arraku, māraku, mūraku, šēp arik, urāku, urku.

gi-id gfD = a-[ra-ku], u[r-ru-ku] A VI/1:200f.; [gi-i] [GI] = [ur]-[ru]-ku CT 12 29 i 4' (text similar to Idu); gìr.gíd.da mušen = $\delta e\text{-}ep(\text{var. adds -}\delta \acute{u})$ a-rik = $\text{mu}\check{s}\text{-}ku\text{-}u$ Hg. B IV 276 and Hg. D 325, in MSL 8/2 169 and 175.

in.gid = ur-ri-ik Ai. I iii 55; in.sud = ur-ri-ik ibid. 57; tu-ur-rak 5R 45 iii 36 (gramm.).

1. to become long, to last long, to be long-lasting — a) to become long, with ref. to space: šumma ummum rabītum i-ta-ri-ik if the large ummu is elongated YOS 10 31 ii 3 (OB ext.), cf. ibid. 9; 10 GIŠ musukkanna ša 2 qa-a-a kabbarūni lu 5 lu 6 ina 1 ammiti li-ri-ku ten musukkannu-timbers which are two qa thick, they should be five or six cubits in length ABL 566:14 (NA), cf. 1 GIŠ taskarinnu damqu 2 qa lu kabra 6 ina 1 ammiti li-ri-ik ibid. 15; e-ri-ik šūbultu \(\frac{5}{6} \) ammatu the ear (of barley) reached five-sixths of a cubit in length Streck Asb. 6 i 47; šumma ekal tīrānī 3-ma ištēt i-ri-ik ištēt ikru if there are three "palaces of the intestines," and one

is longer, the other shorter (than the normal length) BRM 4 15:23, restored from dupl. ibid. 16:21 (MB ext.); šumma Sin ina tāmartišu qaran imittišu GÍD.DA qaran šumēlišu ikri if when the moon appears, its right horn is long, its left horn short Thompson Rep. 41:5 and 30:5; for other occs. of the log. GÍD.DA in the protases of omens see arku adj.; [šumma] NÍG.TAB irqiq u GÍD.DA if the "crucible" is thin and long CT 20 37 iv 14, cf. [šumma] NÍG.TAB imitta GÍD.DA-ma šumēla ikru ibid. 10, also ibid. 11, and 31:13f. (SB ext.).

b) to last long, to be long-lasting — 1' with expressions of time $(\bar{u}mu, \delta attu)$: ana balāt napšāti gíd. da ūmē tūb libbi ša bēltija usalla I pray (to the gods every day) for wellbeing, long-lasting days, good spirits for my lady CT 22 6:3, and passim in NB letters, also ABL 412:5, wr. a-ra-ku ūmū CT 22 65:5, ABL 282:4, GÍD.DA ūmē mādūtu ABL 1387:7; šulum tūb libbi tūb šēri GÍD.DA ūmū ša abija liqbû may (the gods) order well-being, good spirits, good health, long-lasting days for my father CT 22 2:5, also 188:5, ABL 284:3, wr. a-rak UD.MEŠ CT 22 71:4, a-ra-ku ūmū ma'dūtu ABL 521:3 and 14, GÍD UD.[MEŠ] ... $liq\bar{\imath}\check{s}u$ ABL 285:2, wr. GÍD.DA ABL 520:2, 789:2, cf. also ABL 451:5, and passim in greeting formulas of letters; GÍD UD.MEŠ-ia liqbi šum'ud šanāteja littasqar may he (Ninurta) order long life for me, may he ordain for me an abundant number of years AKA 211:25 (Asn.), a-ra-ku ud.meš iqīšanni BBSt. No. 37:2 (Nbn., Harran), cf. a-ra-ku u₄-me šarrūtija liššakin ina pīka VAB 4 232 ii 9, 260 ii 37 (Nbn.); ana balāt napšātija gíd ūmēja ... aqīš I made the ex-voto for my well-being (and) long life AKA 160:3 (Asn.), wr. a-GÍD ūmēja Iraq 24 94:35 (Shalm. III); ana balāṭija GÍD(var. adds .DA) ūmēja kūn palēja ... ēpuš I built (the temple) for my well-being, long-lasting days, stability of my reign Borger Esarh. 7:39, cf. OIP 2 149:8 (Senn.), (Aššur-šarrat, wife of Assurbanipal) ana balātiša gíd.da ūmēša kunnu palê ADD 644:6, also ana balāţ nap: šātišu a-rak ūmēšu išturma Labat TDP 230:126 šēr dumqi ša a-ra-ku u₄-mi-ia ... išturu ina [...] (Samaš and Adad) wrote into [the entrails of the sheep] a arāku arāku

favorable oracle portending long life for me VAB 4 238 ii 43 (Nbn.), cf. Sin ittu damiqti ša GÍD.DA ūmē palî ana šarri bēlija issapra ana damiqti u Thompson Rep. 16 r. 3 (NA), a-rak ūmē ša šarri bēlija ittanmaru ibid. 151:5; note, wr. EGIR UD-mu BIN 1 30:5 (NB); marşum ümüšu i-ri-ku-ma imât the sick man's days will be prolonged but he will die CT 3 2:13 (OB oil omens), cf. $\bar{u}m\bar{u}\check{s}u$ GÍD.DA.M[E-m]a $im\hat{a}t$ Labat TDP 28:83; $\bar{u}m\bar{e}$ rubê GÍD.DA.MEŠ the prince's days will be numerous (lit.: long) TCL 6 6 ii 2, also ibid. r. i 17, KAR 423 i 39, ii 38, VAB 4 266 ii 10 (all SB ext.), and passim, šarru ūmēšu GÍD.MEŠ CT 40 12:20, NU GÍD.DA.MEŠ ibid. 19 (SB Alu), UD.BI GÍD.DA Labat Calendrier § 42:2, and passim in omens, šarru ūmē šanātišu GÍD.MEŠ CT 4 5:29 (NB rit.), note šumma (SIG7.IGI-šu) ZAG GÍD.DA UD.BI SUD.UD if his right eyebrow is long, his days will be numerous KAR 395:4 (physiogn.); zēraka [l]imīd ūmē[ka] li-ri-ku-' may your offspring be numerous, your days long-lasting VAB 3 65 § 60:102 (Dar.), ef. li-riku ūmīja limīd šanātija 5R 66 ii 11 (Antiochus I), ša RN ... ūmēšu gíd.da.me ... balātu luttir RA 16 126 iv 31 (NB kudurru), li-ri-ku $\bar{u}m\bar{e}su$ RA 16 78 No. 20:6 (MB seal); ša šarri Agum *ūmēšu lu ar-ku šanātišu li-ri-ka* 5R 33 vii 13 (Agum-kakrime), cf. šanātūa li-ri-ka ana ūm $d\bar{a}ri\bar{u}tim$ VAB 4 190 No. 23 ii 18, dupl. YOS 9 85:42 (Nbk.); note as prot.: $\check{s}umma\ \bar{u}m\bar{u}\check{s}u$ GÍD.DA.MEŠ-ma if, having become old Labat šumma ūmu ana minâtišu TDP 154:21ff.; e-ri-ik if the daylight is longer than its normal measure Thompson Rep. 7:3, and passim, wr. GÍD.DA ibid. 1:4, GÍD.DA-ik ibid. 10:3, ABL 1410:3.

2' with words for life, reign, etc.: eli nišī kibrāti arbātim li-ri-ik rē'ûtī may my shepherdship over the people of all four regions last long VAB 4 150 No. 18:22 (Nbk.), ef. ana šar Akkadi ... palāšu i-ri-ik ABL 1214 r. 15 (astrol.); URU Pa-la-šu-li-ri-ik OECT 3 37:7, also UCP 9 354 No. 25:6 (coll., both OB letters); napištī li-ri-ik (var. Gíd.da) BMS 18:16, see Ebeling Handerhebung 92; note in the mng. "to surpass": in[a] arkât ūm[ī] ana šar māt Ḥatti šarrūtu ša māt Ḥalap eliššu lu [l]a i-ri-ik in future days the kingdom of the land of

Aleppo must not surpass the king of the land of Hatti KBo 1 6 r. 12 (treaty).

- 3' other occs.: murussu i-ir-ri-ik his illness will last long TLB 2 21:5' (OB diagn.), cf. murussu ir-ri-ik Labat TDP 220:34, also, wr. GÍD.DA ibid. 6:4, and passim, ana marși murussu GÍD.DA-ik CT 31 50:14 (SB ext.), cf. also GÍD.DA (= arāk or urruk) murși Boissier DA 211 r. 19 (SB ext.), ana murșišu NU GÍD.DA AMT 101,3:21, CT 23 46:29, also Köcher BAM 66:2 and 14, 152 iii 12, 237 iv 30, AMT 45,6 r. 9; appūnama e-te-rik (var. i-te-ri-ik) silētu indeed (my) disease became very protracted Lambert BWL 44:90 (Ludlul II), cf. murșu i-ta-rik-ma KUB 37 120:3'; kīlašu GÍD.DA his imprisonment will last long CT 40 48:28, cf. dīnšu GÍD.DA CT 38 36:79 (both SB Alu).
- 4' in idiomatic use: *ikki ša bēlija li-ri-ik-ši*(for -*šú*) my lord should be patient with him YOS 3 83:19 (NB let.), for context, see *ikku* A usage b.
- 2. to last too long, to be delayed: sābam šâti lisniqu akk[īm]a ūmū bugūmim [la i]-ir-riku may they keep a close watch on these men so that the time of the plucking will not be delayed ARM 2 140:27; sābum ša halsika ištu ūmī mādūtim ul ubbubma ūm tēbibtim i-ta-ar-ku the people of your district have not been "cleared" for a long time, and the "clearing" is (long) overdue ARM 1 42:17, cf. $\lceil \bar{u} \rceil m \bar{u} s \bar{a} b i m i - ta - ar - ku$ (in broken context) ARM 6 69:5: šattum i-ta-ri-ik-šu-nu-ši-im-ma iškaram(?) ul ikaššadu it has become too late in the season for them, and they (the plowteams) will not fulfill their work assignment Fish Letters 15:19 (OB let.), cf. ūmāt šamaš: šammī i-ta-ar-ka ibid. 13, and ūmātum i-taar-k[a](?) ibid. 17:17 (OB let.), see Landsberger, JNES 8 256, cf. also enna šatti ta-at-ta-rak now the season is well advanced CT 22 54:12 (NB let.).
- 3. urruku to extend (in space), to lengthen, to prolong, to extend, to add to, to delay—
 a) to extend (in space): bīt šaḥūri šâtunu ...
 uššēšunu ina pēli ... ušaršid 15 šēpē ú-ri-ik
 5½ šēpē urappiš I strengthened the foundation of these bīt šaḥūri-buildings with limestone,

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lengthened (it) by 15 feet (and) widened (it) by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet AfO 18 352:57 (Tigl. I); μ U-ra-tim (emend perhaps to ze(!)-ra-tim) ša adi šamā'im a-ru-k[u](or -k[a])-ni (I have prepared for them) which reach (lit.: are as long as) the sky CCT 4 6c:19 (OA); Šamaš haṭṭašu li-ir-ri-ik may Šamaš extend his reign (lit.: scepter) CH xlii 15.

b) to lengthen, to prolong: $[m]ukarr\bar{u}$ $\bar{u}m\bar{e}$ mu-ur-ri-ku(var. -ka) $m\bar{u}$ š $\bar{a}ti$ (Šamaš) who shortens the days and lengthens the nights (in winter time) Lambert BWL 136:180 (Šamaš hymn), cf. ur-ru-ku ša mūši lengthen the nights ZA 6 241:6 (LB astrol.), also ur-ru-ku ša ūmu ibid. 8; ūmīja tu-ri-ki you (Sin) have given me (Nabonidus' mother) long life AnSt 8 50 ii 35, cf. [ša šar]ru tu-ri-ki ūmēšu you (Gula) prolong the life of the king LKA 17:19, see Or. NS 23 346, cf. also $\bar{u}m\bar{e}ja$ urri-ki balāta šurki BMS 8 r. 17, see Ebeling Handerhebung 62:36, \acute{u} -ur(var. - $\acute{u}r$)-ri-kuur-ri-ku, ú-ri-ki) ūmī uṣṣibu šanāti (see aṣābu mng. 2a) En. el. I 13; ú-ri-ki ūmūa šumīdi ša: $n\bar{a}t\bar{u}a$ VAB 4 78 No. 1 iii 43 (Nbk.); mu-urrik(var. -rik) ūmū muballit mīti (Nabû) who prolongs the days and gives new life to the very sick Streck Asb. 366:3 (colophon); šīmtu ṭābtu ... ša ur-ruk ūmē palēa ... liššakin ina pīšun may a good decision concerning the prolongation of the days of my rule be pronounced by them (the gods) Borger Esarh. 27 viii 37, cf. Marduk bēlu rabû palēka lu-ur-rik Marduk, the great lord, prolong your reign YOS 1 43:8 (NB); DN u DN₂ šulum ţūb libbi ṭūb šēri a-ra-ku ūmē ur-ru-ku palê u kunnu išid kussî [ša] šarri bēlija ana dāriš ligbû may DN and DN₂ order for the king, my master, for all the future happiness, health, length of days, the attaining of a long reign, and consolidation of the foundation of the throne Thompson Rep. 15 r. 5f. (NB); u ilāni ammar ina bīti kammusūni ūmē ša šarri bēlija luur-ri-ku kussâ ša šarri bēlija lukinnu and the gods, as many of them as dwell in the temple, may they prolong the days of the king, my master, and assure a solid foundation for his rule ABL 120:9, cf. ABL 404:12, 1383 r. 2 (all NA); u inandinu ana urru-ki šanāti ša šarri rabî šar Miṣrî and they (the gods) will grant the prolongation of the years of the great king, the king of Egypt KUB 3 70 r. 1 (let. from Egypt); TI.LA-su ur-rik ša RN prolong the life of Assurbanipal! Craig ABRT 1 5:18, see Streck Asb. 346.

- c) to extend, to add to, to delay -1' in gen.: kaspam ana PN idin la tu-úr-ra-ak-šu give the silver to PN, do not delay (it for) him YOS 2 102:16 (OB let.); mimma mala PN ina libbi ... ur-ra-ka u ukarru PN2 ina libbi ú-šu-zu-uz PN2 shares in whatever profit PN makes (lit.: lengthens or shortens) from it (the barley PN and PN2 are to share in equal parts) Nbk. 235:12; šiddu lu-ri-ku-na-ši let them (the soldiers) extend the distance from us (uncert.) ABL 590 r. 2 (NA); [šumma MUL. DIL].BAT manzassa ur-ri-ik if Venus prolongs its stay (in the sky) Thompson Rep. 247 r. 1; uncert.: [...] ammītu ina libbini [ù] lu nu- \acute{u} -ur-ri-ik let us keep this [memory?] long in our hearts EA 29:60 (let. of Tušratta); uterris qurādīšu kīma šuprusi ši-pír-ta ur-rihe deceitfully delayed the message(?) until he had his warriors deployed Tn.-Epic "iii" 34.
- 2' in hendiadys: $m\bar{\imath}nam\ lu-\acute{u}r-ri-ka-kum ma\ lu\check{s}pura[kkum]$ what should I write you
 at greater length? ARM 4 70:13, cf. \acute{u} -ra-ka-kum-ma adabbubam ibid. 16, \acute{u} -ri-ik-[ma ad-bu]-um-ma ARM 2 39:13, also $inanna\ m\bar{\imath}nam$ lu-ri-kam-ma ana $b\bar{e}lija\ l[u]\check{s}puram$ RA 35
 184c:48 (Mari, translit. only).
- 4. urruku to attain length (of life, reign, etc.): amēla šuātu Anum u Ištar damqiš lippalsušuma ūmī rūqūti li-ir-ri-ik šanāt mašrê li'attir may Anu and Ištar look upon that man kindly, and may he attain length of (life into) distant days, may he increase in years of prosperity MDP 10 p. 90 (pl. 11) iii 6 (MB kudurru); šumma amēlu ina šuttišu Enlil īmur šībūta Gíd.da if a man sees Enlil in his dream, he will have an extended old age Dream-book p. 311 K.6267: y+5; pāliķ Anunznaki ur-rak [balāṭa(?)] he who fears the Anunnaki-gods will attain long life Lambert BWL 104:147; šar Akkadî balāṭa ur-rak the

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king of Akkad will attain a long life ABL 1109:7, also Thompson Rep. 90:7, 111:4, cf. šarru itti ili balāţa ur-rak CT 20 49 r. 38, šarru UD TI ur-rak CT 40 40 r. 64, cf. also Kraus Texte 7:5, 57a iii 10'; marşu šû iballuţma balāṭa ur-rak that patient will recover, and he will attain a long life CT 38 36:75, TI.LA GÍD.D[A] CT 39 47 r. 16; ma' $d\bar{u}ti$ ur-rak ACh Šamaš 8:19; ur-ra-ak (var. ur-rak) ūmē urappaš kimti he (the future king) will attain long life, enlarge the Borger Esarh. 75:39, ef. ur-ru-uknapšāti ritpuš surri Lambert BWL 252:19 (bil. proverbs, Sum. destroyed).

- 5. urruku to be protracted: ištu erēb šamši adi maṣṣarti namārīti ur-rak # ušamša imât (if the symptoms) last from sunset to the last watch of the night, variant: he stays awake, he will die Labat TDP 34:12; [šumma amēlu li']bu . . . iṣbassuma sili'tašu ú-ta-ar-ri-ik-ma ittadīšu if li'bu-fever seizes a man, his disease is prolonged and makes him bedridden ZA 45 208 v 20 (Bogh. rit.), cf. sili'tašu ú-ra-ak-ma imât Labat TDP 222:49; ur-rak imât he will have a protracted (illness and) die CT 23 48:17, also ur-rak-ma imât Labat TDP 108 iv 17, wr. GÍD-ma ibid. 100:12, 32:10, and passim.
- 6. šūruku to lengthen, prolong: den.ki mu-ša-ri-ku ūm balāţija Ea who prolongs the days of my life CH xlii 103, cf. mu-ša-ri-ku *ūmīja* VAB 4 190 No. 23 i 8 (Nbk.), ibid. 280 vii 25 (Nbn.); ri-ik palēja $Bar{e}l$ uNabû ilāni kališunu ūmē ša šarri bēlija ú-sel-ri-ku Bēl and Nabû, (and) all the gods have(?) prolonged the days of the king, my ABL 437 r. 11 (NA); lidammiq ittātūa may he (Sin) render my ūmīja li-ša-ri-ik omens propitious, may he lengthen my days VAB 4 224 ii 35, cf. δu -ri- $ku \bar{u}m\bar{i}ja$ ibid. 280 vii 54 (Nbn.), and passim in NB hist.; šu-ri-ik palāšu extend his reign! ZDMG 98 36:11 ibi šumī šu-rík(vars. -rik, -ri-ka, -ri-[i]k) $\bar{u}m\bar{i}ja$ pronounce my name, lengthen my days BMS 5:3, see Ebeling Handerhebung 34:29, cf. (in fragm. context) δu -ru-uk $\bar{u}m\bar{u}$ Lambert BWL 80:191 (Theodicy).

For VAB 6 204 (= CT 29 31) 7, see râqu.

aralaš s.; (a plant); plant list*; foreign word.

Ú a-ra-la-áš: Ú bu-'-šá-nu (for context, see būšānu lex. section) Uruanna II 115, from Köcher Pflanzenkunde 11 i 53.

arallu see arallû.

arallû (arallu) s.; (a poetic name for the nether world); OB, Bogh., SB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and É.KUR.BAD, A.RA.LI.

[a].ra.li, É.KUR^{MIN}BAD, ^{ú-ru-gal}AB× GAL = a-ra-al-[lu-u] Nabnitu L 72 ff.; É.KUR^{a-ra-li}BAD = a-r[a-al-luu] Igituh short version 158; [a-ra-li] [URU×X] = ergetu, a-ra-li, bīt Dumuzi A VI/4:29 ff.

sag.tuku dingir.ug₅.ga.àm šà.ga.£.KUR. BAD.ke_x(KID): rābiş dingiruggê ina qereb a-ra-al-li (Šamaš) who watches over the dead gods in the nether world UVB 15 36:9, cf. dNin.an.na dub.sar.mah £.KUR.BAD.ke_x: dMIN tupšarratu ṣīrtu ša a-ra-al-li-e CT 16 3:95ff.; for other refs. with Sum. correspondence £.KUR.BAD, see usage c.

a.ra.li èm.nu.u₈.ta u₆ bí.in.dug₄.ga.[ne]: MIN ašar la amāri $\bar{\imath}mu[ru]$ they have seen the nether world, a place not to be seen 4R 24 No. 2:7f.; a.ra.li ka.edin.na.ke_x [...]: \dot{a} -ra- \dot{a} -l \dot{a} -a [...] TCL 6 54 r. 20f., see ZA 40 89.

- a) as a cosmic locality opposite of heaven: elūšunu šupuk šamė k[ašdu] šapliš a-ra-le-e irassunu kašdat their (the twin mountains') peaks reach the vault of heaven, below, their flank reaches to the nether world Gilg. IX ii 5, cf. (the mountain) ša eliš rēšāša šamāmi endama šaplānu šuršūša šur(text šuk)-šud-du qereb a-ra-al-li TCL 3 19 (Sar.), also (said of Borsippa) šur-šu-šu šur-šu-du ķesû a-ra-al-li ZA 53 238:6; the $m\bar{e}su$ -tree δa ... $i\delta issu$ $\check{s}ur(\text{text }ik)$ - $\check{s}u$ -da $\check{s}upul$ a-ra-al-le-e whose root is firmly planted in the depth of the nether world (and whose crown above touches Anu's heaven) Gössmann Era I 152; šubat a-ra-al-le-e uh-[...] STT 23:30 (Epic of Zu); ultu a-ra-al-le-e taqabbi ni-e \check{s} -s[u . . .] from the nether world you command his recovery JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 2:19.
- b) as the abode of the dead: ša ana a-ra-al-le-e šūrudu pagaršu tutāra you bring back the body of him who is fated to go down to the nether world BMS 2:22, see Ebeling Handerhebung 24, cf. ana arādi A.RA.LI (in broken context) ZA 43 15:28, also a-ra-al-lu mali puluhtu the nether world is filled with terror ibid. 17:53.

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- c) as the birthplace of demons: e.ne.ne. ne dím.ma É.KUR.BAD.meš: šunu binût a-ra-al-le-e šunu they (the demons) are the creatures of the nether world CT 16 12:12f., dupl. UET 6 392:17, cf. É.KUR.BAD [...]: ina a-ra-al-le-e šēpa i-šak-\langle ka\rangle -nu ma-a šá da-a-ki šú-nu(!) they walk about in the nether world, that is, they are (out) to kill CT 16 9 i 7f., restored (Akk. only) from LKA 82:11; ana KUR.NU.GI₄.A lišērissunūti ana GIDIM a-ra-le-e līrūšunūti let (the fire) take them down to the land of no return, let him lead them to the spirits of the nether world LKA 154 r. 12.
- d) gods associated with the nether world: rabâta ina É.KUR.BAD māhira la tīšu you (Nergal) are great, you have no rival in the nether world BMS 27:6 and dupls., see Ebeling Handerhebung 112; Enmešarra rubû ša a-raal-li Craig ABRT 2 13 r. 1, cf. ka-bit A.RA.LI RA 16 145:25, see ibid. p. 153, cf. also den. KUR.BAD PBS 1/2 106:17, see Ebeling, ArOr 17/1 178; šarrat a-ra-al-lu (Ereškigal) ZA 43 cf. $Allatu \dots \lceil \check{s}arrat(?) \ a-r \rceil a-al-li-i$ ibid. 15:30, *šarrat a-ra-al-li* KUB 37 61:19; see also lex. section; note: Ea Sin Šamaš Nabû Adad Ninurta u hīrātišunu rabâti ša ina qereb Ehursaggalkurkurra kur a-ra-al-li kīniš i'aldu DN DN2 DN3 DN4 DN5 DN6 and their wives of first rank, who were born in the temple Ehursaggalkurkurra, the mountain of the nether world Winckler Sar. pl. 35:156.
- e) as provenience of gold: sarīru rušse nabnīt kur A-ra-al-li red gold, the product of the A- mountain Borger Esarh. 88 r. 14, cf. kur A-ra-lu lipšur kur kù.GI JNES 15 132:21, and kur A.Ra.LI (vars. A-ra-al-li, A-ra-a-lu) = kur $hur\bar{a}[si]$ ibid. 147:19' (Hh. XXII); uncert.: Mu A-ra-al-lum (year date) VAS 9 154:25.

Tallqvist, StOr 5/4 6f.

aramanītu s.; (a math. term); OB.*
40 šinipītim a-ra-ma-ni-a-ti-a luputma
Sumer 6 133:20.

arammu s.; 1. wharf, embankment (of a canal), 2. ramp, causeway; OB, MB, Nuzi, SB, NB.

giš.I+LU.bàd = MIN (= simmilti) [du-r]i, giš. I+LU.bàd.è, giš.I+LU.al.ús.sa = a-ra-am-mu Hh. IV 226ff.; giš.anše.gud.si.dili = a-ra-a-[mu] Hh. VII A 93 var., see MSL 9. a-ram-mu = ti-tur-ru LTBA 2 2:301.

- 1. wharf, embankment (of a canal): ina [...] a-ra-me ša PN ilabbin he will deliver the (300) bricks he makes on the wharf of PN RA 23 158 No. 65:7, cf. eqlu magrattu halwû u mišil a-ra-am-mi **HSS 13** 417:17 (both Nuzi); harrānu u a-ra-am-mu kî ībutâ if the road or embankment collapses TCL 9 109:22 (NB let.); delivery of barley ina muhhi in a-ra-am-mu ša Nabû on the wharf Nbk. 152:5; of Nabû kīma ša Anu ana muhhi a-ram-mu ša giš.má.an.na iktaldu as soon as Anu arrives at the wharf of the Boat of Anu BRM 47:16 (akītu rit.), cf. ištu muhhi a-ram-mu elû ša kar.kù.ga adi abul šarri from the upper wharf of the Pure Quay as far as the royal gate ibid. 20, also adi KAR. KÙ.GA a-ram-mu ša GIŠ.MÁ.AN.NA ibid. 13, see Thureau-Dangin, RA 20 107f., cf. also ina muhhi a-ra-am (in broken context) RAcc. 102 iv 1.
- 2. ramp, causeway a) across a canal: eli $n\bar{a}r\bar{a}ti\check{s}u$ a-ram-mu ušakbisma I had a ramp packed down by the feet (of my army) over his canals (and captured him) Gadd, Iraq 16 186:44 (Sar.).
- b) ramp before the city gate 1' in gen.: a-ra-am-mu ... ina úr sahar.hi.a ... ina pani abullim a ramp (measurements given), at the base of the earth-mass (measurements given), facing the city gate (accompanied by the figure of a trapezoid in cross-section) MKT 2 46 r. ii 8 (OB), cf. MKT 1 143:1 (= TMB p. 21 No. 45), wr. a-ra-mu ibid. 240 r. 15, a-ra-mi ibid. 20; a-ra-am-[m]a Biggs, JCS 19 97:29 (MB let.); bītu ša ina muḥḥi a-ra-am-mu ša Bēl (rent of) a house which is situated on the ramp of Bēl BE 10 1:1 (= TuM 2-3 29).
- 2' constructed for a siege: a-[ra]m-mu ina šipik epri iṣṣē u abnē marṣiš pašqiš [ušakbis] I had (my soldiers) pack down with their feet under great hardship a ramp with piledup earth, wood, and stones Borger Esarh. 104 i 37, cf. a-ram-mu ša eli GN ... ušakbisu

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ibid. ii 2, also ibid. ii 14, a-ram-mu elišu akbus: ma Winckler Sar. pl. 26 No. 55:11, see Lie Sar. p. 63 n. 6, a-ra-am-mu elišu ušakbis AfO 8 184 iv 2 (Asb.); ina šukbus a-ram-me mihis šupė(!) āla šuātu ikšuduma they conquered that city by means of packing down a ramp and by blows of battering rams Iraq 7 101 Col. B 15 (Asb.), cf. ina šukbus a-ram-me u gitrub šupė OIP 2 32 iii 21 (Senn.), [ina] šukbus aram-[me] Winckler AOF 1 532:1; lu ina GIŠ a-ra-am-ma lu i[na giš šub]î lu ina bubūti (will they conquer GN) either by means of a wooden(?) ramp, or by battering rams, or by famine? Knudtzon Gebete 1:8, also ibid. 16:3, wr. ina a-ra-am-mu PRT 11:6; ina qūlti mūši a-ram-mu [šu]ātu napţu isluhuma iddû išāta in the dead of night they (the besieged) sprinkled this ramp with naphtha and set fire to it Borger Esarh. 104 ii 4, cf. (but the northwind came up and) a-ram-mu ul is[bat] it did not ignite the ramp ibid. 7.

Thureau-Dangin, TMB p. 21 n. 4 and RA 29 114f.; Waschow, AfO 8 128.

arāmu (ḥarāmu, erēmu) v.; 1. to stretch or place (a membrane, skin or a layer of metal) over an object, 2. to place a tablet in a clay case, 3. ḥarāmu to place a tablet in a clay case (OA), 4. ḥarrumu (same as mng. 3), 5. ḥurrumu (uncert. mng.), 6. naḥrumu (passive to mng. 2); from OA, OB on; I īrim—irim—arim (erim), I/2, II, OA, OB ḥarāmu (iḥrim—iḥarrim), tar-ra-am UET 6 410:23 (SB); cf. armu adj., arrumu, erimtu A and B, ermu, naḥramu, nāramu, urindu.

[si] = a-ra-mu = (Hitt.) ti-ia-la(?)-u-[wa-ar] (followed by uḥhuzu) Izi Bogh. A 195, cf. si = a-ra-mu CT 26 43 viii 7 (astrol. comm.); NI.AG+A = a-ra-mu (in group with adāru, katāmu) Erimhuš V 122.

giš.gu.za gàr.ba kuš.si.ga = MIN (kussû) ša kar-šú maška ar-mu chair whose knob(?) is covered with leather Hh. IV 109; giš.tukul.kun.gar.ra = ša zib-ba-ta [ár]-mu (var. ar-mu) mace covered with a "tail" (see zibbatu mng. 3) Hh. VIIA 24.

[...eme.uri.k]i dul.la an.ta igi.duh.a ki.

t[a ...]: [...] ak-ka-da-a a-ra-mu e-la-a a-ma-r[u šap-la-a ...] ZA 4 434:1' and 3' (= Examenstext A 18).

1. to stretch or place (a membrane, skin or a layer of metal) over an object -a) to

cover drums with leather: enāma lilīs siparri ana a-[ra-mi ana panīk]a when you intend to cover the bronze kettledrum RAcc. 10:1, cf. (words to be whispered into the ear of the bull) ša lilīs siparri a-ra-mi (whose hide is to be used) for covering the bronze kettledrum ibid. 26:17 and 26, lilīs siparri te-rim ibid. 26:8, wr. ta-rim ibid. 22 r. 8, tar-rim ibid. 14:25.

- b) to cover the body or a part of the body - 1' in gen.: eșettī ussukat a-ri-ma-at maš[ki] my bones are visible, covered (only) by skin Lambert BWL 44:93 (Ludlul II), surrup šussuk a-ri-im ka-la-a- $[\check{s}\acute{u}?]$ AfO 19 52:150; ammīni ar-ma-a IGIII-ka why are your eyes covered? Biggs Šaziga 12 i 8, also [ammīni] ar-ma IGIII-ka ibid. 50:2'; šumma amēlu īnāšu silla ár-ma if a film (lit.: shade) is stretched over a man's eyes Köcher BAM 3 but $\bar{\imath}n\check{s}u$... giš.mi di Labat TDP $34:27 \,\mathrm{f.}$, $\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}\check{s}u$... $\mathrm{G}\check{\mathrm{I}}\check{\mathrm{S}}.\mathrm{M}\check{\mathrm{I}}$ $\mathrm{D}\grave{\mathrm{U}}\text{-}a$ ibid. 36:30, to be read probably $silla\ ib(ta)n\hat{a}$.
- 2' in Izbu: if a ewe gives birth to a lion and panūšu himṣa ar-mu its face is covered by a fatty membrane CT 27 21:11.
- 3' in ext.: šumma amūtu šēra ár-mat if the liver is covered with a fleshy membrane (lit.: flesh) TCL 6 1:47f., also (with himsu) ibid. 49, (with šišītu) ibid. 50; šumma martu šēra ár-mat CT 31 26 r. 12f., cf. uzu a-rim CT 20 15 K.6848:10; if there is a sihhu-mark in the emplacement of the *šulmu*-mark and UZU.DIRI panūšu ar-mu its surface is covered by an additional flesh(y membrane) TCL 6 3:45, cf. šumma tīrānu panūšunu UZU.Ì.UDU if the surface of the intestines is covered with tallow Boissier Choix 92 K.3670:8, cf. $ipa \, \acute{a}r$ -mu ibid. 9, $\check{s}i\check{s}\bar{\imath}tu \, \acute{a}r$ -mu ibid. 10, cf. also KAR 423 i 28; šumma kaskasu lipā a-rim Boissier Choix 94 K.6597:7; šumma rēš marti šišītu 1 ubān ulu 2 ubān ár-mi if the top of the gall bladder is covered by a membrane one \mathbf{or} \mathbf{two} fingers' width 30 16 r. 7, cf. [šumma bāb] ekalli šišītam ha-ri-im YOS 10 25:4, šī $l\bar{u}$ 2 ... $nad\hat{u}ma$ $\delta i \delta i t am ha-ar-mu$ RA 44 36:13 (both OB), šumma imitti amūti šišītu a-rim TCL 61 r. 10, ef. ibid. 3:10, 2:11f., CT 20 7:19f.,

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are two "paths" šišītu ár-mu ibid. 21, sihhu sig, ár-mu ibid. 22, for other refs. wr. di-hu a-rím see sihhu usage a-2'a'2' and b'2''; obscure: šumma kal bāb ekalli a-rim CT 20 45 ii 32, also (in broken context) a-rim Boissier DA 9 r. 18, CT 28 45 r. 9, [á]r-mat PRT 113:14.

- 4' in oil omens: $pa-[n]u-\check{s}u$ $\acute{a}r-mu$ KAR 151 r. 46.
- c) to plate with a layer of metal: a bed ša ina hurāṣi liqti šūsume e-ri-mu qerebša whose inside I have overlaid with the finest appropriate gold ZA 5 67:36 (Asn. I).
- d) to cover the sky or a heavenly body, said of clouds, etc. — 1' in astrol.: [šumma] Ištar ina pan šatti ši-ši-tam ár-mat if in spring Venus is covered by a "membrane" ACh Ištar 9:4 and dupls. Supp. Ištar 40:22, Supp. 2 Ištar 55:12; šumma Sin ina tāmartišu šabīha a-rim if the moon at its first appearance is covered by a mist(?) ACh Sin 2:6, cf. Supp. Ištar 35:35, Supp. 2 Ištar 49:64, also šabīha salma a-rim ACh Sin 2:7; šumma MIN GÙN ar-ma-at if ditto (= the cloud?) is covered with colored spots(?) ACh Supp. Adad 61:7, cf. *šumma* IM.DIRI ar-mat ACh Supp. 2 Adad 113:6; šum= ma erpetu şalimtu elât šamê i-rim if a black cloud covers the heights of the sky 112:13, cf. šumma ud idi šūti ú-pa-a i-ta-rim ... AN.MI idi šūti ir-rim-ma if the daylight at the south side is covered with a cloud, (explanation:) an eclipse covers the south side ACh Adad 33:13, also (with other cardinal ibid. 14–17, cf. gabbišu ir-rim-ma points) ibid. 18, qaran imittišu ir-rim-ma (something) covers its (the moon's) right horn (explanation to šumma Sin ... qaran imittišu salmat if the moon's right horn is black) ACh Supp. Sin 7:18; [šumma] ... Sin adir ... ki i-ri-mu izku if the moon is eclipsed, (and the eclipse) clears up as it covered (it) ACh Supp. Sin 30:32, for i-KIL (= $\bar{i}kil$ or $\bar{i}rim$) see the refs. cited sub $ak\bar{a}mu$ v.
- 2' in lit.: dAddu lu šumšu kiššat šamê li-rim-ma (var. li-ri-im-ma) let his name be the Storm god, let him cover all the sky (with his clouds) En. el. VII 119.

- in transferred meaning: $melammar{u}$ eqdūtu būnīšunu e-tar-mu a fierce sheen covered their faces LKA 63 r. 21 (MA lit.); kīma tinūri quturšunu li-ri-mu [šamê] their (my enemies') smoke cover the sky as (that of) an oven AfO 18 294:75 (SB inc.), cf. qutri Girra li-ri-ma panīkunu Maqlu III 170, also panīšu li-ih-ri-im Böhl Leiden Coll. 27:6, see BiOr 11 82 (OB inc.); Sin ... ikletu panīšu li-rim-ma [...] may Sin cover his face with darkness Bauer Asb. 2 90 r. 12. Note with evocalism: šadî bīrūti e-ri-ma šalummatka your radiance (Šamaš) covers the high mountains Lambert BWL 126:19; [ri(?)]-du-utmūtu i-te-rim panīja death's persecution has covered my face Lambert BWL 42:81 (Ludlul II), cf. puluhta u rašubbata i-te-rim panīšu Gilg. IX ii 11, cf. also īšuš i-te-rim x namur: [ratu] Tn.-Epie "v" 25.
- f) other occs.: IM makurra tar-ra-am ina kunukki ... bāb makurri takannak you cover the (model) boat with clay, you seal the opening of the boat with a seal cylinder UET 6 410:23, see Gurney, Iraq 22 224, also. wr. tar-rim ibid. 17 (inc.); they bring out the gold "heaven" from the treasury papāhi Nabû ultu kutallu adi išdi bīti ir-rimu-ú and stretch it over Ezida, the cella of Nabû, including the rear and the foundation RAcc. 141:371 (New Year's rit.); $\check{s}e(\text{var. }\check{s}u)$ -'-a- $\check{s}u$ i-ri-mu (obscure, name of the Marduk gate in Babylon) SBH p. 142 ii 7, var. from K.15122 in Bezold Cat. Supp. p. 159, see Unger Babylon 234; obscure: SUH, ana UD.3. KAM itebbīma še ir-ri-im a storm(?) will rise on the third day and the barley ACh Ištar 5:10 (apod.).
- 2. erēmu to place a tablet in a clay case: ina tuppi ištur e-ri-im ib-r[i-im] he wrote (the oracle query) on a tablet, put it in a clay case, sealed it K.8323:7' (courtesy W. G. Lambert); see also ermu.
- 3. harāmu to place a tablet in a clay case (OA only) a) in gen.: ihdama tuppam ša PN u PN₂ hi-ir-ma-ma be sure (pl.) to enclose the tablet of PN and PN₂ in a case TCL 19 80:9, cf. tuppašunu hi-ir-ma-nim ibid. 76:18, and passim with tuppu; exceptionally: tahsistam

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hi-ir-ma-ma enclose the memorandum in a case BIN 4 32:35.

b) with indication of the contents of the tablet: tuppam ša māmīt PN ni-ih-ri-im we enclosed in a case the tablet containing PN's declaration under oath BIN 6 29:27; x kas= pam ... ana sibtim nilge'akkumma tuppini *ih-ri-mu* we have taken on interest x silver for you and they have enclosed our tablet in a case Kienast ATHE 28:22; we gave merchandise to two persons tuppašnu ana 4 hamšātim ni-ih-ri-im and enclosed in a case the tablet drawn on their names (stating a term) of four hamuštu-periods BIN 4 4:11, cf. x kaspum ša issēr PN u PN, PN, išûma tuppašnu ih-ri-mu-ma CCT 1 9a:9: after four hamuštu-periods they will pay the x silver which I have given to PN and PN, tuppašnu ah-ri-mu and have enclosed in a case a tablet drawn on their names AnOr 6 pl. 7 No. 19:10; $tuppam \dots ana \bar{u}m\bar{e} ni-ih-ri-i[m]$ we enclosed in a case a tablet (concerning x silver) for a time agreed upon TCL 4 20:6; make all this silver ready and hamšātim tuppaka hi-ir-ma enclose your tablet for twelve hamuštu-periods in a case BIN 6 55:13; PN owes me x silver, PN2 and tuppušu ih-ri-mu have enclosed a tablet (to this effect) drawn up in his name CCT 2 11a:6; ša 2 MA.NA hurāsim tuppušu ih-ri-im-ma ammakam ibašši he enclosed in a case a tablet concerning two minas of gold on his (another person's) name and it is deposited there TCL 4 24:56, cf. tuppē ša . . . ni-ih-ri-mu ašar PN ana nabšîm nīzib BIN 6 54:19; tuppušu hi-ir-ma-ma ana PN piqda TCL 20 95:20, ef. tuppaša hi-ir-ma-ma ana PN dina CCT 3 14:32; x kaspam ... ša PN ana PN, habbuluma tuppušu ha-ar-mu kaspam ... PN₂ šabbu PN₂ (the creditor) has been paid the silver (and interest) on the x silver which PN (the debtor) owed PN2 and for which a tablet concerning (his indebtedness) was enclosed in a case ICK 1 57:5; tuppam ša šībī hi-ir-ma enclose in a case the tablet with the (enumeration of) witnesses BIN 6 96:15, cf. x tuppim ša šībē ha-ra-mi-im ibid. 61:14, and see below mng. 3 c; note also tuppušu ša mušazzizim hiir-ma BIN 6 67:23, and tuppam ša gāmir awâtini lu ni-iḥ-ri-ma MVAG 35/2 No. 335:10, cf. also tuppušu ḥa-ri-im CCT 3 18a:22, tuppum ḥa-ri-im Kienast ATHE 64:41; attuppim ša hubullišunu ša abuni iḥ-ri-mu CCT 3 42a:16, cf. the silver ša tuppaka ina Kāniš anāku u rābiṣum ni-iḥ-ri-mu-ma Golénischeff 16:8.

- c) elliptic: $\tilde{s}\bar{\imath}b\bar{e}$ anni $\bar{\imath}tim$ u anni $\bar{\imath}tim$ hi-ir-ma-ma (write the names of) all the witnesses (on a tablet and) enclose (it) in a case TCL 19 62:23, cf. $i\tilde{s}tu$ $\tilde{s}\bar{\imath}b\bar{e}$ ta-ha-ri-ma-ni ibid. 25, $k\tilde{\imath}ma$ $\tilde{s}\bar{\imath}b\bar{e}$ ta-ah-ri-ma-ni Kienast ATHE 47:13, cf. also KBo 9 27:8; $\tilde{s}\bar{\imath}b\bar{e}\tilde{s}a$ li-ih-ri-mu CCT 5 2a:20.
- 4. harrumu (same as mng. 3, with plural object, OA only) a) with tuppū: tuppē nu-ha-ra-ma ... nušēbalakkum we will have the tablets enclosed in a case and we will send (them) to you BIN 6 73:25, cf. tuppūšu ha-ru-mu BIN 4 114:11, cf. also tuppūšunu ú-ha-ru-mu-ú-ma MVAG 35/3 No. 319:8.
- b) elliptic: ša atta urkīti tù-ḥa-ri-mu (the names of witnesses) that you will have later on enclosed in a case TCL 4 82:11, cf. allak ú-ḥa-ra-ma I (myself) will come and enclose in a case ibid. 12, dupl. TCL 21 268:9 and 10.
- 5. hurrumu (uncert. mng., OB): awâtum hu-ur-ru-mu-um hu-ru-ma the affairs are very secret(?) TCL 17 59:20 (OB let.).
- 6. naḥrumu passive to mng. 2 (OA only): tuppum i-hi-ri-im-ma MVAG 35/3 No. 332:17.

The proposed meaning of harāmu as used in OA is based on etymology (see armu, harmu adj.) but it must be noted that nowhere in OA does (h)arāmu refer to the placing of letters in clay envelopes, i.e., cases. The act seems to have had definite legal connotations (Landsberger, Arkeologya Dergisi 4 p. 13 n. 1 with literature); its subject is normally the creditor, its object the legal text (tuppu, only once and in obscure context tahsistu), as a rule a promissory note.

In AJSL 36 81:44, read tur-ra-am tubahhar you heat it again, see turram.

arandu arāqu

arandu see araddu and arantu.

arāniš adv.; like an eagle; SB*; cf. erû C. Lú mundaḥṣīja eli nārātišu a-ra-niš (var. A.Mušen-niš) ušaprišma I sent my fighters flying across his canals like eagles Winckler Sar. pl. 34 No. 73:129, var. from Lie Sar. 409.

For a parallel, wr. $k\bar{\imath}ma$ Á.Mušen.Meš TCL 3 25, see $er\hat{u}$ C usage b.

arannu see arānu.

arantu (arandu) s.; (a kind of grass); SB. ú.sag.íl = a-ra-an-tú (preceded by sassatu and hirinnu) Hh. XVII 38; ú.áb.tir = a-r[a-an-tu], ú. numun.áb.tir = zēr [aranti] ibid. 129f.; ú.u₅.ra. nu = a-ra-an-tú = [...] Hg. D 214, also Hg. B IV 198; [hi-ri-in] [ú.Ki.Kal] = sa-as-sa-tum, [l]a-ar-du, a-ra-an-tum Diri IV 20ff.

- a) in pharm.: Ú a-ra-an-tum: Ú MIN (= hasarratum) Uruanna I 135; Ú lu-lu-tu, Ú a-nu-nu-tu, Ú.SAG.ÍL, Ú.SAG.KAL, Ú.TÁL.TÁL, Ú.TÁL.TÁL.SAL.LA, Ú.ÁB.TIR : Ú a-ra-an-tu, NUMUN Ú.ÁB.TIR : NUMUN Ú MIN Uruanna I 140–147; [Ú] a-ra-an-tum Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 i 27.
- b) in med.: [...] a-ra-an-di kukru ina itqi talammi ana libbi me tanaddi ina išāti tušabšal ana libbi uznīšu tašakkanma iballut you wrap a. (and) fir turpentine in a wad of fleece, put it in water, let it come to a boil, put it into his ear and he will recover AMT 33,1:38; Ú har-hum-ba-šīr Ú a-ra-an-tú Köcher BAM 202 r. 9'; Ú a-ra-an-tu ibid. 315 iv 30, 316 i 23'; [Ú] a-ra-an-tú ina KUŠ Biggs Šaziga 66 i 40.
- c) other occs.: \S{umma} ... \S{umma} ...

For refs. written ú.KI.KAL, see sassatu.

arantu see araddu.

arānu (arannu) s. fem.; chest, coffer, cashbox, coffin; SB, NB.

a-ra-nu = [...] (followed by synonyms of ewer) An VII 116.

- a) chest, coffer: 1-en GIŠ ar-ra-nu ša GIŠ. BU (= hilēpi) one chest made of willow VAS 6 246:4 (NB); GIŠ a-ra-an-nu 3 muṣipētu ... nudunnû ša 'PN a wooden chest with three muṣiptu-garments, the dowry of 'PN Peiser Verträge 101 + 122:8 (= Dar. 530, coll. Geers), cf. [x] a-ra-nu ša TÚG [...] (followed by zabbilu basket) Nbn. 1119:1f; 1 a-ra-an-nu GI ú-šu-kul-la-a-tú (among household implements) Camb. 330:6.
- b) cashbox: x silver irbi ša a-ra-nu ša PN income from the cashbox of PN GCCI 2 131:2 and 7; kî ina Arahsamna suluppī la iddannu kaspa šīm suluppī akī a-ra-nu ša Arahsamna inaddin if he does not give over the dates in MN, he shall pay in cash the price of the dates according to the (exchange rate of the) cashbox of MN Dar. 484:11.
- c) coffin: NA₄ a-ra-nu ašar taṣlitt[išu] ina erî dan-ni bābaša aknukma udannina ši-pat-sa I sealed the opening of the stone coffin, his resting-place, with strong copper and reinforced the seal TuL p. 57:6 (SB).

Oppenheim, JNES 6 117f.; Zimmern Fremdw.

*arānu see arnu mng. la-4'.

arapšannu s.; (a precious object); EA*; Hurr. word.

1 ŠU a-ra-ap-ša-a-an-na 6 ituzarra $hur[\bar{a}]$ ṣi one set of a.-s (with?) six of gold EA 22 ii 14 (list of gifts of Tušratta).

arāpu see erēpu.

arāqu (warāqu) v.; 1. to become green or yellow, to turn pale, 2. urruqu to cause to pale, to cause to be green, 3. urruqu to turn pale, yellow; from OB on; I īriq (ēruqu CT 15 45:29, '-ir-qu STT 28 iii 21') — irriq — (w)aruq, I/3, II, III; wr. syll., and SIG7; cf. amurriqānu, arqu adj. and s., arqūtu, marqītu, urāqūtu, uriqtu, urzqanuhlu, urqītu, urqu, urrīqu.

si-ig $\text{SiG}_7 = a\text{-}ra \parallel ar\text{-}qum$ (i.e., $ar\bar{a}qu$ and arqu) Nabnitu XXII 235; [si-ig] [SiG_7] = a-ra-qu A V/3:244.

arāqu arariānu

 $SIG_7 a-ra-qu SIG_7 badāšu ACh Adad 33:2; šatāhu = a-ra-qu ACh Sin 22:1; <math>[si_{12}].si_{12}.ga.ab = bu(for wu)-ri-[i]q$ make green! OBGT XI 12.

- 1. to become green or yellow, to become pale - a) said of the face: ana zikri etlim i-ri-qú panūšu at the man's words his face turned pale Gilg. P. iv 39 (OB); kīma nikis GIŠ $b\bar{\imath}ni\ e-ru(var.\ -ri)-qu\ pan\bar{\imath}uša$ her face turned as pale as a cut-off twig of a tamarisk CT 15 45:29, var. from KAR 1:29 (Descent of Ištar), ef. [kī]ma ni[kis] eiš bīni '-ir-qu panūš STT 28 iii 21' (Nergal and Ereškigal), see AnSt 10 kaššāptu kīma sihir kunukki annê lisūdu li-ri-qu panūki (see sâdu A mng. 2a) Maqlu III 103; lēssa ar-qat her cheek is pale 4R 58 i 38 (Lamaštu); šumma ... š $\bar{e}r\bar{u}$ šu i-tanar-ri-qú if his flesh is constantly pallid Labat, Syria 33 122f. (med.); panūšu i-ta-narri-qu his face is always pallid Labat TDP 158:12.
- b) other occs.: [šumma ubān ha]šī qablītu rēssa wa-ru-uq (or wu-ru-uq, see mng. 3) if the head of the middle "finger" of the lungs is pale YOS 10 39:38 (OB ext.); enzu ar-qá-at a-ruq [SI]PA.TUR-ša a-ruq LÚ.SIPA-ša a-ruq na-qid-sa ina eki SIG, šammī SIG, MEŠ ikkal the she-goat is green, green is its shepherd boy, green is its shepherd, green is its chief herdsman, it eats green grass in a green plot Küchler Beitr. pl. 17 K.61+3273 ii 48f. (SB inc.).
- 2. urruqu to cause to pale, to cause to be green(?) a) to cause to pale: zīmī tur-ra-qí bunnannê tušpelli you cause (his) appearance to become pale, (his) features to change 4R 56 ii 3 (Lamaštu).
- b) to cause to be green(?): aššum eqlim ur-ru-qí-im ša tašpurim alkima eqel GN u eqel GN₂ ur-ri-qí as to the....ing of the field about which you (fem.) wrote me, go and.... the fields in GN and in GN₂ TCL 18 108:5 and 9 (OB let.); 2 UDU.NITÁ ana eqlim wu-ú-ur-ru-qí-im YOS 5 212:35, cf. ana wu-ur-ru-[qí-im] ibid. 208 ii 1, see Kraus Viehhaltung p. 33.
- 3. urruqu to turn pale, yellow: panūka ul ur-raq ul inarruţa šēpāka your face shall not become pale, your feet shall not be-

come paralyzed Streck Asb. 118:69; [šumma Šamaš ina] aṣiŝu SIG, if the sun is pale at its rising KUB 4 63 i 9, cf. [šumma Šamaš] ina aṣīs šu iltānu ana panīšu ur-ri-iq if, when the sun rises, the north (of the sky) facing it turns yellow ibid. i 33, see Leibovici, RA 50 14; šums ma šamnum ú-ru-uq if the oil turns yellow CT 5 4:11, cf., wr. wu-ru-u[q] YOS 10 57:13 (both OB oil omens); šumma irimu magal SIG, (=urqa) ur-ru-uq Kraus Texte 50 r. 30'.

arararu see ararû A.

ararathu s.; (a tree); lex.*; foreign word. giš.a.ra.rat.hu = šu (preceded by arathu, q.v.) Hh. III 249.

arariānu s.; (a medicinal plant); MB, SB; wr. syll. (also PA-PA-(a)-nu, i.e., ari-ari-a-nu).

- a) in pharm.: Ú a-ra-ri-a-nu: Ú ur-t/u-u (followed by Ú e-ri-a-nu, var. Ú ERI_4^{i-ri} -ia-nu, see $er\bar{a}nu$) Uruanna I 171a-b; Ú a-ra-ri-a-nu: Ú a-ri-t/u // mat-t-u, Ú šá-t-u in u (u in u in u
- b) in med.: Ú patrānam Ú me-er-gi-na-nu (among medicinal plants ψ a-ra-ri-ia-nu PBS 1/2 72:33 (MB let.); requested) GÁL.LA Ú matga IGI.4.GÁL.LA Ú turqu IGI.4. GÁL.LA Ú a-ra-ri- $i\acute{a}$ -nu // Ú mir-gi-ra-a-nuKüchler Beitr. pl. 10 iii 10 (coll.), cf. Köcher BAM 72:8; Ú a- \(\alpha - \cdot ra \rangle -ri - a - ni\) tasâk ina \(\sikari\) NU $pat\bar{a}n$ NAG.MEŠ-š[u(!)] you bray a.-plant and have him drink it repeatedly in beer on an empty stomach AMT 55,1:13, cf. ú a-ra-ri-anu tasâk ina šikari NU [patān NAG-šú] Küchler Beitr. pl. 14 i 33, $\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN Ú a-ra-ri-a-nu ina 10 gín a nag-šú ibid. pl. 17 ii 67; ú a-rari-a-nu zēr bīni zēr azall[î] 3 ú hūṣa hīpi libbi irtanašši ina šikari N[AG] — a.-plant, tamarisk seeds, azallû-seeds, the three medications (for one who) keeps having abdominal pains, to give to drink in beer Köcher BAM 159 iii 28, also ibid. 316 iv 2, cf. $\mathbf{v}[a]$ -ra-ri-ia-nu

ararihuru ararru

STT 95 14: Ú a-ra-ri-(ia)-na ša [ina muḥḥ]i nāri aṣû (for conciliating one's god) ibid. 66, also Köcher BAM 316 i 22, also (for a phylactery) ibid. 311:54, Biggs Šaziga 66 i 38; Ú PA-PA-a-nu : šammi nišik ṣēri : ḥe-mu-û erši amēli šulmû — a. is an herb for snake bite, to shred(?) (it), to surround the man's bed CT 14 23 K.9283:8, restored from RA 15 76:10, cited himû A s., which should be read hemû or temû "to shred(?)."

Thompson DAB 125f.

ararihuru s.; (an official); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

(after a list of garments, golden ring, metal objects, etc.) annûtu ša ištu bīt PN PN₂ māršu itti Lť.MEŠ a-ra-ri-hu-ri ša iṣbatu these (are the objects) which PN₂ his son seized in the house of PN (his father) together with the a.-officials HSS 15 163:13, cf. (after a list of five names) 5 Lť.MEŠ a-ra-ri-hu-ru ibid. 21.

*ararratu see ararru.

ararru (āriru, fem. *ararratu) s.; miller; OB, Mari, MB, SB, NB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and LÚ/SAL.ḤAR(.ḤAR); cf. ararru in bīt ararri, ararrūtu.

a) in OB: 30 (sìla) še a-ra-ar-ru thirty silas of barley for the millers HUCA 34 12:105; four gur of barley ana éš.Gàr lú.Har.Har ana šuku u šà.G[I.Kár] to be worked by the millers, for provisions and voluntary offerings JCS 2 86 No. 11:4, cf. (in similar context, with šīq mešēqim bi-ru-ji-[im]) ana éš.Gàr lú.Meš Har.Har BM 81155:13 (courtesy R. Harris); aššum a-ra-ar-ri-[im] (in broken context TIM 2 43:4; awīlum ul ša a-[ra]-ar-ri the man is not one of the millers TCL 17 59:14, cf. PN Lú.Har.Har BIN 7 222:9 (let.); A-ra-ru-um (personal name) CT 2 40a:18, also A-ra-ar-rum Meissner BAP 30:3 and 8.

b) in Mari: aššum PN LÚ.DÍM u 10 LÚ a-ra-ri bēlī išpuram anumma PN u 10 LÚ a-ra-ri ana ṣēr bēlija aṭṭarda[šš]um concerning PN the builder and the ten millers that my lord wrote me about, I have now sent PN and the ten millers to my lord ARM 5 28:5 and 7.

- c) in MB: naphar 20 Túg.síg Lú.Har. Har. Meš mahru total of twenty woolen garments received by the millers Iraq 11 146 No. 7:14; 4 PI ŠE.BA PN HAR.HAR BE 14 91a:17, cf. PN HAR.HAR ibid. 58:11, 28ff., 32, also ibid. 62:13; ŠE.BA 2 SAL.HAR.HAR. MEŠ the rations of two female millers (referred to as ÉŠ.GÀR BAPPIR.MEŠ u KA.ZÍD.DA work of the brewers and millers) BE 15 77:6, cf. 1 PI ŠE.BA 2 SAL.HAR.HAR PBS 2/2 73:31, 120 SìLA SAL.HAR.HAR BE 15 164:5.
- d) in NB: kaspu ša Lú. HAR. HAR. MEŠ silver for the millers VAS 4 148:1, cf. 3 MA. NA KÙ. BABBAR ša ana HAR. HAR [...] VAS 6 191:1; note as "family name": Lú. HAR. HAR VAS 3 53:13, Nbk. 137:15, mLú. HAR. HAR Nbn. 600:4, Lú a-ri-ri RA 19 85:14.
- e) in SB: ša LÚ.ḤAR.MEŠ ina É LÚ.MU.MEŠ ... ana 4 nap-tan ša [Anu] Antum (grain) which the millers (provided) in the kitchen for four meals for Anu and Antu RAcc. 76:23; ēnu išippi zabardabbū sirašū engiṣu LÚ a-ri-ru (in enumeration of the personnel of Egišnugal, see engiṣu) YOS 1 45 ii 26 (Nbn.); šumma ina rēš marti erištu kīma kakkūtu erištu a-ra-ār-ri if there is an erištu-mark (looking) like a lentil on top of the gall bladder, (that means) wish for a miller TCL 6 4:26 (SB ext.).

Logographic writings have been included here, though they should perhaps be read $t\bar{e}$ inu, q.v., and $t\bar{e}$ ittu, note Lú.HAR.[HA]R = $t\dot{e}$ -i-nu-u OB Lu 422.

Landsberger, OLZ 1922 338f.

ararru in bit ararri s.; mill; OB*; cf. ararru.

ina É a-ra-ar-ri işbatannima ušēribannima iphianni he seized me at the mill, made me enter and shut me in CT 6 8:11, cf. [nip]âtu ina É a-ra-ri šitta kalia Kraus AbB 1 137:10

arrarrūtu arāru A

(both OB letters); for é. HAR. HAR in OAkk. and Ur III see Oppenheim, Eames Coll. p. 146f. ararrūtu s.; work of the grinder; SB*; cf. ararru.

He had an image made of himself, holding a grinding stone δa $ep\bar{e}\delta$ HAR.HAR-ru(?)-ti(?) for doing a grinder's work Borger Esarh. 105 ii 20.

ararû A (arāru) s.; (a medicinal plant); SB. [ša-lam-bi-tur-ra] [ú.Aš.DUG₄.G]A = a-ra-ru-ú Diri IV 18; ú.MIN (= šà.SAR, i.e., šalambi).tur. ra = a-ra-ru-u = áš-šul-tum Hg. B IV 181.

Ú.Dumu.sal a.šà, Ú.šá.lam.bi.tur.ra, Ú.áš. Dug₄.ga : Ú a-ra-ru(vars. add -ú/u) Uruanna I 275ff.; Ú.Pa.pa : a-ra-ra-ru (i.e., cryptographic writing Pa-Pa for ār-āru) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 iv 10 (= Uruanna I); Ú.Pa.Pa.pa (i.e., Ú ārat ār-āru), Ú a-a-ba-sa : Ú a-rat a-ra-ru, Ú a-ra-ru : Ú ṭa-an-zi-ba-tú, Ú a-ra-ru tam-liš Ú lu-lu-tú sa₅ Uruanna I 278ff.; Ú ì.udu e-riš-ti : Ú áš-šu-ul-tú, Ú šá.lam. Bi.tur.ra : Ú a-ra-ru-u, Ú áš-šu-ul-tu Uruanna II 170ff.; Ú áš.dug₄.ga : Ú a-ra-[ru-u] Uruanna III 270.

Ú a-ra-rù- \acute{u} : Ú $\acute{h}imit$ $s\~{e}ti$: KI.MIN (= ina dišpi $\~{s}amni$ $pa\~{s}\~{a}\~{s}u$) — a.-plant, a medication against fever, to rub on in honey or oil Köcher BAM 1 i 55; Ú a-ra-ru (among medicinal plants on a shelf) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 ii 31.

In STT 95 : 66, read $\circ a$ -ra-ri- $\langle ia \rangle$ -na. Thompson DAB 146 and 224ff.

ararû B s.; granary; syn. list.*

a-ra-ru-u = ka-ru-u (followed by synonyms of $i\delta ittu$) Malku I 271.

In KAJ 108:2 probably read GIŠ.MEŠ $a\text{-}da(!)\text{-}ru\text{-}\acute{u}$, see similar passages cited $ad\bar{a}ru$ s.

ararû C s.; (a word for male prostitute);
syn. list.*

a-ra-ru-u = MIN (= ku-lu-'u) LTBA 2 1 vi 48.

arāru s.; curse; NA, SB; cf. arāru A. iphurunimma ilū rabūti šīmat Marduk ullū šunu uškinnu uzakkiruma ana ramanišunu a-ra-ru (var. a-ra-ar-ra) ina mē u šamni itmū ulappitu napšāte the great gods, having assembled, elevated the position of Marduk and did obeisance, while they pronounced upon themselves an imprecation, swore by water and oil, touching(?) (their) throats

En. el. VI 97; kî ša a-ra-ru(var. -ri) ana dEn iḥṭūni kappī... ubattuquni just as one cuts off the hands of those who blaspheme against Bēl Wiseman Treaties 626.

arāru A v.; 1. to curse, 2. to treat with disrespect, to insult, to disown, disavow; from OAkk. on; I $\bar{\imath}rur - irrar$, I/2; li-ra-ru-šu ZA 51 140:75, NA; wr. syll. (Aš CT 45:11), ef. $ar\bar{a}ru$ s., arratu, arru A adj.

ib = a-ra-ru Igituh I 132; [x].Aš.bal.la, [x.x].tar.x.da = [a]-ra-rum (followed by $naz\bar{a}ru$, tama) Nabnitu Fragm. 7 a7-8; áš.bal.dug₄.ga = a-[r]a-rum (in group with arratu, $naz\bar{a}ru$) Antagal VII 115; nam.kud.da = a-ra-[ru], ta-mu-[u] A-tablet 371.

lú.eme.hul.gál.e áš.bal mu.un.ab.dug₄. ga: šá lišānu lemuttu i-ru-ru-šu he whom an evil tongue cursed 5R 50 i 69f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1); dNin.urta dumu.dEn.líl.lá.ke_x(KID) áš im.mi. ib.sar.re: dMIN bēlum mār dMIN ir-ra-ar-šú Lord Ninurta, the son of Enlil, curses it (the stone) Lugale XII 14, also X 3, XI 19, XII 36, also nam àm.mi.íb.tar.re(var.áš àm.mi.ni.íb.sar.re): ir-ra-ar-šu-nu-[ti] ibid. X 21; ki.bal.a na.ám.bi TAR[...]: māt nukurti ša ta-ru-ru[...] the enemy land which you cursed BA 5 633 No. 6:39; dingir. gal.gal.e.ne.ke_x nam ḥa.ba.ra(var.adds.an). tar.ru.da(var.dè): ilū rabūti li-ru-ru-šú may the great gods curse him CT 17 34:39f.

umun.bi na.ám ba.da.an.tar : bēlšu i-ta-raar-šu his lord has cursed him 4R 11:13f.

íd dAm.an.ki ba.kud.da.gim ka.ba saḥar ba.diri: kīma nār ša Ea i-ru-ru-šú pīšunu ṭīdi imtali their (the rivers') mouth was filled with mud like that of a river which Ea had cursed SBH p. 114:11f.; lú níg.nu.un.zu.a.ra sag.ba an.di. ib.dug₄.a (var. du bí.in.dù.a): šá ina la edê i-ru-ru (var. i-i-ru) who, without knowing, cursed (var.: went ahead) 5R 50 i 33f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1), vars. from LKA 75:17f.

a-ra-rum = na-za-rum CT 18 10 r. i 54.

1. to curse (with god as subject) — a) to curse a person (with arratu) — 1' in royal insers.: ilū rabiūtum in napharišunu ar(copy ù)-ra-dam la-mu-dam li-ru-ru-uš may the great gods in their entirety curse him with an evil curse AfO 20 78 ii 8 (Narām-Sin), cf. erra-dam le-mu-dam li-ru-ru-uš MSP 4 161 ii 7 (OAkk.); Sin ahum rabūm ina ilī ahhēšu erretam rabūtam li-ru-ur-šu may Sin, the eldest brother among the gods, his brothers, curse him with a terrible curse (i.e., with leprosy) Syria 32 17 v 19, also erretam lemut=

arāru A arāru A

tam li-ru-ru-šu RA 33 52 iii 11 (both Jahdunlim), DN erretam rabītam li-ru-ur-šu VAS 1 32 ii 21 (Ipiq-Ištar of Malgium); ilū rabûtum ša šamê u erşetim ... šuāti zērašu māssu sābšu nišīšu u ummānšu erretam maruštam li-ruru(var. adds -šu) errētim anniātim Enlil ina pīšu ša la uttakkaru li-ru-ur-šu-ma arhiš likšudašu may the great gods of heaven and nether world curse him, his descendants, his land, his soldiers, his people, and his army with a baleful curse, may Enlil with his unalterable utterance curse him with these curses so that they speedily affect him CH xliv 83 and 89; [ilū rabûtu] ezziš [likkelmūšuma arrate maruš te li-ru-ru-šu may the great gods look upon him in anger and curse him with a baleful curse Weidner Tn. 57 No. 63:10 (Aššurrēš-iši I), and passim in MA royal, see also aggiš usage a-1'; ilū rubûtu ša šamê u erşeti arrat la napšuri maruštu li-ru-ru-šú-ma may the great gods of heaven and nether world curse him with a terrible, irreversible curse OIP 2 148:28 (Senn.), and passim in NA royal.

2' in leg.: arrat la pašāri li-ru-ru-šu may they (the gods depicted on the kudurru) curse him with a curse which cannot be dispelled BBSt. No. 5 iii 33, also arrat la napšuri li-ru-ru-šu ibid. No. 8 iii 25, ar- \langle rat \rangle la napšuri marušta li-ru-ru-šu ibid. No. 7 ii 15, arrat la napšuri lemutta li-ru-ru-šu BE 1/2 149 ii 17, arrat marušti [le]mutti [ša]-ga-áš-ti li-ru-ru-šu ZA 9 385:9, and passim in kudurrus; whoever changes this agreement Anu Enlil u Ea ár-ra-ta ma-ru-uš-tú la nap[šur]u li-ru-ru may Anu, Enlil and Ea curse with a baleful, indissoluble curse BE 8 4 r. 3, Anu Enlil u Ea arrat la napšur marušti li-ru-ru-šú ABL 1169 r. 3 (NB leg.), also VAS 5 21:31, BE 8 150:2, TuM 2-3 16:10, and passim in NB leg.

3' other occs.: ša ta-ru-ri attima takarrabi you (goddess) bless whom you have cursed 79-7-8, 50:24 (SB lit.); $il\bar{a}ni...arrat la napšuri marušti li-ra-ru-šu-ma$ may the gods curse with an evil curse which cannot be dispelled him (who destroys the tablet) ZA 51 140:75 (NA lit., subscript); Marduk Aš NU BÚR i-r[u-ur...] š $\bar{i}mat$ la târi i-[$\bar{s}im$] (in broken context) RAcc. 131:60 (New Year's rit.).

b) to curse a person, to curse a reign, a land, etc. (without arratu) — 1' in royal insers. and kudurrus: ina libbiša aggim ina uzzātiša rabiātim šarrūssu li-ru-ur may she (Ištar), with angry heart (and) in great fury, curse his royal rule CH xliii 103; hattašu lišbir šimātišu li-ru-ur may he (Anu) break his scepter and curse him (lit.: his fate) CH xlii 52, cf. Aššur ... bēl šīmāti šīmātišu li-ru-ur AKA 252 v 90 (Asn.); Aššur ... li-ru-Unger Reliefstele 29; ilū ša šarri ur-šu-ma i-ra-ru-šu the king's gods will curse him Uramazda li-ru-ur MDP 2 pl. 20:11 (MB), VAB 3 69:108 (Dar.); amēlu šâšu ilū rabūtu . . . aggiš li-ru-ru-šu may the great gods curse that man in anger BBSt. No. 6 ii 38 (Nbk. I), cf. Anu ... aggiš li-ru-ur-šu-ma Hinke Kudurru Anum abi ilāni [nakriš] li-ru-ur-šu iv 3. BBSt. No. 4 iii 9.

2' in omens and lit.: [šumma...]-šá(var.-šú) iššebir ilū māta šuātu ir-ra-ru(var.-rù) if [the... of Marduk's barge] breaks, the gods will curse that land TCL 6 9:6, vars. from CT 40 39:28 (Alu), see RA 19 142; Enlil māta i-ta-ra-ár palê nukurti [...] Enlil has cursed the land, [there will be] a reign of hostilities ACh Supp. 2 Šamaš 40:2, cf. Enlil māta kalaša i-ru-ur ittazar AfO 17 85:13, also a-ra-ár DINGIR u [x] ACh Adad 7:20; kīma irrî li-ru-ru-ši kišpūša Maqlu V 37.

c) to pronounce a curse (said of persons) - 1' in gen.: abua ta-ru-ur-ma lemuttu iššakin ina panīšu when you cursed my father, calamity befell him Streck Asb. 22 ii 124, cf. amēlu la juradu šarru ji-ra-ru-šu the king will curse the man who does not serve (him) EA 193:18; šamhat libbašu a-ra-ra ubla [al]-ki šamhat šīmat lušīmki (his heart) prompted him to utter a curse on the courtesan, "Come, courtesan, I will determine your destiny" (followed by luzzurki izra rabâ, see izru) Gilg. VII iii 5, restored from CT 46 23:11'; šumma ina MN KI.MIN-ma apilšu AŚma (= līrur-ma?) itti peš.gal-šú la idabbub if in MN ditto (a lunar eclipse occurs), then he should curse his son and not speak with his grandson(?) CT 4 5:11 (NB rit.).

2' to legalize a contract: PN ina ušuzzi ša aḥhēšu eqla iknukma arrata i-ru-ur-ma ...

arāru B arāru B

iddin PN deeded the field (to PN₂) in a sealed document with the appropriate curse formula in the presence of his brothers BBSt. No. 9 i 26; ina adê iš[...] u arrata i-ru-ru-ma they [...] in the adû-agreement and they pronounced (upon themselves) an imprecation (should they violate the loyalty oath) ABL 1029:12 (NB); note Anu Enlil u ^aMār-bīti ar-ra-as-su mar-ru- (uš)-tu li-i-ru-ur Cyr. 277:18.

2. to treat with disrespect, to insult, to disown, disavow: e-ra-ar aḥija u enaṣṣar GN ana šarri I will disavow my brother and keep GN for the king EA 179:25, cf. māru la ašru $la \ sanqu \dots ir$ -ra- $\acute{a}r \ [aha \check{s}u] \ ZA 4 240 iv 14 (SB)$ [šumma sinniltu ša] ekallim [...]-ta ta-ru-ur (var.: ta-ta-ra-ar) lu mār Tukulti-Ninurta $[\ldots]$ [É] šu šarri ša majā[$li \ldots$] ša giš litte [...] ša šaplānuša ta-ta-ra-ar-ši if a palace-woman insults [...], insults either a son of RN, or [a member of] the royal household or the harem, or one entitled to sit in the presence of the king (lit.: to a stool), (or) any woman who is beneath her in station (her nose will be pierced) AfO 17 283:79f. (MA harem edicts); $\check{supi}\check{s}$ ina puhri i(var. e)-rura-ni ardī my slave publicly treated me with disrespect in the assembly Lambert BWL 34:89 (Ludlul I).

For AOB 134:7, see $\bar{a}riru$; for CT 12 15 iii 40 (A III/5:145), see $har\bar{a}ru$ A.

Landsberger, MAOG 4 294; von Soden, ZA 40 178.

arāru B v.; 1. to fear, to become agitated, panic-stricken, 2. atarruru to be beset with fear, 3. urruru to cause fear, panic, 4. II/2 to become frightened (passive to mng. 3), 5. IV to become agitated(?); OB, SB; I īrur — irrur and i'arrur, I/2, I/3, II, II/2, IV, IV/3 (?); wr. syll. and (in mng. 2) UR₄. UR₄; cf. arurtu B.

 $[\mathbf{ur_4}] = a \cdot ra \cdot rum$ Izi H App. i 10; $[\dots] = a \cdot ra \cdot ru$, $pa \cdot la \cdot hu$ Lanu B ii 9 f.

[dum].[dam].a.ni.ta ab.dil.dil ur₄.ur₄.re. e.dè: [ana u]tazzumišu i-ár-ru-ra tâmāti at his (Adad's) roaring the seas are agitated JRAS 1932 39:10; Idigna ì.sùḥ ì.ur₄.ur₄ ì.lù šu im.tu. bu.ur: Idiqlat ešât ar-rat dalḥat u xxx the Tigris was turbid, agitated, roiled and.... Lugale II 45; lú.u_x (GIŠGAL).lu pap.ḥal.la mu.un.da.

ru.uš: amēlu muttalliku i-ru-ru-ma they (the demons) frightened the suffering man UET 6 392:5.

ne.a.am (phonetic for ní.àm) a.ba(?).ri. im ne.a.am ne.x.x mi.li.im.ma ne.ga.al dInnin za.kam: a-ta-ar-ru-rum pirittum gilittum namrirrū u milimmū kûmma Ištar agitation, terror, fear, splendor, and awe-inspiring sheen are yours, O Ištar Sumer 13 73:9 (OB lit.), Sum. only Hilprecht AV No. 20 r. 7; an mu.un.da.ur4.ur4: šamū i-ta-na-ar-ra-ru-šu (when Adad is raging) heaven is in a panic before him (followed by ersetu inâssu earth quakes before him, see nâšu) 4R 28 No. 2:9f., see OECT 6 p. 32; ge, ba.ur, ur, ra. meš: ina mūši it-ta-na-ar-ra-ru šunu they (the evil spirits) are constantly agitated at night CT 16 20:102f.; kur.razú.kušú.a mi.ni.in.è im(var. omits).mi.ni.íb.ur₄.ur₄.dè: ina šadî šinni kušî $a\$ \hat{a}tma\ i\text{-}ta\text{-}nar\text{-}ra\text{-}ar\ (\text{var.}\ i\text{-}[t]a\text{-}[n]a\text{-}\acute{a}r\text{-}ra\text{-}\acute{a}r\text{-}ru)$ a shark's tooth has come out of the highland, it (the highland) is constantly agitated Lugale I 39; dA. nun.na dingir.gal.gal.e.ne en.šár.ra nam mi.in.tar : Anunnaki ilū rabūti adi šāri i-tar-ru (or emend to $itarru\langle ru\rangle$) the Anunnaki, the great gods, were in a panic everywhere (Sum. differs) Angim II 27, see Falkenstein, Studies Landsberger 137.

dA.nun.na ki.tuš.ub.šu.uk kin.na.ke_x(KID) nam.mi.ni.íb.ur₄.ur₄.e.ne: dAnunnaki ina šuzbat MIN la tu-ra-ar do not cause the Anunnaki to panic in the assembly Angim II 30.

udug ur₄.ur₄.re: [utukkū] i-ár-ra-ru the utukkudemons are agitated (at his awe-inspiring splendor) CT 17 5:32 and 34, cf. ní mu.un.da.ru.uš su mu.un.da.ab.sìg.sìg.ga: $\langle NE \rangle$ (dupl. omits NE) i-ár-ra-ru zumru unarrațu they (Sum. "they cause fear"), make the body shake PBS 12/16 r. 14f., dupl. UET 6 391:11.

 $\mathrm{UR_4.UR_4}$ a-ra-ru ša palāhi- $\mathrm{ur_4.ur_4}$ is arāru in the meaning "to fear" CT 20 26:8 (ext. comm.), see mng. 2; [...] = i-ta-na-ra-ar CT 19 3 r.(!) iii 12 (list of diseases).

1. to fear, to become agitated, panic-stricken: ina kakkī ummānum i-ru-ur-ma kakkīša itabbak as to war, the troops will become frightened and throw away their weapons YOS 10 24:42, cf. $umm\bar{a}num$ [...] i-ru-uribid. 42 i 53 (both OB ext.); ina šatti šuāti tibût nakri ibaššīma mātu ir-ru-ur-ma (var. i-ru-ur-ma) and dannati ipahhur in that year. there will be an enemy attack, and the land will become fearful and assemble in fortified places ACh Šamaš 8:2 and 10:30, var. from ACh Supp. 2 Šamaš 39:39, cf. also a-ra-ár KUR.BI ACh Sin 18:32; šabbiţu ana qātīka la tanašši etemmū i-ar-ru-ru-ka do not take a staff in your hands (or) the spirits will panic before you Gilg. XII 21, also šabbita ina arāru B arāru C

 $q\bar{a}t[i\check{s}u\ i\check{s}\check{s}i]$ ețemm \bar{u} e-tar-ru ibid. 37B, see ibid. p. 68 n. 10, note the Sum. version giš. ma.nu šu.za nam.mu.un.gá.gá gidim. e.ne ur₄.re.en UET 6 56:64; nišē lipla: hama litguna hubūršin būlu li-ru-ur-ma litūr ana tiddi let the people be afraid and subdue their noise, let the cattle panic and "turn to Gössmann Era I 74, restored from VAT 10071:23f. in Lambert BWL pl. 73, see AfO 18 401; šumma sēnu ina tarbasišina i-ru-ra if the sheep panic in their fold CT 28 9:38 (SB Alu); [šumma(?)] rību ša KI eli minâtišu i-ru-ur if the earthquake is more severe than usual RA 34 2:17 (Nuzi astrol.), but i-ru-ub ibid. 19, note (in parallel context) i-ru-ub ACh Adad 20:49, but [...] ia-ar-ru-ur ibid. 50.

- atarruru to be beset with fear: Sumer 13, 4R 28, CT 16, Lugale I, in lex. section; $umm\bar{a}nka\ ina\ \check{s}ubti\check{s}a\ UR_4.UR_4-\acute{a}r\ (=\ \bar{\imath}tanarrar)$ your troops will be agitated constantly in their ambush for comm., see CT 20 26:7, lex. section, cf. ummānka ina šupat [wašb]at i-ta-na-ra-ar YOS 10 17:12 (OB ext.); [...] $m\bar{a}ti\check{s}u\;\bar{u}mi\check{s}amma\;\mathrm{UR}_{4}.\mathrm{UR}_{4}-\acute{a}r(?)\;\;\mathrm{the}\;[\ldots]\;\mathrm{of}\;\;$ his country will be agitated every day Craig ABRT 1 82 r. 9 (SB tamītu); šumma immerū ina rubsišunu it-ta-na-ar-ra-ru if sheep are constantly agitated in their pens CT 41 11:18, also CT 28 9:34f., cf. šumma ṣēnū i-tana-ar-ra-ra ibid. 37, wr. U₈ i-ta-na-ar-ra-arCT 41 11:26 and CT 28 38a:7 (all SB Alu).
- 3. urruru to cause fear, panic: see Angim II 30, in lex. section.
- 4. II/2 to become frightened (passive to mng. 3): šumma a-ri-ir ú-tar-ra-ar if he is pusillanimous, he will be (easily) scared ZA 43 96 ii 14.
- 5. IV to become agitated(?): see CT 17 5:34, PBS 12/1, in lex. section; DINGIR.MEŠ URU *i-ar-ra-ru* (obscure) CT 38 49:25 (SB Alu); uncert.: [...] *ħursāna la i'-a-ra-ru-ši*(?) AfK 1 24 r. 3; for possible IV/3 forms, see mng. 2 and discussion.

The references cited in mng. 2 seem to belong together on the basis of the usage; the majority of the writings indicate the form *itanarrar*, i.e., I/3, and only a few the

form ittanarrar, i.e., IV/3. One could assume defective writings in the first case and assign all these forms to IV/3, were it not for the clear I/3 infinitive atarruru and the fact that the forms i'arrar(u) are rare and are used as if they were presents of I and not of IV. The references cited in mng. 5 may have to be interpreted as I presents, in spite of the vowel u instead of u.

The passage *i-ta-ru-ur* YOS 10 47:34 is to be taken as a form of $tar\bar{a}ru$, q.v., on account of the parallel itrur CT 41 10:25, 12:15 and 18.

Note also the exceptional transitive usage of $\bar{\imath}ruru$ in the bil. text UET 6 392, cited in lex. section.

(von Soden, Or. NS 20 259.)

arāru C (erēru, ḥarāru) v.; 1. to rot, 2. to discharge a putrid liquid, 3. to defecate; MB, SB; I īrur/iḥrur—irrur and i'arrur/iḥarrur, stat. ḥarir, IV i'arrar, IV/3 (ittana'rar); ef. arurtu A.

 $[\ldots] = e$ -re-ru, $[\ldots] = \min$ ša a-ka-li Antagal III 249 f.

šà.mu al.ur₄ = šà *ha-ri-ir* Disease list 180.

- 1. to rot: see Antagal, in lex. section; ina ARAH.MEŠ še'u ir-ru-ur the barley will rot in the granaries ACh Sin 3:127, cf. ibid. 67, also K.8263:5, cited Bab. 6 117, and dupls., and note the variant ia-ru-ur ACh Sin 35:5.
- 2. to discharge a putrid liquid: šumma . . . ina pīšu ru'tu illak i-har-ru-ur if saliva flows from his mouth and he discharges a putrid liquid Labat TDP 80:2 and 5, cf. IGIII-šú tarka i-har-ru-ur ru'tu ina pīšu illak his eyes are dark, he discharges putrid liquid, spittle flows out of his mouth STT 89:137, cf. also *īnāšu ir-ru-ru* his eyes discharge a putrid liquid AMT 90,1 iii 13, dupl. K.9523 ii 5; šumma *irrūšu i-ha-ar-ru-ru* if his bowels discharge a putrid liquid PBS 2/2 104:5 (MB), cf. Labat TDP 128:21'-24', also (with I/3 or IV/3) šumma $irr\bar{u}$ šu it-ta-na-'-ra-[ru] ibid. 25', also $irr\bar{u}$ šu i- $\acute{a}r$ -ru-ur (var. [i]-ar-ru-ur) AMT 43,5:8, var. from dupl. AMT 56,1:13, also š\(\hat{A}\).ME\(\hat{S}\) i-'a-ru-ru (note $im\hat{a}t$ line 4) LKA 85:2; ŠÀ.MEŠ-*šu* nuppuhu irrūšu i-ár-ru-ru irrūšu ištanassû

arāru C arattû

(Wr. KA.KA-ú) Köcher BAM 159 v 48f., and note parallels $irr\bar{u}\check{s}u$ i-a-ru-ru (var. i- $\acute{a}r$ -ru-ru) AMT 21,2:6, var. from dupls. AMT 22,2:4 and K.9216 ii 4'; $\check{s}umma$ $r\check{e}\check{s}$ libbi $\check{s}u$ $pa\dot{t}irma$ i- $\acute{a}r$ -ra- $\acute{a}r$ Labat TDP 112:28, to be compared with sibit libbi $ir\check{s}i$ u $r\check{e}\check{s}$ libbi $\check{s}u$ i-ru-ur ibid. 44:42, note $\check{s}umma$ ur'ussu i-har-ru-ur Labat TDP 84:29; exceptionally in ext.: [$\check{s}umma$] UR₅ i-har-ru-ur (followed by i- $ha\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ - $u\check{s}$) if the lungs discharge a putrid liquid KAR 422 r. 3.

3. to defecate: if a raven ana pan ummāni ina šasīšu i-har-ru-ur defecates while it croaks in front of an army (marching out to war) CT 39 25 K.2898:5, and note the variant i-ár-ru-ru ibid. 3; if a raven ina muḥḥi amēli iḥ-ru-ur ibid. 9; exceptionally in IV/3: if ravens fly in flocks and pani amēli suḥḥuruma it-ta-na-'-ra-ar-ru wheel toward the man and defecate constantly ibid. 13.

The references sub mng. 1 have been cited previously sub $er\bar{e}ru$ v., those sub mngs. 2 and 3 sub $har\bar{a}ru$ D. The latter were there erroneously interpreted as an acoustic phenomenon on the basis of the cognate verbs cited by Labat TDP 80 n. 152. These cognates, however, are to be connected with Akk. $nah\bar{a}ru$ "to snore" and have no relation to $(h)ar\bar{a}ru$, as the loss of the h indicates.

The difficult group of homonymous verbs $(h/w)ar\bar{a}ru$ pose problems which have not yet been adequately solved. An attempt has been made in the distribution of meanings and usages sub arāru B and C which is meant to organize certain aspects rather than to offer a normative arrangement. In view of $tar\bar{a}ru$ "to tremble" a verb $(w)ar\bar{a}ru$ of similar meaning (arāru B) has been assumed (*īrur*—*irrur*/*i*'*arrur*). The references in which (h)arāru denotes a physical process are more difficult to disentangle because several meanings seem present, one referring to a process of rotting or putrifying (arāru, erēru denoting the spoiling of grain during the winter storage) and one (mng. 2) for which "to discharge a(n abnormal) putrid liquid" fits in many passages. Only with respect to birds (mng. 3) does "to defecate" seem acceptable. The parallel use of a nuance of ašāšu beside arāru (suggested by the same Sumerian correspondence UR₄.UR₄ for both verbs and also by the two designations of diseases arurtu and ašuštu) as in [šumma] hašū i-har-ru-ur if the lungs (of the sheep) discharge a putrid liquid KAR 422 r. 3f., and [šumma haš]ū i-haš-šu-uš (see hašāšu B) complicates the picture.

arāru see ararû A.

arāsu s.; (a condiment); OB, NA(?).

15 GÍN a-ra-zum (among items imported from Dilmun) UET 5 678:19, cf. ibid. 286 r. 3; 1 DUG a-ra-zum ša ṭābātim TCL 11 248:10 (all OB); uncert.: a-na a-ra-si (in broken context) ABL 685:14 (NA).

araššānu s.; wild dove; EA.*

2 natullātum ša maški ša kî a-r[a]-aš-ša-a-an-ni burrumu two leather reins variegated like a wild dove EA 22 i 22 (list of gifts of Tušratta).

Probably a variant of amuršānu, q.v. Meissner BAW 2 31f.

arašu see aršu.

arāšu see erēšu B.

arathu s.; (a tree); lex.*; foreign word. giš.a.rat.hu = šu (between giš.šu.rat.hu and ararathu, q.v.) Hh. III 248.

arattû (fem. arattītu) adj.; excellent (lit.: in the manner of Aratta); SB, NB.

a-rat-ta LAM×KUR.RU.KI = ŠU, kab-tum, ta-na-datum Diri IV 87ff., cf. LAM.KUR.RU.[KI] = [a-ra]-Proto-Diri tu-u, [ka-ab]-tu-um, ta-na-da-tum547-547b; giš.gu.za.LAM×KUR.RU.KI (vars. [giš. gu.za]a.rat, giš.gu.za LA.LAM.ti.tum) = a-ratti-tum, ka-bit-tum Hh. IV 76f.; giš.gu.za. $LAM \times KUR.RU.KI = a-rat-[ti]-tum = ku-us-si ni-me-di$ Hg. A I 33, in MSL 5 187; [a.šà.LAM×KUR.R]U.KI = A.ŠÀ a-rat-te-e, A.ŠÀ ta-na-da-te Hh. XX iii 13f. a-rat-tú-u(var. -tu-ú) = MIN (= kussû) ni-me-d[i] Malku II 182, cf. a-rat-ti-i = MIN (= kussû) ni-me-di CT 18 3 r. iii 4 (syn. list); ki-kur-ru-u, tu-'-u, pa-an-pa-nu, a-rat-tu-u = šu-ub-tum Malku I 280ff., cf. a-rat-tu-u, si-si-ri-nu, a-mir-tum = [subtu]Explicit Malku II 145ff.

 $[\check{s}]u$ -tin-nu, [a]-rat-tu- \acute{u} , ba-'- \acute{u} -lu, [ru]-u \mathring{s} - $\mathring{s}u$ -nu, i- $\mathring{s}\acute{a}$ -nu- $\acute{u}=kab$ -tum Malku I 17ff.

a) describing objects -1' a special chair for gods: GIŠ.GU.ZA a-rat-te-e $[\dots m\bar{u}]$ šab

arazallu arbu

Bēlet-parṣī bēltišu the superb throne, seat of his goddess DN Bauer Asb. 2 47:5, also [GIŠ.GU.ZA] a-rat-te-e [šu]ātu ibid. 8; note arattā alone: £.Kù a-ra-ta-a rabīš ana mūšab Ištar bēltija abni (in) the £.Kù I made an excellent (seat) splendidly for Ištar, my goddess, to sit on AAA 19 110:36 (Asn.), also ana Ea bēlija a-rat-te-e hurāṣi huššā ša šarru maḥri la īpušuš kīma ša ūmu maḥri ēpušma I made for my lord Ea an excellent (throne) of red gold, resembling those from earlier times, such as no previous king had made for him VAB 4 280 viii 17 (Nbn.).

2' other occs.: see, referring to a field, Hh. XX iii 13f., in lex. section; mušaršidat a-ratte-e (name of the Temple-tower Gate) Frankena Tākultu 124:122, also BA 6/1 153:43 (Shalm. III); in difficult context: *šumma* GIŠ.TUKUL [x].Du₆-ma kīma sikkati izziz giš.Tukul a-rattú-ú [...] ina māti κύ [i-ši]-tum eli ummānija imaggut a-rat-tu-ú dEn-[líl ...] ù den é.kur. RA Nergal GIŠ.TUKUL Nergal kīma 2-šú igb[u-u] (var. DUG₄-u) if the right "weapon"-s and stands upright like a peg, a superb "weapon" (mark), [...] will rage in the country, confusion will befall my army, (explanation): arattû (is?) Enlil, [...] and the Lord of the É.KUR is Nergal, the weapon of Nergal, as it is said as its second (explanation in the lexical lists) CT 31 10 r.(!) i 11f., vars. from AMT 71,3:10f. (ext. with comm.).

b) describing a person: ana bītini ina erēbika <i>-šip-pu a-rat-tu-ú linaššiqu šēpīka when you enter our house, may the noble purification priests kiss your feet Gilg. VI 15.

Derived from the geographical name Aratta.

Weidner, AJSL 38 163; Bauer, OLZ 1921 74, ZA 42 167; Salonen Möbel 81ff.

arazallu see arzallu.

arazapanatašu s.; vineyard-keeper; LB*; Old Pers. word.

LÚ a-ra-za-pa-na-ta-šú TCL 13 218:4, also (omitting LÚ) ibid. 22.

Possibly Old Pers. *raza-pāna "vineyard-keeper," see Mayrhofer, Die Sprache 8 p. 121 n. 1.

araziqqu s.; (part of a wagon); syn. list.* a-ra-ziq-qu, ši-ip-ka-a-tum = pa-da-at-tú (var. pa-da-a-tum) Malku II 227f., cf. a-ra-zi-[x] (followed by hu-tu-[x]) CT 18 1 Rm. 355:3'.

arbā see $erb\bar{a}$.

arballu s.; sieve; NB; Aram. lw.

 $3 \, \acute{a}r(!)$ -bal-la- tu_4 (among household utensils such as $pa \check{s} \check{u} r u$, $ma \check{s} \check{a} n u$, $mu \check{s} \check{e} l \mathring{u}$, $ku l m \mathring{u}$, etc., in dowry list) Nbn. 258:35; 2-ta GIŠ $\acute{a}r(!)$ -bal-lu.MEŠ (among utensils, garments, etc.) Ner. 28:23.

Cf. Aram. $arb\bar{e}l\bar{a}$ "sieve" Jastrow Dict. 1 114. arbānû see $\bar{a}rab\bar{a}n\hat{u}$.

arbašītu s.; (an earthenware container); MB.*

10 DUG DAL GAL 15 DUG tamšūlu 2 DUG mašqū 2 DUG ar-ba-ši-tum 10 DUG kukūbu 5 DUG kandurū PBS 2/2 109:34, also (in similar sequences) ibid. 5, 19, and 44.

arbātu see erbettu.

arba'u see erbû s.

arbīšu see erbēšu.

arbītu see armû.

arbiu see armû.

arbu adj.; uncultivated (field); MB, SB; cf. arbūtu.

itāt Idiqlat ina namê ugarī ar-bu-ti ašar bītu u šubtu la bašû tīlu u eperū la šapkūma libittu la nadāt (I built a town for Aššur) on the banks of the Tigris in meadows and uncultivated fields, where there was no house or dwelling, no mound of ruins or rubble, where no brickwork had ever been laid Weidner Tn. 28 No. 16:94; eqel ugarišu ar-bu-ti saḥḥiš ušēmi he turned the uncultivated fields of his farmland into meadows TCL 3 209 (Sar.), cf. ugaršu ar-bu ibid. 205; URU. MEŠ KAR-tú [...] CT 38 46:27, cited as URU. MEŠ ár-bu-tu TUŠ [...] CT 41 30:14 (Alu Comm.); (Ningirsu) mušēšib ugarē ár-bu-t[ú] Or. NS 36 116:28.

See also harbu B.

arbu s.; fugitive, person without family; Nuzi, SB; ef. nērubu.

**arbûm arbūtu

ka-ar kar = nap-šu-rum, nar-ru-bu, er-re-bu, ar-bu A VIII/1:212ff., cf. ka-ar kar [nap-šu-ru || nar-ru]-bu || ni-ru-bu || la-sa-mu || er-re-bu || [...]-bu || ar-bu || er-re-bu || DAG || mut-[... || DAG || ar-bu] AO 3555:17 (A VIII/1 Comm.), see Scheil, ZA 10 201; [lú.k]ar.ra = ar-bu, [lú.te].a = te-ḫu-u Ai. III iv 20f.

im.ri.a.BAD = ar-bu (in group with $teb\hat{u}$ dependent, la $is\bar{a}n\hat{u}$ poor) Erimhuš IV 170; [lu]. BAR = $[\acute{a}r(?)]$ -bu CT 37 24 r. iv 11 (App. to Lu).

[lú.kar.ra ad.d]a.na.ra [a.na ba.a]n. tuk.a [in.n]a.ni.in.ku₄: ar-bu \mathring{su} ana $abi\mathring{su}$ mimma \mathring{sa} $ir\mathring{su}$ $u\mathring{se}rib\mathring{su}$ that a. delivered to his father all that he had obtained Ai. III iv 37.

barley ana 2 Lú $\acute{a}r$ -bu-ti ana A.MEŠ \acute{u} -a-at-ta-nu for two fugitives for water HSS 16 194:4, cf. ana 2 L[\acute{u} -MEŠ] $\acute{a}r$ -bu-tum ibid. 176:23.

**arbûm (AHw. 66b) see karpu.

arbūtu s.; 1. flight, rout, 2. devastation, ruin, 3. status of a person without family (arbu); from OB on; wr. syll. and KAR with phon. complement; cf. arbu adj.

igi.nig[in] = $[\acute{a}]r$ -bu-tu, [x]-gal-tu Igituh I 27f.; $\acute{a}r$ -bu- $t\acute{u}$ = $[\acute{s}a\rlap{h}$ -l]u-uq- $t\acute{u}$ Izbu Comm. 85, see mng. 2.

- 1. flight, rout -a) in gen.: [ana] $kakk\bar{\imath}$ ar-bu-tum with respect to war: rout YOS 10 33 v 25 and 40, 53:21 (OB ext.); miqitti um: māni ina narpašê šanīš KAR-tum downfall of the army in, other portent: rout TCL 6 4:14 and 16 (SB ext.), cf. KAR-tum 16:15 and dupl., Wr. SAL.KAR-tum ibid. 15:17 (MB ext.); ina kakkī ar-bu-ut ummānim in war: disaster to the army YOS 10 41:52, cf. ibid. 42 iv 15, 46 iii 24, 37, iv 35, 47:55f., and passim in OB ext.; ar-bu-ut ummānika ibid. 53:25 (behavior of sacrificial lamb), arbu-ut ummāni KAR 150:14, KAR-ut um: māni CT 20 13 r. 14, 26:17, KAR 428 r. 34, KAR-ut ummān nakri ibid. 33, PRT 119:9, Boissier DA 228:44f., and passim in SB ext.; arbu-ut nakrim rout of the enemy (preceded by ar-bu-ut ummānim) YOS 10 47:77 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb), also ibid. 18:49, 44:64, 46 iii 9 (OB ext.).
- b) with $al\bar{a}ku$: $umm\bar{a}n$ šarri KAR-tú illak the king's army will take to flight CT 30 50:13, cf. $umm\bar{a}n$ nakri KAR-tú DU-ak CT 20 31:18 (SB ext.), and passim, see $al\bar{a}ku$ mng. 4a-2'

(arbūtu); [maṣṣa]rātum uhtabbatama a-bu-[lum(?)] [a]r-bu-tam [i-l]a-a-ak the guard units will be abandoned, and (sentries at) the gate will flee YOS 10 33 v 32 (OB ext.).

- **2.** devastation, ruin (with $al\bar{a}ku$): $dadm\bar{e}$ nadûti ša pirik [māti]ja ša [ina tarşi šarrāni $abb\bar{e}$]ja ar-bu-tu ill[iku]the abandoned dwelling places within the confines of my land, which had gone to ruin during the reign of my royal ancestors Rost Tigl. III p. 4:19; Á.DAM ár-bu-tú DU.MEŠ the outlying districts will go to ruin CT 27 1:14, dupl. ibid. 9:13 (SB with comm. A^a . DAM = [na-mu-u], na-mu-u = a-[ha-tum], na-mu-u = se-[e-ru], $m\bar{a}tu \ \acute{a}r-bu-t\acute{u} \ \mathrm{DU}-[ak], \ \acute{a}r-bu-t\acute{u} = [\check{s}ah-l]u-uq$ tú Izbu Comm. 81–85; mātu ár-bu-tú illak nišū iššallala the country will go to ruin, the people will be taken prisoner CT 39 17:58 (SB Alu), ef. CT 27 17:27, and 41 r.(!) 23 (SB Izbu), Thompson Rep. 252A:2, also $m\bar{a}t \ rub\hat{e} \ KAR-t[u]$ DU-ak] CT 30 38 ii 13 (ext.), $m\bar{a}tu$ KAR- $t\acute{u}$ illak ACh Supp. Šamaš 31: 48, 60, RA 34 2: 2 and 12 (Nuzi astrol.), note Kur ar-bu-tú [illak] (variant?) KUR kar-mu-tú [illak] ACh Supp. 2 Adad 103b:28; $\bar{a}lu\,\check{s}\hat{u}\,innadd\bar{\iota}ma\,\acute{a}r$ -bu-tu(var. - $t\acute{u}$) il= lak that town will be abandoned and will go to ruin CT 40 3:66, var. from ibid. 7:56; ālu šû $\acute{a}r$ -bu- $t\acute{u}$ illak CT 38 1:14, 8:32, Wr. KAR- $t\acute{u}$ DU-ak CT 40 42 K.2259+:9 (all SB Alu); $\bar{a}l\bar{a}ni$ ašbūti innaddûma kar-tú du.meš CT 30 16 K.3841 r. 19 (SB ext.); bītu šû ilānišu inaddû: *šuma lupnu ušallakušuma ár-bu-tú illak* its gods will abandon that house, they will let it become destitute, and it will go to ruin CT 38 17:97, cf. bītu šû ár-bu-tú illak that house will go to ruin KAR 376:39, wr. KARtú illak CT 38 17:96, CT 40 17:55, also (said of a field) CT 38 5:137, (of ugaru commons) CT 39 33:58 (all SB Alu); māt Ellipi ina pāt gimriša ar-bu-ta ú-ša-lik I brought the entire land of Ellipi to ruin OIP 2 59:29 (Senn.), cf. ar-bu-ti-iš ú-ša-li-ka tāmirtuš (see alāku mng. 4b) TCL 3 275 (Sar.), for other refs., see $al\bar{a}ku$ mng. 4a-2' ($arb\bar{u}tu$).
- 3. status of a person without family (arbu): aššum ana ar-bu-ti-ša ša PN ahātiki 6 GUR še'am addinušim because I gave PN, your sister, six gur of barley, on account of her

ardabu ardat lilî

status as one outside the family UCP 9 338 No. 14:10 (OB let.); note $am\bar{e}lu\ \check{s}\hat{u}\ \acute{a}r$ -bu-t $\acute{u}\ illak$ that man will enter a dependent relationship(?) CT 40 10:21 (SB Alu), cf. $am\bar{e}lu\ KAR$ -t $\acute{u}\ illak\ TCL\ 6$ 1:50 (SB ext.).

For the replacement of OB harbūtam alāku by arbūta alāku, see alāku mng. 4a-2' (arbūtu). The refs. cited sub mng. 3 describe a special social relationship, for which see arbu s. and errebu.

ardabu s.; (a measure of capacity); NB*; Old Pers. lw.(?).

231 ar-da-bi ultu GN ina $q\bar{a}t$ PN ana kisir ša PN $_2$ nadin 231 a.-s from GN delivered to PN as rent for PN $_2$ Camb. 316:9, cf. ibid. 1, 6, 13, 14, and 18.

Loan word from Aram. ardab, itself probably from an Old Persian word, cf. ἀρτάβη, see Zimmern Fremdw. 22.

ardadillu (artatillu, aštatillu) s.; (a plant); Bogh., SB.

ú.aš.tál.tál = áś-ta-til·lu (var. [ar]-da-di-lu) Hh. XVII 46f.; ú.li.li.kaš.zi.da = da-da-ru = kur-d[in-nu], ú.aš.tál.tál = ar-da-dil·lum = MIN Hg. D 219f.

- a) in Uruanna: Ú.URU.TIL.LA, Ú NUNUZ da-da-a, Ú.AŠ.TÁL.TÁ[L], Ú šá-mi GIŠ.Ú.GÍR, Ú kur-ab-du: Ú ka-ru-bu Uruanna I 183–87; Ú aš-ta-til-la tam-liš: Ú EME UR.KU ibid. 679; Ú.aš.tál.tál: [ar-da-dil-l]um
 <math>/ Ú kur-[din-nu] Köcher Pflanzenkunde 29 iii 8 and dupls. (courtesy F. Köcher).
- b) in med. and magic: ar-ta-ti-la ... ahê tušakkalšu (various drugs, including) a., you give him to eat, each separately KUB 37 43 i 14; Ú *aš-ta-til-la* Biggs Šaziga 68:4; Ú ar-da-dil-lum ... 7 šammē annûti ta: kassim(various drugs, including) these seven drugs you pound ibid. 52 AMT 88,3:5, cf. ú aš-ta-til-la AMT 32,1 r. 7, Wr. Ú.AŠ.TÁL.TÁL AMT 28,8:11, 46,5 r. 2, 48,2:7, 87,1:11, 89,1 ii 8, STT 93:95', (for fumigation) CT 23 43:6, AMT 95,2:9, worn in a leather bag) Biggs Šaziga 53:20, KAR 184 r. 20, Köcher BAM 216:58, (as an ointment) RA 54 175 r. 5, cf. also Ebeling KMI 51 v(!) 5, dupl. AMT 89,1 ii 8, Köcher Pflanzenkunde

36 ii 12, etc., and (followed by $z\bar{e}r$ $\acute{\mathbf{v}}$.AŠ.TÁL.TÁL) ibid. 1 v 32 f., RS 2 138:17.

The plant grows in reed thickets, cf. ⁶aš.tál.tál giš.gi.ta numun.bi sù.sù.e the a.-plant spread its seed in the canebrake Heron-Turtle Disputation 11, note also ⁶aš.tál. tál ⁶gazi edin.[na] ba.da.[an].gar the a.-plant and the mustard plant are planted in the steppe Tree-Reed Disputation 39. In Kramer Enki and Ninhursag 211 read [lugal.mu ⁶aš.tál].tál mu.(na.ab.bé). (All refs. courtesy M. Civil.)

Thompson DAB 257; Köcher, KUB 37 p. iii.

ardadu s.; thief, criminal; SB.*

ar-da-du, kar-ri-ru, šar-ra-qu = sa-a-ru criminal Malku I 90ff.

aš.daḥ a.šà.ga tab.ba.na.ka [...]: ar-da-du ša ina eqel tappīšu [...] the thief who [...] in the field of his partner Lambert BWL 119:17f.

ardanānu see dinānu.

ardat lilî s.; (a female demon); SB; wr. syll. and ki.sikil.Líl.Lá(.EN.NA), ki.sikil.Ud. da.Kar.ra; cf. ardu.

lú ki.sikil.líl.lá igi ba.an.ši.kár lú sag ki.sikil.líl.lá ki.kex(KID) ba.an.dib.bi.eš: ša ar-da-at li-li-i iḥīrušu eṭlu ša ar-da-at li-li-i ikrimušu the man whom the lilu-woman has chosen, the man whom the lilû-woman has detained 5R 50i 59ff.; ki.sikil.líl.lá dam nu.tuk.a: arda-at li-\li>i ša mutam la išû — lilû-woman who has no husband (followed by guruš.líl.lá: etlu lili-i) ASKT p. 88-89 ii 30; ki.sikil edin.na líl.lá ab.líl.lá si.dè: ar-da-at li-li-i ina apti awīli izzīqa the lilû-woman blew in through the man's window Bab. 4 pl. 3 A i 1, cf. [k]i.sikil.líl.lá [a]b.ba.é. ta [lú] sur.ra.ab : ar-da-at li-li-i ša ina apti bīti ana Lu ișruru (see șarāru B) ibid. pl. 4 iv 6, and note ki.sikil edin.na líl.lá [k]i.sikil.líl.lá [a]b.ba gur.gur.kam : ar-da-tu ša ina bīt zaqīqi ana ar-da-a-ti ina apti ittanūru (see zagīgu in bīt zaqīqi) RA 17 176 r. vi 1 and 2, and parallel Bab. 4 pl. 4 iv 1 and 3.

lú.líl.lá ki.sikil.líl.lá ki.sikil.ud.da.kar. ra: li-lu-ú li-li-tum ar-da-at li-li-i male and female lilû-demon, lilû-woman 4R 29 No. 1 r. 29f., cf. lú.líl.lá.a hé.a ki.sikil.líl.lá hé.a ki.sikil. ud.da.kar.ra [hé.a]: lu lilû lu lilītum lu ar-da-at li-[li-i] CT 17 34:19f., also [líl].lá ki.sikil ki.sikil.lu.ú.d[a.kar.ra]: li-lu-ú li-li-tu «SIKIL» ár-da-t[u...], with Greek transcription [...] λιλιθαρδαθ [...] Ιτας 24 69 B 2:1f.; [ki.sikil.u]d.da.

ardatu ardatu

kar.ra dib.ba me.en: [ardat li-l]i-i kāmā anāku I am the paralyzing lilū-woman (preceded by lilū and lilītu in the same phrase) CT 17 49:28f.; dpim.me.dpim.me.a dpim.me.killú.líl.lá ki.sikil.líl.lá ki.sikil.ud.da.kar.ra: lamaštu labāşu aḥḥāzu li-lu-u li-li-tū ar-da-at li-li-e ASKT p. 90-91 ii 63, and passim, note lú.líl.lá ki.sikil.líl ki.sikil.líl(var. ud).da.kar.ra CT 16 5:197.

ba[lukki e]-e'-lum Lú.LíL.LÁ KI.SIKIL.LÍL.LÁ ul itehhi ana marsi without your (permission, Ištar), the e^{ilu} -demon, the $lil\hat{u}$ -demon and the ardat lili do not affect a sick man KAR 357:27; lu ețem ridâti [lu LÚ.LÍL].LÁ.EN.NA lu KI.SIKIL.LÍL.LÁ.EN.NA ... [isbassu]ma KAR 184 obv.(!) 39, cf. lu-ú ar-ta-at [lilî] KUB 37 78:2'; lamaštu labāşu aḥḥāzu LÚ.LÍL.LÁ SAL. LÍL.LÁ KI.SIKIL.LÍL.LÁ Maqlu I 138, also ibid. II 55, V 71, KAR 233:19, AAA 22 42 i 4, Gray Samaš pl. 4 r. 7, see Schollmeyer No. 18, wr. SAL.KI. SIKIL.LÍL.[LÁ] KAR 227 r. iii 36, LÚ.LÍL.LÁ KI. SIKIL,LÍL,LÁ KI,SIKIL,UD,DA,KAR,RA Köcher BAM 212:5, also AfO 14 144:84; charms against ddim.me ddim.me gab-bi lil.ud.tar.en.na GURUŠ, LÍL, LÁ, EN, NA u KI, SIKIL, $\langle LIL \rangle$, LÁ, EN. NA CT 14 16 BM 93084 r.9, cf. guruš.líl.lá.meš ki.sikil.líl.lá.meš KAR 44:10; diagnosis: KI.SIKIL.LÍL.LÁ isbassu the lilûwoman has seized him Labat TDP 80:13, also qāt KI.SIKIL.[LÍL.LÁ] ibid. 160:40, note (as prognosis) and DAR (= mihisti?) KI.SIKIL. LÍL.LÁ $it\hat{a}r\check{s}u$ ibid. 196:62f.; NA.BI KI.SIKIL. LÍL.LÁ 2 MU.ME isabbassu a lilû-woman will seize this man for two years CT 38 28:27 (SB ar-da-at li-li-e ihâršu the lilû-woman will choose him KAR 177 r. i 5, wr. KI.SIKIL. LíL.LÁ ibid. r. ii 30, Iraq 21 52:45, Iraq 23 90:4, and note kis-ki-li-li ihâršu Iraq 21 48:14 and 50:33 (all hemer.).

See also kiskilīlu.

ardatu (wardatu) s.; young woman (girl or adult); OB, SB, NA; wr. syll. (wardatu Proto-Diri and PBS 1/2 122:6, SB) and (SAL.) KI.SIKIL; cf. ardu.

lú.ki.sikil = ar-da-tú, lú.ki.sikil.tur = ba-tu-lum, lú.ki.sikil.tur = ba-tul-tú Igituh short version 285ff.; ki.sikil = ar-da-tú Igituh I 175; ki.sikil = ar-da-tum, ki.sikil.tur = ba-tul-tum Lu Excerpt II 36f., also LTBA 2 1 iii 45f. (Appendix to Lu).

[TE].UNU = ba-a-tu-[ul-tum], wa-ar-d[a(!)-tum] Proto-Diri 524f.; [ú-nu] [TE.UNU] = ar-da-tum, batul-tum Diri VI B 18'f.; mu.tin = ar-da-tum Izi G 94; gi.e = [ki.sikil] = [ar-da-tu], mu.tin = [ki.sikil] = [MIN] Emesal Voc. II 71f.; sa-ag sac = ar-da-tum Idu I 112; Nfc.sal.kid (corrupt for ki.sikil?) nam.dam.šė ba.ab.ak.a = ar-d[a-tu(?)] a-n[a...] Ai. VII ii 36; [...] x = ar-da-tum Lanu Fragm. B iv 6'.

ki.sikil ama.a.ni.ta ba.ra.ex(DUs+DU).dè: ár-da-tú ina maštakiša ušellů they drive the maiden out of her room (parallel: eṭla ina bīt emūtiša ušeṣṣû they remove the young man from the house of his(!) father-in-law) CT 16 9 i 26f.; ki.sikil nu.un.zu. àm hé.me.en : lu ar-da-tum la lamittu at-ta be you an untouched maiden (parallel: etlu la muštennů) ibid. 10 iv 45f., restored from ibid. 50:18f.; [ki]. sikil sal.àm [giš.n]u.dug₄.ga: min (= ar-datú) ša kīma sinništi la rīhatu maiden who has not been impregnated like a woman Bab. 4 pl. 3 A i 4; urú.a ki.sikil.mu èn.di.a.ni kúr.ra.àm : ina āli ar-da-tum(var. -ti) zamārša šani (parallel: eṭlu nissassu šanāt, for translat., see zamāru s. lex. section) SBH p. 112 r. 10f.; guruš.ki.sikil.bi lál.e.ne : etlu u ar-da-ta (var. ár-da-at) ukassú they paralyze young men and women Surpu VII 13f.; $ki.sikil.sig_5.ga: \&a \ ar-da-ti \ damiqti \ (see \ damqu$ mng. 2) CT 17 22 iii 151ff., note also ki. sikil guruš : et-lam ù wa-ar-da-[tam] PBS 1/2 ki.sikil šu.nu.luh.ha : ár-da-tú ša qātāša la mesâ (parallel: sinništu ša qātāša la damqa) CT 17 41:13f.; ki.sikil ama.na.ám.tag.ga: ar-da-tum šu-ma ASKT p. 120 r. 5f., also ibid. 13f.; ki ki.sikil.e.ne sila e.sír.ra nu.mu.un.dib. ba: ša itti ar-da-a-ti sūqa u sulâ la iba'û (see bâ'u lex. section) Bab. 4 pl. 3 iii 6', and passim in this text; lú.ki.sikil an.na þé.du, ra : ar-[da]-tum usum šamê SBH p. 98:15f., and dupl. Delitzsch AL³ p. 135:17f.; lú.ki.sikil ne.en ša₆.ga.ra: arda-tu kī'am damqat (see damqu mng. 2) JRAS 1919 p. 191 r. 20; dNin.líl ki.sikil tur.bi: MIN arda-as-su sihirtumma let Ninlil be its young heroine (of the story of Enlil and Ninlil) JRAS 1919 190:11; note lú.ki.sikil: ar-da-ti // sin-niš-tum SBH p. 77:27f.

e.ne.èm.mà.ni gi u₈.ù mu.ak gi.bi še. àm.ša₄: amassu ana ar-da-te ina u'a izzakkarma [ardatu šî idammum] when his word is said to the young woman accompanied by "Woe!," that woman moans SBH p. 8:58f., cf. gi: ar-da-ti ibid. p. 27:22f.; u₄ gi₆ ti.la: ūmu ar-da-tú uqatt[i] the ūmu-ghost destroys the young woman ibid. p. 95 r. 19f., cf. gi₆: ar-da-tim ibid. r. 31; mu.tin mèn: ar-da-tum anāku Langdon BL No. 8:14f., and passim in this text; an.ta a.nun.na gù dè.éb.bi: eliš ar-da-tum amat iqabbi above, the young woman says SBH p. 97:74f.; šul mu.ut. na.mu: eţ-lu ár-da-a-tú TCL 15 No. 16:43.

mi-ir-tum, a-šu-ba-tum = ar-[d]a-tu (followed by asubbatu = asšatu) Malku I 162f.; [me]-me-tum, me-er-tum, ši-du-ri = ar-[da-tum] Explicit Malku I 76ff.

ardatu ardu

a) in gen.: pētât pusummê ša kališina KI.SIKIL.MEŠ you (Ištar) are the one who opens the veil of all girls STC 2 77:33, cf. GURUŠ KI.SIKIL-am i-šu RA 15 175:27 (OB Agušaja); [etla] ina sūn KI.SIKIL tušēlī you (šim= matu-disease) have made the young man leave the embrace of the young woman BE 31 56 r. 9, cf. [...] ar-da-tú ina sūn mutiša the young woman in the embrace of her husband AMT 67,3:10, dupl. Köcher BAM 128:35; *līlid* ár-da-tum mušapšigtum let the woman in travail have an easy birth Köcher BAM 248 iii ul īdi mēlulu ša ki.sikil.meš I have not known (ever since I was a young girl) the singing games of the maidens (the jumping games of the young girls) STT 28 v 3' and 19', kīma summāti idammuma see AnSt 10 122; KI.SIKIL.MEŠ (see damāmu mng. 1b) Thompson Gilg. pl. 59 K.3200:10; lubki ana (var. ina muhhi) sal.ki.sikil.meš ša ta sūni hā'irišina šallupani let me wail over women who are torn from the embrace of their spouses CT 15 45:35, restored and var. from dupl. KAR KI.SIKIL.MEŠ TUR.MEŠ ina uršīšina tuštamīt you have killed the young women Gössmann Era IV 111; in their bedrooms KI.SIKIL $ban\hat{u}$ $z\bar{\imath}[m\bar{u}\dot{s}a]$ Lambert BWL p. 48:31 (Ludlul III).

b) referring to a goddess: iša'alki ar-da-at she (Ištar) will ask you (Ṣaltu), "O girl!" VAS 10 214 vi 40 (OB Agušaja); obscure: ar-da-at ta-at-ta-du-um-ma tarašši RA 22 169:19 (Ištar hymn); ki.sikil dInnin an.na: ar-da-tum Ištar SBH p. 98 r. 17f., also TCL 6 51:13f., and nitadam.zu ki.sikil dNin. Nibru^[ki]: [ana] ħīrtika ar-da-ti d[MIN] Angim IV 35 and 46, see also the refs. in Tallqvist Götterepitheta p. 32 s.v.

c) beside etlu: [ALAM GURUŠ ana GURUŠ ALA]M SAL.KI.SIKIL ana SAL tašakkan [... tušz t]aṣabbassunūti you set out a figurine of a man for the man, a figurine of a girl for the woman, you join them [...] AMT 101,2 i(!) 9, see AfO 18 110; šārat KI.SIKIL šārat GURUŠ ša sinništa la [...] the hair of a young girl, the hair of a young man who [has] not [touched] a woman AMT 46,5:4; GURUŠ KI.SIKIL (var. SAL ar-datum) [iz]zib u KI.SIKIL izzib GURUŠ the man

will abandon the woman and the woman the CT 13 49 ii 13f. (prophecies), see Grayson, JCS 18 20; isbat guruš angullu igabbūši isbat KI.SIKIL lamaštu igabbūši if she seizes a man, they call her Angullu, if she seizes a woman, they call her Lamaštu 4R Add. p. 10 cf. [at]ti lu et-lu to pl. 56 i 35f. (Lamaštu), $\lceil an\bar{a}k \rceil u \quad lu \quad ar-da-tu$ Lambert BWL 226:4; LÚ.GURUŠ u KI.SIKIL ina idēšunu tušešša[b]you make the man and the woman sit down at their (the figurines') side BBR No. 49 r. 9; obscure: SI.SI ša ar-da-te-ku-nu KUR.KUR ša LÚ.GURUŠ.MEŠ-ku-nu Wiseman Treaties 481; for other refs., see etlu mng. 2b-3'; note um= mānu contrasted with KI.SIKIL.MEŠ Thompson Gilg. pl. 54:9f.

Possibly one should restore in ABL 1239:9 [lu Lú.GURUŠ.SAL and read [lu etlu] lu ardatu, though ardatu occurs only in lit. texts.

ardiš see arțiš.

ardu (wardu, bardu, urdu, aradu) s.; 1. slave, 2. official, servant, subordinate, retainer, follower, soldier, subject (of a king), worshiper (of a deity); from OAkk. on; wardu in OB, bardu and urdu in OA, urdu in MA, NA, ardu in OB, MB, and SB, aradu Explicit Malku I 67, pl. (w)ardū, NA urdāni; wr. syll. and (SAG.)ARAD×KUR, later (SAG.) ARAD (in OA also IR); cf. arad ekallī, aradekallūtu, arad-šarrūtu, arādu B v., ardat lilī, ardatu, ardu in rab urdāni, ardūtu, urdānūtu.

[á]r-da arad, [e]-rum arad, e-rad arad, a-rad arad = ar-du A VIII/2:213ff.; a-rad arad×kur, ur-da arad×kur = ar-du ibid. 217f.; [a-rad] [arad] = [ar]-du Sb II 345; ur-du arad = wa-ar-du-um MSL 2 p. 149 iii 16 (Proto-Ea); [...] [arad×kur] = [a]r-du Sa Voc. AD 3'.

su-bar sá h = ar-du Sa Voc. AA 15', and Z 11'; su-bur BE+šá h = [ar-du] Sb II 319, [šu-bu-ur] [šá] h = wa-ar-du-um MSL 2 p. 147 i 19 (Proto-Ea). sa-ag sag = ar-du Idu I 123; sag = ar-[du] Antagal M i 3'; sag = ri-e-šu, ar-du, [sa]g.nita = ar-du, ri-e-šu Hh. I 127 ff.; sag.nita = [ri]-e-šu = ar-du Hg. I 11; la.bar = arad = [ar-du], e.ri = arad = [min] Emesal Voc. II 66f.; sage-rusal = ab-du, la.bar = ar-du Antagal III 229f.; ama.a. Tu = wa-ar-du-um, du-šu-mu-[ú] Proto-Diri 488f.; lú ama.a. Tue-me-du = min (= i-lit-ti) ár-di, min am-ti CT 37 24 r. i 7f. (Appendix to Lu); ama*-ma-e-dua. Tu = ár-du Lu III iv 60.

me.zé.tuk.zu = ARAD pa-[liḥ-ka] Antagal G 63; kù.dúb.ba, kù.dub.ba = MIN (= qu-ut-tu-pu) ša ARAD Nabnitu J 319f.

še.ba.arad.da = MIN (= ep-[ru]) ar-[di] Ai. V A₃ 11'; arad.a.ni šu.ba.ab.gur.ra = a-rad-su ú-ta-ri Hh. I 373; tukum.bi lú sag.gá.e lú.hun.gá.e.dè: šumma awīlum ar-da īgurma Ai. VII iv 14f.; e.ri.zu.šè... arhuš tuk.an.na. ab: ana arad-ki... rēmu rišīšu have mercy on your (fem.) servant ASKT p. 122:16f.; e.ri.za šà.zu dè.en.hun.gá: ana arad-ka libbaka li[nūḥ] may your wrath against your servant quiet down OECT 6 pl. 2 (p. 19) K.4664:18f., and passim, wr. e.ri; mà.e lú.mu, mu, arad.zu ka.tar.zu ga.si.il.lá: anāku āšipu arad-ka dalīlīka ludlul let me, the exorcist, your servant, sing your praises CT 16 8:296f., and passim; dNin.urta ama.a. tu.bi me.dè.en: dNin-urta ar-du-šú nīnu LKA 76:13f.

 $ab \cdot du$, $ri \cdot e \cdot \delta u$, $du \cdot u\delta \cdot mu \cdot u = ar \cdot du$ Malku I 175 ff.; $a\delta \cdot ta \cdot pi \cdot ru = ar \cdot du$ u $am \cdot t[u]$ ibid. 179; $ab \cdot du = ar \cdot du$ An VIII 7; $a \cdot ra \cdot du = zi \cdot ka \cdot [ru]$ Explicit Malku I 67; $ur \cdot du = ma \cdot a \cdot ru$ ibid. 184; $me \cdot li = ar \cdot [du]$ Balkan Kassit. Stud. p. 4:27; $ri \cdot e \cdot \delta u \not\parallel L U$. ARAD Lambert BWL p. 34 comm. to line 78 (Ludlul I).

- 1. slave a) in OAkk.: še.ba ARAD×KUR rations for the slave(s) Biggs, JCS 20 87:23 (Pre-Sar.), always wr. ARAD×KUR in Sargonic texts, ARAD and ARAD×KUR in Ur III texts, see MAD 3 p. 62.
- **b)** in OA: mahar PN ... 2 wa-ar-dí ana PN₂ apqid I entrusted two slaves to PN, before PN (and another witness) BIN 4 200:5, cf. mahar PN u ur-dim ša PN₂ CCT 3 12a:13, GEMÉ-tám ú ur-dám TCL 19 60:19; ur-dam ... ana PN ... uššir CCT 5 16b:1, cf. ibid. 7, also tuppūšu ... ašar PN u bar-dí-šu ibaššiu his tablets are with PN and his slave CCT 4 6b:14, wr. ana...PN ARAD×KUR-dim ibid. 6d:3, wr. IR ibid. 5, also Golénischeff 18:19, etc., and note amātim u IR-dí-e-ma TCL 4 25:14: PN ur-du-um wa-ra-ad-kà kīma ša aḥam ina kārim Giessen 39:5-6; la išû arad×kur ētapšanni he has treated me like a slave as if I had no friend in the kārum BIN 4 25:38; ša 🕏 MA.NA kaspim ša šīm PN ARAD×KUR for the price of forty shekels of silver for the slave PN TCL 14 67:7; a tablet indicating ša ina bi-té-e am-tim wa-ar-dim ... qātka šak: natnima that you hold claim to the houses, the slave girl, and the slave CCT 4 37b:19,

cf. ana kaspim u muţa' ur-dí-šu KBo 9 40:11, see Hirsch, ZA 53 312; cash the five minas of silver belonging to PN ana ur-dí-im dina and give them to the slave CCT 3 40c:6, cf. (also a slave as carrier of valuables) CCT 4 45a:21, cf. also (for a slave as witness) Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 25:19, (for a slave as debtor with his master's consent) TCL 4 75:6, TCL 20 129 left edge 2; PN ur-a-sú aššassu am-a-sú PN is (now) his slave, his (PN's) wife, his slave girl J. Lewy, AHDO 1 107:13, cf. (if there is a claim against the slave girl sold) PN u PN2 PN3 and PN4 utarrušuma u ú-ra-sú PN and PN, will return PN₃ to PN₄ (the buyer) and he will be his slave TCL 21 252:17, also ibid. 20.

c) in OB: ana pī wa-ar-di-im mār awīlī ittanaddinu should free men be extradited on the word of a slave? TCL 18 90:12; [d]īnum ina Larsam matīma ul ibbaši abi mārī sag.arad×kur-sú ana mārūtim ul išak: kan there has never been a legal decision (of this kind) in Larsa — no person who has sons can adopt his slave TCL 18 153:20; aššum tēm 1 sag.arad×kur ša ana mār bēlišu migit pīm iršûma ina sibittim kalû as to the report about the slave who uttered a blasphemy against his master's son and is being held in detention PBS 7 60:7; šumma ARAD×KUR awīlim lēt mār awīlim imtahas if a slave slaps the face of a free person (they cut off his ear) CH § 205:92, cf. šumma ARAD×KUR ana bēlišu ul bēlī atta igtabi if a slave says to his master, "You are not my master" (same punishment) CH § 282:97; šumma awīlum gallābam idāsma abbutti arad×kur la šêm ugdallib (see gallābu usage a-1') CH § 227:46; in manumissions: ARAD×KUR la igabbûšu they must not call him a slave (any more) BIN 2.76:11; $\check{s}umma \ as\hat{u}m \dots$ ARAD×KUR MAŠ.EN.KAK ... uštamīt physician brings about the death of the slave of a commoner CH § 219:85; PN SAG.ARAD×KUR ana Šamaš addinušu the slave PN whom I gave to Šamaš Boyer Contribution No. 107:5 wa-ra-sà išappar she may give orders to her slave Waterman Bus. Doc. 25:14; 2 wa-ar-di Šubarîm šāmamma buy me two slaves from Subartu AJSL 32 285 No. 9:15,

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cf. sag.arad taklam šāmam UCP 9 336 No. 12:9, also ibid. 15; PN u PN₂ ilid bītim ardu-ia-a ša ilkī illaku PN and PN2 are house born, my slaves who perform the ilku-service for me TCL 1 29:14, and note for the designation (w) arad $b\bar{\imath}tim$: (a list of ten persons) \hat{u} PN arad×kur $\acute{ ext{E}}$ (added up as 11 L $\acute{ ext{U}}$. $\acute{ ext{H}}$ UN. $\acute{ ext{G}}$ Á hired men) VAS 9 111:11, also (same group) ibid. 112:6, 113:12, etc., cf. also PN ENGAR ARAD×KUR É (beside amat bītim line 6) CT 8 30a:3, ARAD×KUR É Sumer 14 71 No. 46:13; PN u arad.é.meš īrubunim x kurummassunu ... isbatu PN and his "house slaves" came and took their food rations Gordon Smith College 54:3, and note GEMÉ.ARAD willd bītim Kraus Edikt § 19' v 36; ana $m\bar{\imath}nim$... $id\bar{\imath}$ wa-ar-di-ia tušaddina wa-ar-du-ú-a u alpūa ukullâm limhuru agrū idīšunu lilqû why did you collect wages for my slaves? my slaves and my oxen should receive food rations, the hired men should take their wages BIN 7 49:7 and 9; note, referring to suhāru: su-hara-am wa-ra-ad-ka Genouillac Kich 1 B 5:5, su-ha-ri sipa arad-ka illikamma Speleers Recueil 231:7, see also sihhirūtu mng. 2a; for ARAD×KUR.HI.A, see PBS 7 27:21, UCP 9 348 No. 22:17; for wardum beside amtum, see amtu usage a-3'.

- d) in Mari: 1 SAG.ARAD×KUR LÚ Sutî PN (sale) ARM 8 9:1, cf. ibid. 10:1; kaspam lutztaddin SAG.ARAD×KUR.MEŠ lušāmma I will spend money, I will buy slaves ARM 1 52:9; SAG.ARAD×KUR.MEŠ GN ana bēlija ul ušārêm I did not send the slaves (i.e., the prisoners made at the conquest) of GN to my lord ARM 2 13:5, cf. anumma 4 SAG.ARAD×KUR zitti bēlija uštābilam now (however) I have dispatched to my lord four slaves, my lord's share (of the booty) ibid. 9.
- e) in Elam: PN ARAD×KUR PN₂ PN₃ DAM. A.NI umma thus said PN₃, the wife of PN, the slave of PN₂ MDP 28 424:2, cf. PN DAM PN₂ ARAD×KUR PN₃ MDP 24 342:16; šumma mārat Šuši aḥiz [x] É.DÙ.A šà ARAD×KUR ul ileqqe if he is married to a woman who is a native of Susa, he does not take the house of a slave (nor the house belonging to the woman) MDP 24 395:13.

- f) in Alalakh: šumma munnabtu arad.meš gemė.meš ša mātija ana mātika inna[bbitu] if runaway slaves, male or female, flee from my country into yours (note immatīmē bēlšu illakam when his master comes line 25) Wiseman Alalakh 2:22; adi gud.hi.a ippalu arad ša PN they are slaves of PN (the creditor) until they have returned the (twelve) head of cattle ibid. 32:11, cf. kīma x kaspim PN qadum nišīšu arad RN PN and his people are slaves of RN for (the debt of) x silver JCS 8 6 No. 38:8.
- g) in MB: atta ammēni kî ar-di tēteppussu why did you always treat him like a slave? BE 17 86:21; hīta bēlī līmissu ARAD-du ša tēmika šū my lord should impose a punishment upon him, he is (but) a slave (and) under your orders Aro, WZJ 8 567 HS 109:19; a cow bought by PN išparu ARAD ša PN₂ PBS 2/2 27:6.
- h) in Bogh.: ša GEMÉ.MEŠ-šú qātīšina ina erî uddappir u ša ARAD.MEŠ-šú qātamma ina qātīšunu uddappir qablīšunu ipṭurma he let his slave girls' hands abandon the grinding slab, and let his slaves' hands abandon the same, he freed them (placed them in the temple of the sun goddess of Arinna and granted them freedom) KBo 10 1 r. 12 (Hattu-šili bil.).
- i) in EA: IGI.DU₈.HI.A [2]0 ARAD.MEŠ damqūti kù.BABBAR narkabūti sīsê damqūti as presents twenty fine slaves, silver, chariots (and) fine horses EA 99:13 (let. from Palestine); note ARAD UR.KU a slave, a dog (as invective, contrasted to ARAD kittišu his loyal servant line 63) EA 85:64.
- j) in RS: 4,920 shekels of silver and bronze objects amounting to three talents of copper, 80 cows, 16 work oxen, 250 sheep and goats 7 arad.meš 6 gemé.meš MRS 9 167 RS 17.129:12, cf. lu ar[ad] lu gemé ibid. 127 RS 17.396:8; minummê sal.meš ... gemé. meš-ši arad.meš-ši all her women, her slave girls, and her slaves MRS 9 209 RS 17.355:10.
- k) in Nuzi: if PN makes a claim 10 L'u. ARAD.MEŠ etlūti ana PN₂ [...] [he pays] ten full-grown slaves to PN₂ JEN 555:7; anāku la GEMÉ-mi u $m\bar{a}r\bar{e}ja$ la ARAD.MEŠ I am not

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a slave girl and my sons are no slaves JEN 449:11, cf. šerrētišu ša PN GEMÉ.MEŠ u ARAD.MEŠ the children of the woman PN are slaves JEN 433:21; if they say la ARAD. MEŠ-nu u GÉME.MEŠ-nu $[n\bar{i}nu]$ we are not slaves and slave girls (any more) JEN 457:10; umma PN LÚ.ARAD ša PN₂ u ša PN₃ ša KUR Ha-lim thus says PN, the slave of PN, and of PN₃, the Hanigalbatean HSS 9 34:2; 1 amtu ša PN ARAD-dum ša PN₂ one slave girl of PN, the slave of PN₂ RA 23 156 No. 54:5; note 1 ARAD 3 ina ammati one slave, three cubits (tall) AASOR 16 63:5 and 10, cf. $1 suh\bar{a}ru \delta a(!)$ 2 ammati ARAD-du HSS 9 13:5; PN 'PN2 ana aššūti ana mār Arraphe inand[in u ana] LÚ.ARAD la inandin PN may give PN2 as wife to a citizen of Arrapha, but not to a slave HSS 19 87:13; whoever breaks the contract ARAD la uppud la šebir ... inandin will give (as fine) a slave who is neither blind nor HSS 19 118:20, see Shaffer, Or. NS 34 32f.; note, possibly as a personal name: PN DUMU ARAD É-ti JEN 552:13 and 647:4; tuppi ARAD.MEŠ ša URU GN list of the slaves(?) of GN RA 28 39 No. 8:1, cf. naphar 13 ARAD.MEŠ ša URU Tašenniwe u ša āl ilāni (beside a list of the nīš bīti ša URU Zizza line 65) HSS 16 198:52.

- I) in MA: as long as the master lives, I will serve the master ARAD ša bēlija anāku I am the slave of my master KAV 159:6; ana pīšama ša 'PN PN₂ ARAD PN₃ ina amuttiša uzzakkīši ana aššuttišu iltakan PN₂, the slave of PN₃, has cleared 'PN with her own consent from her status as a slave girl and has made her his wife KAJ 7:7; ša ARAD u GEMÉ appīšunu uznīšunu unakkusu (see amtu usage a-11'a') KAV 1 i 49 (Ass. Code § 4).
- m) in SB: 2400 LÚ.ERÍN.[ME]Š [X X (X)]. MEŠ u ARAD.MEŠ (as prisoners) Lie Sar. 450; rēšiš ēmēma itti ARAD.MEŠ-šú imnû ramanuš he became like a slave and walked (lit.: assigned himself) among his own slaves Borger Esarh. 103 ii 4; šūpīš ina puḥri īruranni ar-di publicly, in the presence of people, has my slave cursed me Lambert BWL 34:89 (Ludlul I); ARAD mitanguranni O slave, obey me! Lambert BWL 144:17, and passim in this text;

nīmalaš ša ar-da u ša hazannim (my dates are) good for the slave as well as for the magistrate ibid. 162:27 (Fable of Tamarisk and Date Palm); ARAD halqu liṣūd u lissahra (see ṣâdu A mng. 1c) LKA 135:15; ARAD mala bēlišu imaṣṣi the servant will be as important as his master CT 20 39:10 (SB ext.); ARAD.É ulu AMA «ina» bīt amēli irteneddīma bīt amēli issappah either a house slave or the mother(?) will rule the house of the man and it will become dispersed BRM 4 12:76 (ext.); ZI.GA ARAD u(!) GEMÉ (see ṣītu mng. 4b-l') KAR 382 r. 52 (SB Alu).

- n) in NA: sale of a household (UN.MEŠ) composed of PN ARAD PN2 fPN3 bītu naphar 3 napšāte PN, a slave, PN₂ (and) the woman PN₃, a family totaling three souls ADD 232:3, cf. (sale of) PN LÚ.ŠÁM ARAD-ŠU ŠA PN, PN, a purchased man, the slave of PN, ADD 182:3; 4 ZI.MEŠ ARAD.MEŠ ša PN ADD 161:3; PN ... PN2 ina libbi ½ MA.NA kaspi ana PN3 LÚ. ARAD-šú ana SAL-u-te issu pan PN $_4$... ilqe PN, bought the woman PN for half a mina of silver from PN₄ for PN₃, his slave, as a wife ADD 309:4; šarru bēlī liš'ala šummu la Lú. ARAD šūtuni the king, my lord, should inquire whether he is not a slave Iraq 17 137 No. 18:34; LÚ.ARAD.MEŠ-ia ibašši ... eqlu kirû ibašši LÚ.ARAD.MEŠ-ni ša rab šāqê ... nišēja [uk]taššiduni I have slaves, also fields (and) orchards (in the province of the chief cup-bearer), but the retainers of the chief cup-bearer have chased away my people ABL 353 r. 8; for private slaves, very rare in ABL, cf. also ARAD ša PN ABL 303:6; note: among the rich or the poor, the bearded ones or the eunuchs lu ina LÚ.ARAD.MEŠ lu ina LÚ.ŠÁM.MEŠ the (house-born) slaves or the bought (slaves) (among the natives of Assyria or those of a foreign country) Wiseman Treaties 221; PN amtu PN2 ARAD ¹PN₃ mārat amti naphar 3 zi.meš zitti ša PN₄ the slave girl PN, the slave PN2, the daughter PN₃ of the slave girl, together three souls, PN4's share of the inheritance Jacobsen Copenhagen No. 68:12 (= RT 36 181).
- o) in NB: PN Lú.ARAD-su ša qāt imittišu ana šumi ša PN₂ šaļrat her slave PN on whose

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right hand the name of PN₂ is written TCL 13 248:2, and passim; PN ana kaspi ul inandin u ana ARAD ul ihirri PN will not sell (the širku-woman living in his house) nor marry her off to a slave YOS 766:19; mār banî anāku mār-banûta la iši arad putūru kaspi ša ^rPN anāku I am a free-born man (but) I have no (document proving my) being a free man (so I declare myself) a slave redeemable by a payment of money (made) by the woman PN Nbn. 1113:19, cf. ARAD anāku now I am a slave ibid. 24; note i-di ša ARAD-YOS 3 186:33; ka (in broken context) LÚ.ARAD.MEŠ ana panīka altapar sending to you five slaves CT 22 237:14 (both letters).

2. official, servant, subordinate, retainer, follower, soldier, subject (of a king), worshiper (of a deity) -a) official (of the king or of another official) - 1' of the king a' in gen.: libbaka imrasuma mahar wa-ardi-ka taškunu so that you became angry and said in front of your officials ("Why did they not enter the town?") Bagh. Mitt. 2 p. 56 i 5, cf. wa-ar-du-um ša annītam igbûkum official who told you that ibid. p. 59 iv 8, also PN u wa-ar-du-ka ša ibaššú PN and (any) of your officials who is around ibid. p. 58 iii 18; ana PN SAG.ARAD bē[lija] aqbīma ul imguranni I asked Sin-iddinam, the official of my lord, but he was not agreeable CT 29 17:17, bēlī ana PN SAG.ARAD bē[li]ja lišpuramma ibid. 20; wa-ar-du ša ana annītim bēlī la uwaş: sisu bēlī ul irammu the officials who did not inform my lord about this matter do not love my lord ABIM 26:19 (all OB); the king sits down on a sailor's chair ištēn ina wa-ar-di šarrim ša eli šarrim tābu one of the king's officials whom the king likes (sits down beside him on a lower chair) RA 35 5 ii 11 (Mari rit.); šūt rēšim arad×kur u be'rum ša halas GN u GN₂ the military officials, the royal officials and the elite troop of the district of Terqa and Sagarātim (who could not go to Mari) ARM 2 140:22; PN sukkal Elamti ... and PN, ARAD-di-šu īnunma PN, the sukkallu of Elam, granted privileges to his official PN2 (and granted him the renewal of certain rights) MDP 23 282:4, and passim, see enenu C usage a, cf. (the

king) PN hazān Nippuri ARAD-su ... irīm Hinke Kudurru iii 12: PN bēl ālija u bītija šû u ARAD-du ša RN $b\bar{e}lija$ šû PN (the son of the testator) is the lord of my city and my house and the official of my lord Jarimlim Wiseman Alalakh 6:23; PN nappāh hurāsi ur-du ša ABL 812 r. 10; annûtî ARAD.MEŠ LÚ šarri sumaktarāti ABL 892 r. 22, followed by šarru ARAD.MEŠ-šú la umaššir ibid. 24; note the seal inscriptions of the type PN ... DUMU PN₂ ARAD Ammidit[āna] TCL 1 157, and passim in OB, also MDP 28 531 seal, PN DUMU PN₂ ARAD Burnaburiaš RA 16 74 No. 13:8.

arad šarri: ŠE.BA ARAD×KUR LUGAL HSS 10 66:23, cf. ibid. 204:4 (OAkk.); kunu ša našiātunu mahar arad×kur.meš šar: rim šukna (come and) present the matters which you are concerned about to the royal officials YOS 2 94:27; oil expended for the zišagallu-offering ù wa-ar-di šar-ri-im ša ušā: bilušumma la iddinu and for the royal officials, which they brought to him but did not hand over UET 5 607:59 (all OB); ittātim ša $\delta \bar{u}t$ ARAD LUGAL idbubam (see ittu A mng. 3b) Laessøe Shemshara Tablets 32:24, cf. ibid. 34 and 40; IGI PN ARAD×KUR LUGAL MDP 23 270:13; PN a-rad LUGAL BE 14 56:9; in all 42 ARAD LUGAL ša dunni ša PN PBS 2/2 130:5 (both MB); ušširti ARAD LUGAL šanām I have sent another royal official EA 306:24; PN ARAD [LUG]AL MRS 9 286 RS 19.68:33; PN ARAD LUGAL ša GN KAJ 88:7 (MA); PN LÚ.ARAD LUGAL ša muhhi šulmāni JCS 7 126 No. 11:8 (MA Tell Billa); ARAD.LUGAL edû innabbit BRM 4 16:31 and dupl. 15:15 (MB ext.); note ana ARAD ša šar Bābili ABL 1236 r. 4 (NB), and Lú.ARAD ša šarri ABL 519 r. 23 (NA).

2' of a foreign king: šumma ARAD šar GN u lu mār GN lu ARAD ARAD šar GN either an official of the king of Ugarit or a citizen of Ugarit or the official of an official of the king of Ugarit MRS 9 107 RS 17.238:3ff.; šarrat māt GN tunteddi ARAD-sa mār KUR-sa PN šumšu the queen of Ugarit recognized a (former) official of hers, a citizen of her country, named PN ibid. 238 RS 17.231:4; PN ARAD-su sēruššu ibbalkitma his official

Indabibi rebelled against him (the king of Elam) Streck Asb. 34 iv 11.

3' official of another person: māhis pūti ... PN ARAD PN₂ aban PN PN, the official of PN₂, is the guarantor, seal (impression) of PN HSS 9 68:12, cf. aban PN ARAD ša PN₂ u ša PN₃ HSS 9 34:37, also PN ARAD ša PN₂ (as adopter) JEN 572:4, PN ARAD ša PN₂ (who is a mār šarri) HSS 9 20:3 (all Nuzi); PN tupšarru arad ša PN₂ mār PN₃ ABL 872:9, cf. LÚ.ARAD.MEŠ-ni ša rab š $\bar{a}q\hat{i}$ ABL 353 r. 11; IGI PN ARAD ša mār šarri ADD 242 r. 7, and passim, IGI PN ARAD ša abarakki ADD 244 r.13, and passim in such contexts; kunuk PN LÚ. (as seller of a slave girl) ARAD ša PN₂ ADD 311:2; abat šarri ina muhhi PN ARAD ša šakin māti Nuhubaja a decree of the king concerning PN, the official of the governor of GN ABL 307:2, cf. PN ARAD ša LÚ.GAL.A. ibid. 4 (all NA); mārē bītātika ālik našpartika u Lú.Arad.meš-ka members of your household, your agents, and your officials (entered my house) BE 9 69:3 and 9; PN LÚ.ARAD ša PN2 ina našpartu ša PN2 PN, the official of PN₂, (acted) upon written instructions of PN, TuM 2-3 185:7; a warranty given for PN mār bīti mārē bītātišu LÚ.ARAD. MEŠ-šú u paqdu ša PN the administrator PN, members of his household, his officials, and the agent of PN ibid. 204:10; atta ahhēka u LÚ.ARAD.MEŠ-ka you, your colleagues, and your officials BE 9 25:4; kunuk PN LÚ.ARAD ša Gubarra (i.e., Gobryas) TuM 2-3 190 upper edge, cf. unqu PN LÚ.ARAD ša PN₂ BE 10 76:24 (all NB).

- b) servant, subordinate, retainer, follower, soldier 1' in OA: Ta'išamājum ur-di-i anāku ušabbāšu u atta Zibuḥijam IR-ra-ad-kà atta šabbīšu the ruler of Ta'išama is my follower, I will satisfy him, but you yourself satisfy the ruler of Zibuha, your follower Balkan Letter p. 6:5 and 7.
- 2' in OB: šattam ina Sippar ARAD.MEŠ kalušunu ušbu this year all the retainers are staying in Sippar (and you are standing by idly) TCL 7 11:8; the people of GN harvested x GÁN ARAD.HI.A (beside fields of ERÍN

PN(?), ERÍN kişir šarrim, ERÍN mār Amurrim) UCP 9 348 No. 22:5.

- 3' in Mari and Shemshara: wa-ar-du-um ša bīt RN [anā]ku ... ana bīt RN₂ annabīt I was a retainer of the house of Jahdunlim and I fled to the house of Šamši-Adad RA 34 138:8 (translit. only); ARAD×KUR.MEŠ-šu-ma idūkušu his own retainers have killed him ARM 1 3 r. 11'; ù LÚ.MEŠ ARAD-š[u ša] aqb[û] šūbilam and send me the servants of whom I spoke (the harvest time has arrived) ZA 55 136: 22 (Shemshara).
- 4' in Bogh.: LÚ.MEŠ Hurri RN ARAD-dam išassûšu the Hurrians call Šunaššura a mere retainer KBo 1 5 i 38; enūma māršu itti ARAD.MEŠ-šu ussemmihma when his son made a conspiracy with his (the king's) servants (and slew his father Tušratta) KBo 1 2:29 (=KBo 1 1:48).
- 5' in EA: umma PN ARAD ša kittika thus (says) PN your loyal servant EA 246:4, and passim in this phrase; nadnati 10 Lú.ARAD.MEŠ I gave (him) ten men EA 288:18; juššira šarru ERÍN piṭāti ana ARAD-šu let the king send archers to his servants EA 216:17; amur nīnu ARAD.MEŠ LUGAL-ri see, we are servants of the king EA 239:19.
- 6' in RS and Alalakh: atta RN qadu mātika ARAD-di (now) you, Niqmepa, and your land are my vassals MRS 9 88 RS 17.353:3, cf. ARAD.MEŠ-ia šunumi u ina ţuppija kanki šaṭrumi they (the houses of PN and PN₂) are my vassals, they are written (as such) in my sealed document ibid. 168 RS 17.337:5; anāku ARAD-du ša Šamši šarri rabî bēlija I am a vassal of the Sun, the great king, my lord ibid. 49 RS 17.340:12, cf. Jarimlim ... ARAD Abban Wiseman Alalakh 1:9.
- 7' in MB: amēlūti ša ARAD.MEŠ-ia $i[d\bar{u}k]u$ dūkšunūtima execute the people who have slain my servants EA 8:28 (royal); RN šarru ina līti ... PN ARAD-su ippalisma King Marduk-nādin-ahhē observed with pleasure his servant PN during the victorious battle BBSt. No. 8 i 6.
- 8' in NA: šarru ana ARAD.MEŠ-šú lišpuz ramma the king should send an order to his

soldiers (that they should cut the road between Babylon and Borsippa) ABL 326 r. cf. 500 erín.meš arad.meš ša šarri bēlija ABL 280:6, also šarru bēlija damu ša ARAD.MEŠ-šú la umaššar the king, my lord, should not shed the blood of his soldiers ABL 753 r. 5; ur-di KUR Urartaja the Urartian soldiers STT 43:24, see Lambert, AnSt 11 150; adê ša šarru . . . TA LÚ.ARAD.MEŠ-šú iškununi the oath (of loyalty) which the king had imposed on his servants ABL 584:10; ana šarri bēlija LÚ.ARAD.MEŠ-ka LÚ.EN.URU.MEŠ ša ina GN dulli šarri eppašuni to the king, my lord, (a communication from) your servants, the chieftains who do royal service in ABL 526:2, ef. šulmu ana halsu šulmu ana LÚ.ARAD.MEŠ ša šarri bēlija all is well with the fortress, all is well with the servants of the king, my lord ABL 343:7.

9' in NB: šarru itti ARAD.MEŠ-šú limnan= nima idāti ša ARAD-ú-ti ša šarri ina muhhija tabbaššīma would that the king would reckon me among his servants so that I have proof of my status as servant of the king (and I be not discriminated against among the other Babylonians) ABL 283 r. 8, also ABL 793 r. 9; mați pani u arad.meš-ka u māt Akkadi la qātika ītelû it will need not much more (lit.: there is little before) and your followers as well as Babylonia will have changed sides will have gone out of your hand) (lit.: cf. itti arad.meš ša šarri ABL 542 r. 23, tazzazma ABL 1257 r. 9; PN ahūa rabû ARAD ša bēl šarrāni bēlija my older brother PN is (also) a loyal servant of the lord of kings, my lord (he, Nabû-bēl-šumāte, has kept him in fetters for four years) ABL 460 r. 3; ina māt tâmti gabbišu arad ša šarri ... jānu in all the Sea Country, there is no servant of the king (like PN) ABL 516 r. 11; as a subscript: PN ARAD ša šarri mahrû PN, the senior royal official Thompson Rep. 26 r. 5; hubussunu ana ARAD.MEŠ [...] [they, the kings, distributed(?)] among [their] servants the booty they (had won) ibid. 22:10; ana muḥḥi ungāti u ARAD.MEŠ ša šarri ša illakunimma concerning the dispatches and the royal officials who are coming (into Nippur and staying there for a few days) ABL 238 r. 10; PN ARAD-a u manzaz

panīja Bēl-ibni is my vassal and my personal servant ABL 289:10; you have promised: anāku lú.ARAD.MEŠ akan[naka ...] enna lú.ARAD.MEŠ bēlī liṣ[ṣur] "I, myself, will [protect] the personnel (of the palace) there," now, my lord should protect the personnel BIN 1 92:21f., cf. minā ana muḥḥi ARAD.MEŠ nimātu why should we die on account of the servants? ibid. 24; lamūtānu ARAD.MEŠ-ka the house servants under your authority TCL 9 118:7.

10' in OB, SB omens: wa-ar-du-um bēlšu idâkma kussâm isabbat a retainer will slay his lord and take the throne YOS 10 39:20, cf. wa-ar-du-um itebbīma bēlšu idâk RA 27 ef. also amūt RN ša wa-ar-du-ú-šu ina kunukkātišunu idūkušu (see dâku mng. 2a-7') YOS 10 46 v 34; $wa - \langle ar \rangle - du d\hat{a}k$ bēlišunu libbašunu ittanabbalam retainers will plot the slaying of their lord ibid. 42 iii 17; šarrum milik wa-ar-di-i-šu elišu ul tāb the advice of his servants will not please the king ibid. 37 r. 6; šarru māssu u wa-ar-di*šu i-qi-a-ap* (var. *i-te-e-eb*) the king will his country and his servants ibid. 25:18, var. from 24:25 (all OB ext.), cf. šarru ARAD. MEŠ-šú ina barti idukkušu CT 40 12:21 (SB Alu), also šarru ARAD-šú kīma šuškalli usahhap the king will clamp down on his retainers like a *šuškallu*-net CT 28 48 K.182+:7 (SB ext.), and passim; note: mār Ninsun ana ARADšú Enkidu ibakki the son of Ninsun mourns for his servant Enkidu Gilg. XII 54, and note that Gilgāmeš addresses Enkidu consistently as $ibr\bar{\imath}$, while in the Sum. version (e.g., JCS 18:3, 8) arad and šubur are used.

11' in hist.: ana balāṭ RN ... PN ... ARAD-su ... īpuš his servant, Zāriqum, made (the temple of the goddess) for the well-being of Amar-Sin AOB 1 2:14, and often in dedication insers.; a temple official ARAD RN servant of Tiglath-Pileser (I) KAH 2 64:4, and passim; PN Mannaja ARAD kanšu šādid nīrija PN, the (king of the) Manneans, a humble servant (of mine), one who pulls my yoke Winckler Sar. pl. 31 No. 65:36; PN šakin Uri ar-du (var. [Lú].ARAD) dāgil panīja PN, the governor of Ur, my own servant Borger

Esarh. 46 ii 44, note Šūzubu ... LÚ.ARAD dāgil pan bēl pīḥati GN OIP 2 41 v 21 (Senn.), šarrāni qēpāni ... ARAD.MEŠ-ni dāgil panīja Streck Asb. 8 i 76; ina qāt ARAD.MEŠ-šú tam: nūšuma you have handed him over to his servants ibid. 24 iii 7, and passim.

c) subject of the king: šarrum ARAD×KURsú uballat (if the "owner" of the adulterous wife spares her) the king spares the life of his subject CH § 129:53; kî ARAD.MEŠ-ka tusannagannâši you want to control us as if we were your subjects KBo 1 10:24; ina šanuttija ana ARAD.MEŠ-ia uttēršunūti I made them my subjects again ibid. 1:19; ARAD. MEŠ-ia ša ittanabbitu my subjects who had run away ibid. 14:14; ana Lú URU Aššuraji ARAD abišu to the (king of) Assyria, the subject of his father ibid, 3:6; ARAD.MEŠ šarri mādūti umaķķiņu they killed many subjects of the king ibid. 11 r.(!) 22, see Güterbock, ZA 44 122, and passim in Bogh.; PN ARAD LUGAL KUR GN PN a subject of the king MRS 9 171 RS 17.42:1, also ibid. 169 RS 17.158:2, and passim in RS in such identifications; minummê ARAD.MEŠ ša RN lu ARAD lu gemé any subjects of king RN, male or female MRS 9 163 RS 17.341:21', cf. šumma ARAD GEMÉ ša šar Ugarit ibid. 28'; aššum $[ka]sp\bar{i}$ ša arad.meš ša eli arad.meš-ia as to the silver which my subjects owe (your) ibid. 216 RS 17.83:8f.; KUR Aššur arad.meš-ka ul utīrakkamma I have not returned to you the Assyrians, your subjects Borger Esarh. 103 i 22, cf. ar-di ul umaššir he did not release (my) subjects ibid. 47 ii 48; māssu elišu ibbalkitma lapan sahmašti arad.meš-šú ša ušabšû elišu ... ipparšidma his land rebelled against him and he fled from the turmoil created for him by his subjects Streck Asb. 82 x 11; ARAD.MEŠ ša šar māt Aššur anīni subjects of the king of Assyria ABL 280 r. 3, also ABL 576:16; amat šarri ana ... LÚ Uruk.meš ... Arad.meš-ia a decree of the king for the people of Uruk, my subjects ABL 297:3, cf. (in the same context) ABL 296:3, 289:2, also arad.meš-ia u rā'imānīja ABL 403 r. 1; ARAD ša PN Mandiraja šû he is a subject of PN the (ruler of) Mandira ABL

168 r. 22, cf. (after an enumeration of persons) ARAD.MEŠ ša PN Gambulaja ABL 140 r. 3; ana anāku Lú.ARAD.MEŠ ittūrunu they have become my subjects VAB 3 p. 13 § 7:7 (Dar.).

d) worshiper of a deity -1' in gen.: umma PN ARAD-ka-a u pāliķka (letter to a god) ARM 1 3:4; RN ARAD×KUR narām DN Addahušu, the beloved worshiper of Inšušinak MDP 4 pl. 1 No. 8:3, with var. wa-ar-duum narām DN MDP 2 pl. 13 No. 4:7, and passim in votive insers. of all periods; ARAD-ka ša ... kīniš tappalsanni Winckler Sammlung 2 1:13 cf. ana RN šangî elli ARAD pālih ilūtika rabīti TCL 3 5 (Sar.); jâti RN ar-du pālih [Nabû u Marduk] Borger Esarh. 19:28; jāši a-ra-ad-sà emqu mutnennû pāliķ ilūtišu VAB 4 100 ii 6 (Nbk.); RN ARAD-su sahri ibid. 220 i 29 (Nbn.); anāku Arad-ka RN BMS 2:26 var., and passim in prayers, note: e tābut ARAD binût qātēka AfO 19 57:66, anāku ARAD-ku-nu nāsirkunu PBS 1/2 106 r. 17, see ArOr 17/1 178; Ea ... izakkara ana ARAD-šú jâtu Ea said to me, his servant Gilg. XI 37, cf. (in same context) a-na ar-di-šu RA 28 92 i 6 (OB Atrahasis).

2' in personal names: for the names of the type Arad-DN see Stamm Namengebung 262, also abbreviated to Arassu(nu), Ardu, etc.; for OA names, e.g., Wa-ar-di-dEn-lil ICK 122 A 4, beside Ú-ra-ad-Ku-bi-im BIN 4 162:40, IR-ad-Ku-be TCL 4 43:19, Ur-da-Aššur, etc., see Hirsch Untersuchungen 12 n. 54 and p. 33; for OA Ú-ra-zu.IN, see Balkan Letter p. 23 c/k 343:4; for Arad-eššeši, see eššešu mng. la-l', for Arad-nubatti, Arad-MN, see Stamm Namengebung 271f.

3' on seal insers.: PN DUMU PN₂ ARAD Sin u Ningal VAS 7 189 seal, and passim in OB, also PN DUMU PN₂ ARAD ša DN Boyer Contribution 210 seal; RN narām DN ... PN ARAD-sú OIP 43 146 No. 16, and passim in seals from Eshnunna; dNin.é.an.na ... šūzibišu ARAD NÍ.TUK NÍ.TUK-ki O DN, save your obedient servant RA 16 92 No. 53:6, cf. dLugal.bàn.da ... ša ARAD kīni ... usuh murṣašu O DN remove the disease of your loyal servant RA 16 78 No. 20:3.

ardu ardūtu

4' other occs.: x kù.babbar ša Šamaš ugu PN arad-šu išû the 1\frac{1}{3} shekels of silver which his servant PN owes to Šamaš Meissner BAP 9:3 (OB); IGI PN Lú.arad ša Ištar (as witness) ADD 172 r. 14; aššum PN awīlum sag.arad×kur é dutu as to PN, that man is a "slave" of the Šamaš temple TCL 18 90:25 (OB); Lú.arad ri-eš.meš mu.meš these slaves of the (bīt) rēš BRM 2 17:19 (NB); note the late NB personal names: Arad-é-ri-eš, e.g., TCL 13 228:1, Arad.é.gal.mah, e.g., BE 8 151:11, and Arad.é.kur, e.g., VAS 15 39:14

e) in polite use to refer to oneself in letters - 1' in the address: umma PN wa-ra-ad-kama YOS 2 141:3, cf. umma PN SAG.ARADka-ma CT 29 17:2, and passim in OB, ana bēlini ... šatammū wa-ar-du-ka UCP 9 348 No. 22:4 (OB); ARAD-ka PN (beginning of a letter) PBS 1/2 15:1, also 16:1, Aro, WZJ 8 569 HS 112:1, and passim in MB, also CT 22 64:1, and elsewhere in NB, note ARAD-ka kīnu PN CT 22 212:1; umma PN ... ARAD-ka epri ša 2 šēpēka EA 298:6, and passim in similar phrases in EA; ana sakinni ša GN bēlija qibīma umma sakinni ša GN₂ ARAD-ka-ma MRS 9 218 RS 17.425:5; ana PN bēlija tuppi PN₂ ARAD-ka KAJ 302:2 (MA); [ana šarri] bēlini ARAD.MEŠ-ka hazannāti tupšar āli qaqqadāti ša uru Aššuraja to the king, our lord, your servants, the mayors, the city scribe (and) the heads of all the inhabitants of Assur ABL 1238:2 (NA), cf. ana šar mātāti bēlini ARAD.MEŠ-ka PN PN₂ u PN₃ YOS 3 7:2 (NB), and passim.

2' other occs., referring to the writer of the letter: \(\hat{ir}\) ad-[k\(\hat{a}\)] k\(\hat{e}\) num an\(\hat{a}\) ku VAT 9301:21 (OA, courtesy M.T. Larsen); \(limad\) aw\(\hat{a}\) te ARAD-ka ann\(\hat{a}\) it take cognizance of these words of your servant EA 292:52; \(umma\) PN ep-ru u ardu nar\(\hat{a}\) mkama BE 17 24:10 (MB); \(mar\) \(\hat{e}\) GN tumk\(\hat{a}\) \(\hat{u}\) ii \(mata\) take become too overbearing for the land of your (the king of Hatti's) servant MRS 9 103 RS 17.130:7; \(\hat{s}\) arru ... ana \(d\) \(\hat{i}\) ii \(\hat{a}\) a ARAD-\(\hat{s}\) ii \(\hat{i}\) iu a may the king pay heed to the case of his servant ABL 1285:12, \(cf.\) \(\hat{s}\) arru ... \(r\) \(\hat{e}\) ii \(\hat{a}\) ia su may the king have mercy on his servant ABL 2r. 20;

may the king send word libbu ana LÚ.ARADšu liškun and give heart to his servant ABL 554 r. 1, and note akî ša šarru ... ina muḥḥi LÚ.ARAD-šú išpuranni according to what the king has written to me about his servant ABL 966:6, and passim in NA; ana ARAD-šú qāssu lišatrissu ABL 1169 r. 6, and passim in NB.

in protestations of loyalty: anāku ARAD-ka şibût bēlija kâta epēšam ele'i I am your servant, I am able to carry out your wishes CT 2 48:29 (OB); inanna la ar-du ša bēlija anāku now, am I not a servant of my PBS 1/2 73:13 (MB let.); LÚ.ARAD rā'imu ša bēlišu anāku I am a servant who loves his master ABL 620 r. 5 (NA), cf. ARAD ša bīt bēlišu ira'amu ABL 402:10, also ABL 290 r. 12 (NB); kīnūti ša arad itti bēlišu šarru ... līmur may the king realize the loyalty of (this your) slave toward his lord ABL 1207 r. 6; ARAD-ka kalabka u pāliļika 965:18 (all NB), cf. anāku arad-su kalabšu u pālihšu ABL 916:11 (NA).

For a proposed etymology, see Poebel, JNES 1 256 n. 17.

Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 182ff.; Cardascia Murašû 12f.

ardu in rab urdāni s.; (a temple official); NA*; wr. Lú.GAL.ARAD.MEŠ; cf. ardu.

LÚ.GAL.ARAD.MEŠ *ša abuka ipqidūni* the-official whom your father has appointed ABL 533 r. 1, cf. LÚ.GAL.ARAD.MEŠ-*ni* ibid. r. 12, LÚ.GAL.[ARAD.MEŠ(?)] r. 14.

ardunānu see dinānu.

ardūtu (wardūtu, wurdūtu, urdūtu) s.;
1. slavery, position of a slave, 2. position of a royal official, vassalage, 3. role of a worshiper; from OA, OB on; wardūtu in OA, OB, Mari (wurdūtu ARM 2 49:6, 9), urdūtu in MA, NA; wr. syll. and ARAD (in Nuzi, RS, and Bogh. also ARAD.MEŠ, SAG. ARAD in ARM 1 29:7f. and 17, IR CCT 3 2b:30) with phonetic complements; cf. ardu.

[n]am.arad.da = ar-du-tu, nam.arad.da in.ak = MIN il-lik, nam.arad.da ab.ba.ak = MIN it-ta-lak Ai. III iv 48ff.; nam.arad.a.ni mi.ni.in.zu = ARAD-su ú-ra-ad-di he "increased" his slave status Ai. II iv 15'; nam.arad.a.ni.šè = ana ár-du-ti-šú Hh. II 49. ardūtu ardūtu

- 1. slavery, position of a slave a) in OA: ana mamman ana wa-ar-[d]u-ti[m] errab for whom am I to enter a slave relationship (as guarantor)? BIN 6 27:10, cf. a-na wa-ar-du-tim ana mamman errab ibid. 18; IR-du-tám la tasabbat CCT 3 2b:30.
- b) in OB: $m\bar{a}r\bar{i}$ $h\bar{i}rtim$ and $m\bar{a}r\bar{i}$ amtim and wa-ar-du-tim ul iraggumu the children of the first (main) wife will not claim slave status for the children of the slave girl CH § 171:76, cf. $b\bar{e}l$ wardim and $m\bar{a}r\bar{i}$ $m\bar{a}rat$ awilim a-na wa-ar-du-tim ul iraggum CH § 175:67.
- c) in Nuzi: 4 Ḥapirū annûtu u ramanšu: numa ana arad.meš-ti ana PN uštēribšunūti these four Hapiru-men put themselves into a slave relationship with PN JEN 456:7, cf. PN, tupšarru u ramanšuma ana ar-du-ti ana PN uštēribšu ibid. 11, also ana ARAD-ti ... ušēribšu JEN 455:3, ana ARAD-du-ti īterub JEN 611:4, ana ARAD-ti īrub JEN 613:4, and passim; tuppu ša ARAD-ti ša Nullui RA 23 158 No. 61:6; mārēšu ša PN la ukaššassunūši ana ARAD-ti la inandinšunu he will not expel the children of PN nor sell them into slavery ibid. 145 No. 12:32; mārija PN ana ARAD-du-ti ana PN2 addinmi I have sold my son PN to PN₂ to be a slave HSS 19 115:4, cf. ibid. 123:5, and passim.
- d) in MA: 'PN u lidāni[ša] ana amūti u ur-du-ti la iṣa[bbutu] they will not seize the woman PN and her offspring as slave girls or slaves KAJ 7:29.
- e) in SB: ARAD-ú-tam ippušma ikabbit he will become a slave but then become important CT 41 20:18 (SB physiogn.); fetters simat ARAD-u-ti the sign of slavery Borger Esarh. 103 ii 19.
- f) in NB: ri-ka-su ša ARAD- \hat{u} -tu contract involving slave relationship Nbn. 1113:8, cf. PN $k\hat{\imath}$ ARAD- \hat{u} -tu $ut\hat{e}$ ruma they (the judges) returned him to the status of slave ibid. 26; riksa(!) ... ša L \hat{u} -ARAD- \hat{u} -tu ša PN ša PN₂ naš \hat{u} maharšunu ištass \hat{u} ma they read before them (the authorities) the documents which PN₂ was holding concerning the slave status of PN Cyr. 332:22, cf. also L \hat{u} -ARAD- \hat{u} -tu (in broken context) RA 25 p. 59 No. 9:4.

- 2. position of a royal official, vassalage a) in Mari: ša ARAD-du-ti-ia ana sēr bēlija ašpuram I have communicated (the above) to my lord in keeping with my function as royal servant ARM 281:36, also (in the same phrase) wr. ARAD-ti-ia ARM 6 28:31; ARADdu-ut-ni bēlni la haših our lord is not in need of our service ARM 5 48:16; mārī GN ... ana SAG.ARAD-tim la teleqqêm SAG.ARAD-sú-nu la tahaššeh do not take on the services of the GN tribe or request their service ARM 1 29:7f., cf. ana SAG.ARAD-tim telteqi ibid. 17; ana PN ARAD-du-ti ul šaţir it is not written (on the tablet) that I should be in service with PN ARM 5 34:11, also ibid. 6, $akk\bar{\imath}ma$ Arad-du-ti ša x x ibid. 9; RN wuur-du-tam ana ṣēr RN, ištanappar Dagan constantly sends messages of submission to Hammurapi ARM 2 49:6, abušu ana awēl Ešnunna wu-ur-du-tam išta: nappar ibid. 8.
- b) in Bogh.: abuja ana ARAD-ut-ti-šu uttēršu my father reduced him again to his (former) status as a vassal KUB 3 14:3, cf. šunu ana ARAD.MEŠ-ti-ia ittūru KBo 10 1:22 (Hattušili bil.); for ARAD-UT-TIM as loan word in Hitt., see MVAG 34/1 index p. 188; see also epēšu mng. 2c (ardūtu c').
- c) in EA: anāku īterub ina L[ú].ARAD-dumti EA 171:12, cf. ana i-ri-bi [ina Lú.ARAD-du]m-ti ibid. 4; ana ARAD-du-ut-ti ana ša bēlija lu kittum tāmaršunu for those who are in vassalage to my lord loyalty should indeed be what they are intent on(?) EA 51 r. 11; see also epēšu mng. 2c (ardūtu b').
- d) in RS: ina arad.Meš-ut-ti ša šar māt Ugarit īterbuni MRS 9 52 RS 17.369A:13'; the king of Ugarit redeemed a thief (probably a craftsman) for x silver ana arad-ut-ti ša šar māt Ugarit irtêh and placed (lit.:left) him among the retainers of the king of Ugarit (note arad šar māt Ugarit šūt line 13) ibid. 165 RS 17.108:8, cf. (in a similar instance) PN PN2 iptašar...ina arad-[ut-ti š]ar māt Ugarit ibid. 232 RS 17.244:12; RN ... RN2 u mārīšu ištu muḥḥi šar māt Ugarit uttekkiršunūti u ana šar māt GN ina arad.Meš-ti-šu ittadinšu Muršili removed the king of Siyannu and his sons

argabu argānu

from (the vassalage of) the king of Ugarit and gave him as a vassal to the king of Carchemish ibid. 80 RS 17.382+:13.

- e) in NA: bīt ina pani ur-du-u-te illakaš: šunni ina pan ur-du-u-te eppaš whether he will come to him because of his being a vassal and act as a vassal (contrast bīt ina pî ṭābi illak [...] ina pî ṭābi DÙ-aš line 10f.) ABL 945:7ff., cf. šipirti epēš ARAD-u-te ša GN the message concerning the entrance of Bīt A[mukkan] into vassal relationship ABL 896 r. 16.
- f) in NB: gabbi panīšunu ana ARAD-u-tu ša šarri ... iltaknunu all of them intend to become vassals of the king ABL 521 r. 14, cf. enna ARAD-u-ti ša šarri aṣṣebi ABL 283:13; idāti ša ARAD-ú-ti [ša šarri] (see ardu mng. 2b-9') ABL 793 r. 10; ARAD-u-tu ša šarri bēlija ul ippušu ABL 286 r. 3, cf. ABL 283 r. 17, ABL 793 r. 19, and see epēšu mng. 2c (ardūtu).
- g) in hist.: atmēšunu unessiq asbat ana ar-du-ti (var. ARAD-ti) u palāhija utāšunūti I selected from among their young men, I chose them to be retainers and to serve me AOB 1 114 ii 3 (Shalm. I); māmīt ilānija ... ana ARAD-ut-te(var. -ti) utammīšunūti I made them take oaths by my gods to be (my) retainers AKA 70 v 16 (Tigl. I); ša... imīšu ARAD-su who disliked being his vassal TCL 3 80 (Sar.), cf. nīr bēlūtija islūma imīšu ar-du-ti ibid. 346; RN šar URU ur-du-ti RN, king of a vassal(?) city Sumer 9 150 v 32 (Senn.); for refs. with (ardūta) epēšu or uppušu, see epēšu mng. 2e (ardūtu).
- 3. role of a worshiper: the gods a-na wa-ar-du-\langleti\rangle-\security-\security-u-nu er\security\text{u}ninni\text{ wished me to become their worshiper VAS 1 32 ii 9 (OB Ipiq-I\text{star}).

argabu s.; (a bird); lex.*

[x].x.mušen = ir-ka-bu = [a]r-ga-bu Hg. C I 39, in MSL 8/2 173.

argamannu s.; 1. red purple wool, 2. tribute; Bogh., SB, NB, NA; wr. syll. and (síg.)za.gìn.sa₅.

[sig.za.gin.n]a = uq-na-a-tum = in-zu-re-tum,[sig.za.gin].x = (blank) = ar-ga-ma-nu, $[sig.za.gin.sig_7.sig_7] = (blank) = min ar-qu Hg. C II$ iv 5ff.; Tức.MIN (= naḥlaptu) ša za.chn.sa₅ (followed by ša za.chn.mi, i.e., takiltu) Practical Vocabulary Assur 227.

- 1. red purple wool a) in gen.: ina muḥḥi ittadû síg.gan.mid síg.mi-tú síg ár-ga-m[an-nu] they laid (blankets? of) red wool, blue purple wool, red purple wool on (the chariot) STT 366:3; l Ma.na síg ar-ga-ma-nu ana 15 gín kaspi ... ana abbēja ultēbila I sent my fathers one mina of red purple wool for 15 shekels of silver BIN 1 4:10 (NB let.), cf. (listed with other kinds of wool) x síg za.gìn.sa₅ sadirtu regular red purple wool Tell Halaf 62:3 (NA).
- b) as tribute: Túg lubulti birme Túg kitê SIG ZA.GÌN.MI (= takiltu) SIG ZA.GÌN.SA₅ ...I received from him brightly trimmed garments, linen garments, and wool (dyed) blue purple and red purple AKA 367 iii 68, cf. ibid. 284 i 88 (both Asn.), also lubulti birme TÚG.GADA SÍG takiltu SÍG ar(var. ár)-ga-mannu Rost Tigl. III p. 26:155, Winckler Sar. pl. 25 No. 53:12, OIP 2 60:56 (Senn.), and 40 Túg síg ar-ga-ma-nu birme u kitî VAS 1 71 left side 13 (Sar.), wr. síg za.gin.sa₅ (in fragm. context) Rost Tigl. III pl. 13 ii 8 (= p. 16:89), BA 6/1 79 (Shalm. III); mandattašu ... [...] ta-kil-ti u síg ár-ga-man-nu (in fragm. context) ABL 1283 r. 6 (NA); immerē palkūti ša šipātišunu ar-ga-man-nu sarpat sheepskins(?) whose wool was dyed purple Rost Tigl. III p. 26:156.
- 2. tribute (Bogh. only): [...] ina MU.1. KAM lu ar-kam-ma-an-na-šu u ina abnī tamz kārī ša māt Ḥatti lišaqqilu [let him bring?] his tribute yearly, and let them weigh (it) with weights of the merchants of the land of Hatti KBo 1 4 ii 1; u ana Šamši ar-ga-ma-an-na lu la inandin but he does not have to pay tribute to the Sun (i.e., the Hittite king) KBo 1 5 i 48, see Weidner, BoSt 8 60 and 94.

Zimmern Fremdw. 37. Ad mng. 2: Friedrich, ZMDG 96 483 (with previous lit.); Otten, ZA 51 275; Dietrich and Loretz, WO 3 230.

argannu see argānu.

argānu (argannu, ḥargānu) s.; 1. (a conifer), 2. (the resin of the conifer); from OB on, Akk. lw. in Sum.

argānu argibillu

giš.šim.min.nu (var. giš.šim.en.nu(!).x) = ar-ga-an-nu (var. ár-ga-nu), giš.šim.ár.gan.nu (vars. giš.šim.mar.gan.nu, [...].ga.nu) = šu (followed by giš.šim.mar.gu.nu, giš.šim.mar.gu.zum, giš.šim.ba.ri.ra.tum) Hh. III 116f.; [giš.šim.ár.ga.nu] = [šu] = si-i-hu, giš.šim. m[ar.gu.nu] = [šu] = [ba]-ri-ra-tu Hg. A I 24f., in MSL 5 141; [šim.en.nu] = ar-ga-nu, [šim.ár.ga.nu] = šu-u Hh. XXIV 70f.

giš.ar.ga.nu = [šu] Hh. III 261; giš.hašhur. ar.ga.nu = šu Hh. III 38; ú.Lum.ha = ba-ri-lu, ú si-hu, ú [ár-ga]-nu Practical Vocabulary Assur 105ff.

- 1. (a conifer) a) in gen.: u $m\hat{e}$ ša $bir\bar{\imath}t$ GIŠ $\bar{s}\bar{\imath}h\bar{\imath}$ u GIŠ ha-ar-g[a-ni] ša $a\bar{s}batu$ PN [ih(!)]-ta-ar- $\bar{s}a$ -an-ni and PN has deprived me of the water (in the canal) between the $s\bar{\imath}hu$ -trees and the a-trees, which I (previously) held rights to ARM 2 28:17; $a\bar{s}ar$ ar-ga-nu itbuka $terinn\bar{\imath}[\bar{s}u]$ where the a. shed its cones STT 36:22 (lit.).
- **b)** leaves: PA GIŠ $\acute{a}r$ -ga-[nu] Köcher BAM 228:6.
 - c) root: see Uruanna II 76, cited mng. 2b.
- d) seed: NUMUN ú sīḫu NUMUN ar-ga-an-nu AfO 16 49:36 (Bogh.).
- e) other occ.: libbi GIŠ $\acute{a}r$ -ga-ni qalpi the core of a peeled a.-(branch?) AMT 1,2:14.
- 2. (the resin of the conifer) a) in econ.: 8\frac{2}{3} ma.na ar.ga.n\u00e4m Jones-Snyder 282:5; ar.ga.n\u00fam BIN 5 292:10, 30 ma.na \u00e8im ar.ga.n\u00e4m UET 3 1117:2 (all Ur III), for other occs., see MAD 3 63.
- b) in pharm.: Ú ŠIM mar-gu-lu, Ú mar-gu-nu, Ú ŠIM $\acute{a}r-ga-nu$, Ú.ZA.ḤUM, Ú.LI.BABBAR : Ú si-i-hu Uruanna II 68–72; Ú ŠIM ar-ga-nu, Ú ur-nu-uq-qu: Ú a[r-ga-nu], Ú TÁL.TÁL-nu šá KUR-i: SUḤUS Ú M[IN] ibid. 74ff.; GIŠ $\acute{a}r-ga-[nu] = [\ldots]$ Köcher Pflanzenkunde 44:3′; Ú ŠIM $\acute{a}r-ga$ (!)-ni: Ú NA₄ ga-bi-i Uruanna III 506; Ú si-hu Ú $\acute{a}r$ -ga-nu Ú.LUM.ḤA (listed with other plants on one shelf) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 i 2f.
- c) in med.: GIŠ.ŠIM.LI Ú ar-ga-an-na ... Ú sīḥa Ú ar-ga-an-na ... riqqī annûti kališina ina GIŠ.GAZ taḥaššal juniper, a., sīḥu, a., (and other drugs): you crush all these aromatics in a mortar AfO 16 48:12, 14, cf. ibid.

24 (Bogh.); GIŠ sīha GIŠ [ár]-ga-nu GIŠ barī: rātu tābilam takassim you chop sihu, a., and barīrātu dry AMT 82,2 r. 10, cf. (between $s\bar{\imath}hu$ and $bar\bar{\imath}r\bar{a}tu$) AMT 79,1:20, 94,2 ii 16, CT 23 43 ii 9, Köcher BAM 107:6, 158 iii 14', wr. ú ar-ga-nam AMT 15,3:14, ar-gana Köcher BAM 171:28', GIŠ ar-ga-nu RA 18 19 Ú ár-gan-nu LKU 56:8, STT 230 r. 28, Ú ár-gan-ni AMT 22,2:11, Ú ár-gan-na Köcher BAM 3 iii 9, Ú $\acute{a}r$ - $g\acute{a}n$ -nu ibid. 253:2, GIŠ ár-gán-na ibid. 199:5, Ú ar-ga-an-na KUB 37 43 i 18', without det. ibid. 33:3', 46 ii 2'; Ú ar-ga-nam Ú barīrātu ana 191 919 tanaddi ina tinūri tesekkir šēpēšu tumašša' you put a. and barīrātu on the affected spot, enclose (some of it?) in the oven, and rub his feet with it AMT 74 iii 6, ef., wr. $\psi a[r]$ -ga-an-nuum BE 31 56:4; zid ar-ga-ni powdered(?) a. (between zíp sīhi and zíp barīrāti) Köcher BAM 124 iii 50; note also šim.hur.sag.gá gišar.ga.nu.um.ma (var. al.gá.nú.ma) Hymn to the Hoe 92 (courtesy M. Civil).

The OAkk. refs. wr. ar-Kur-nam MDP 14 p. 62ff. 8, r. 5, p. 76:5, may have to be read ar-gìn-nam, but are not likely to be identical with argānu, since the measures used with the two differ; see Gelb, MAD 3 63. OB margānum, q.v., may be a variant form of argānu. For the use of argānu-wood, note urudu ha.zi.in.an.na ... giš.bi gišar.ga.nu.um.hur.sag.gá ildag.e diri.ga.àm "the ax's handle of a. of the mountain is stronger than ildag-wood" 3N-T310:3 and dupl. (courtesy M. Civil).

Thompson DAB 359ff., Ebeling, Or. NS 17 133f.

argibilu s.; (a wooden structure); lex.* giš.ar.gibíl = šu-lum Hh. VII B 307, cf. giš.ar.gibíl(!) MSL 6 p. 159:264 (Forerunner to Hh.).

Meaning suggested by ar.gi.bil.lu(copy .KU) zabar é.gi₆.pàr.ra.ka.ni mu.na. an.dím (Amar-Sin) built for her (Inanna) a bronze a. in her gipāru UVB 1 pl. 24:4, see ibid. p. 51; see also é.anše.ka giš.ar (var. omits .ar).gibíl.àm in the donkey stable there is an a. UET 6 26:97 (Hymn to the Hoe 89). Note the mention of doors for (giš) ar. gi₄.bil.lu UET 3 272 r. v 10, 826 ii 6, r. i 2f.,

argugu arhiš

1347:3f. (Ur III), also, wr. ri.gi₄.bil.lu DP 473 iii 2 (Pre-Sar.), cf. also, wr. giš.ri.gi₄.bil.lú (among parts of vehicles and plows) DP 423 ii 2, 486 i 5, and passim in Pre-Sar.

argugu see argukku.

argukku (argugu) s.; (an agricultural implement); lex.*; Sum. lw.

 $\begin{array}{lll} [\operatorname{gi\check{s}.(x).B}] \mathbb{U} &= \mathit{ar-gu-k}[u] & \operatorname{Proto-Diri} & 170 \text{ j;} \\ \operatorname{gi\check{s}.}^{\operatorname{gl-di}} \mathrm{cf} \mathrm{D} &= \mathit{a-la-lu-u}, \text{ gi\check{s}.} \mathrm{gi}_{4}.^{\operatorname{MIN}} \mathrm{cf} \mathrm{D} &= \mathit{ar-g}[u-g]u \\ \operatorname{Hh.} & \operatorname{VI} & 91\mathrm{f.;} & \operatorname{gi\check{s}.\grave{u}r.\grave{u}r,} \mathrm{gi\check{s}.\grave{u}r.} \mathrm{gi}_{4}.\mathrm{gi}_{4} &= \mathit{bu-du-[\check{s}u]}, & \operatorname{gi\check{s}.\grave{u}r.} \mathrm{gi}_{4}.\mathrm{gi}_{4}, & \operatorname{gi\check{s}.ar.} [\mathrm{gu.gu}] &= \mathit{ar-gu-gu} \\ \operatorname{Hh.} & \operatorname{V} & 188-190\mathrm{a}. \end{array}$

Landsberger, MSL 1 164 (from Sum. ùr.gi₄.gi₄).

arhâ adv.; for each month, monthly; NB; wr. iti.Am, iti.Ta.Am, iti.A.Ta.Am, iti.A.Ta.Am, iti.A.Ta., iti.A.Ta.,

ITI.AM KÙ.BABBAR idi bīti inamdinu' monthly they will pay the silver, the rent on the house VAS 5 59:8, wr. ITI.TA.AM BRM 1 43:19, ITI.A.TA.AM VAS 5 67:19, ITI.AM Speleers Recueil 288:7, Nbn. 500:6, ITI.A.TA BE 8 112:12; ITI.TA.ÀM 17 $\bar{u}m\bar{u}$ (cf. ina ITI 12 $\bar{u}m\bar{u}$ line 1) VAS 6 129:9; ITI.TA.ÀM hubulluinandin Moldenke 24:7, wr. ITI.A.TA-' Cyr. 45:6, Nbn. 282:6, ITI.A.AM-' PSBA 9 289:1; ITI X GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ... irabbi monthly X shekels of silver will accrue (as interest) BRM 1 33:10, cf. ITI 4 $\bar{u}m\bar{u}$ four days a month TuM 2-3 210:12, cf. also Dar. 150:8, and passim, note ITI.A.TA Stevenson Ass.-Bab. Contracts 37:11; ultu ud.1.kam ša MN ša iti.am 1 gín ... irabbi from the first day of MN monthly one shekel will accrue (as interest) Moldenke 23:5.

For the reading of the writings with TA.AM, etc., see *ištēnā* discussion section. Possibly some of the cited refs. should be read *arhussu*, q.v.

arḥālu (warḥālu) s.; (mng. uncert.); OA.*

2½ GÍN Šīm ar-ḥa-lim ... aḥhur x (silver), the price of the a., is still outstanding Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 16:4; various garments 1 naruqqum kunukkīja 1 wa-ar-ḥa-lúm mimma annîm ana PN apqid one sack under my seals, one a., all these I deposited with PN CCT 1 16b:28; 7 ar-ḥa-lu ŠÀ.BA 2 pá-tù-tum 1 pá-áb-ru-um BIN 4 90:5.

Probably a manufactured object.

arḥānû (marḥānû) adj.; (designation of a certain stage of growth of the date palm); lex.*; cf. arāhu A.

giš.gišimmar.MIN(= u₄.hi.in).dub.dub.bu = ar-ha-nu-u Hh. III 341, cf. [u₄.hi.in.dub.dub] = [ar-ha-n]u-u (preceded by [u₄.hi.in.sig₇] = [ar]-qu, [u₄.hi.in.sig₇.al.šeg₆.gá] = [a-ru-uq ba-si]-il) Hh. XXIV 274.

ar-ḥa-nu-u (var. ár-ḥa-an) = mu-ur-ri-ḥu Malku II 284; ar(var. ár)-ḥa-nu-u = gi-šim-ma-rum date palm Malku II 130, cf. ar-ḥa(text -gi)-nu-u = [gi-šim]-ma-ru CT 18 2 i 69; ° mar-ḥa-nu-[u]: GIŠ. NÍG.TUK Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 ii 23, see gi-simmaru.

arhānû $(erh\bar{a}n\hat{u})$ s.; (a disease); lex.*; cf. $ar\bar{a}hu$ C.

LUL^{pa-aḥ-zi-i}lNUN = ar(var. er)-ḥa-nu-ú(var. -u) (followed by miqit irri) Erimhuš V 109; pa-aḥ LUL = šá PAḤ-ZIL ár-ḥa-nu-u the sign LUL (with the reading) paḥ in PAḤ-ZIL (means) a. (between pu-ri-du and qu-ba(read-ma?)-nu) A VII/4:127.

 $ar(\text{var. }\acute{ar})$ - $\mathring{h}a$ -nu- $\mathring{u}(\text{var. } -u) = qu$ -um-ma-nu Malku IV 70.

**arḥātā (AHw. 67b) see arḥâ.

arhiš adv.; promptly, soon, in time, without delay; OAkk., OA, OB, Bogh., EA, MA, SB, NA; wr. wa-ar-hi-iš TCL 17 73:21, VAS 7 192:14, YOS 10 54 r. 11 (all OB); cf. arāhu A.

lú.níg.erím.e ul₄ bí.íb.[šub.bu.dè] (var. gú.bi íb.šub.bu.dè) : ragga ár-hiš (var. ar-hiš) tušamqat you (Šamaš) quickly annihilate the evil man 5R 50 i 27f., vars. from LKA 75:12f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1).

- a) in OAkk.: [ar]- $\hbar i$ - $i \check{s}$ $[\check{s} \bar{u}] bilam$ send immediately ITT 1 1080 r. 7, cf. ar- $\hbar i$ - $i \check{s}$ $[\check{s} \bar{u}] \check{s} e r$ MCS 4 13 r. 15 (both letters).
- b) in OA: têrtaka ar-hi-iš lillikamma (I am here alone, take care to) let your orders come to me promptly TCL 19 3:21, têrtiki ar-hi(!)-eš lillikam TCL 20 106:16, and passim with têrtu and alāku, also têrtaka ar-hi-[iš] likšudanni let your orders reach me promptly TCL 20 120:15; apputtum ar-hi-iš atalkam it is urgent, come to me immediately CCT 4 45a:18, also Kienast ATHE 42:17, 47:35; ašlakam ar-hi-iš turdam send me the fuller immediately OIP 27 5:25; until my orders arrive, do not load the donkeys, when my orders

arhiš arhiš

arrive ar-hi-iš sí-ir-«da»-dam load promptly! CCT 2 18:20; exceptionally referring to the past: la ta'idma PN ar-hi-iš la taṭṭardam you did not pay attention and did not send PN to me promptly BIN 6 74:32.

c) in OB letters: šumma bēlī atta tudam: maqamma tušabbalam ... u anāku ana ša bēlī ar-hi-iš udammagamma ... ar-hi-iš ana bēlija kâta ušabbalam if you my lord want to do me a favor and send me (the cow), I too, since my lord is doing me a favor promptly, will promptly send you my lord (the silver) CT 2 48:39 and 41; awīlam ša tuppī ubbalakkum la takalla ar-hi-iš turussu do not detain the man who brings you my tablet, send him off immediately Sumer 14 27 No. 8:17, cf. ar-hi-iš turdam Kraus AbB 1 85:21; mah= rīka la ikkallū ar-hi-iš turussunūti they must not be detained in your presence, send them immediately VAS 1681:14, cf. ar-hi-iš turdīma send (someone) immediately TCL 18 86:15, and passim with tarādu; suhāram turdīma ar-hi-iš ana rēš arķi luttalkam send the boy so that I can arrive promptly before the beginning of the (next) month PBS 7 110:27, cf. ar-hi-iš atlakamma come at once TCL 18 88:28, and passim with alāku; la takallāšu ar-hi-iš apla: do (pl.) not detain him, give him satisfaction promptly TCL 7 31:13; ar-hi-iš... ul tappalšuma should you not provide him promptly (with cargo-boats, then the responsibility rests with you) LIH 75:18, cf. TCL 7 [k]ī'am qibīšumma ar-hi-iš ippalka speak thus to him and he will pay you without delay YOS 2 1:26, and passim with apālu; la tulappatam ar-hi-iš singam do not delay, arrive promptly OLZ 1914 112:8, cf. ar-hi-iš lisniqūnim TCL 7 21:29, and passim with sanāqu; if you want to come up here ar-hi-iš uddidamma ali'am . . . ar-hi-iš ţēmam gamram šupram come here at once (if you do not want to come up here) send me at once (your) full report CT 4 35b:15 and 18, cf. PBS 7 114:13, 124:22; ar-hi-iš aššassu u $m\bar{a}r\bar{i}šu$ te(!)-ra-ma promptly return his wife and his children CT 29 38:14; šupurma UDU.NITÁ ù SILA₄ ar-hi-iš lišēṣûnikkum send instructions so that they immediately deliver to you a ram and a lamb A 3546:12; make available the full

contingent so that ar-hi-iš buqūmum likkamis the shearing may be finished at once LIH 25:20, cf. ar-hi-[iš] ... $likmis\bar{u}nim$ BIN 7 5:9; sibûtka ar-hi-iš ušabbalakkum I will immediately send you what you desire CT 6 3c:17; arhi-iš ana libbu Dilbat tabālim aštapram I have written about taking (this barley) promptly to GN VAS 7 203:28; $aw\bar{\imath}lum \dots pan\bar{\imath}ja$ mādi[š] babil ša ar-hi-iš nadān[im] epuš the man has shown me great favor, arrange to deliver (the barley) at once Sumer 14 29 No. 11:15 (Harmal), cf. ša ar-hi-iš šu-[...] epuš also ša tarādikunu ar-hi-iš TCL 18 95:30, eppeš Sumer 14 18 No. 2:14; anākumi ar-hi-[i]š ušessiuninnima if they set me free soon AS 6 p. 29:13 (early OB Eshnunna); note, referring to the past: ar-hi-iš ul ik[š]udannima ultappitam he did not arrive here in time, he was delayed TCL 17 64:6; pīqat mār šiprī ar-hi-i[š] ittasûnim annītka la annītka šupran= nêšim mār šipri ittaşûnimma adi ebūrim še'um ul ussiam write us yes or no, whether the messengers possibly have left ahead of time, if they have left, no barley will be issued to me before the harvest ABIM 22:30.

- d) in Mari and Shemshara: annītam la annītam [ana ṣērīja] ar-ḥi-iš šu-up-r[a-am] send me at once a report about how things stand ARM 119 r. 4', cf. ar-ḥi-iš ana ṣērijami šupram Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 54 SH 921:13, also ṭēmam gamram...ar-ḥi-iš ana ṣērija šūbiz lamma ibid. 27; apputtum ar-ḥi-iš la tuḥḥazram it is urgent, at once, do not delay ibid. 81 SH 812:69.
- e) in Elam: $\check{s}ut\check{e}\check{s}ira\check{s}\check{s}un\bar{u}ti[ma]$ [a]r- $\dot{h}i$ - $i\check{s}$ litta[lku] get them ready so that they may leave soon MDP 18 240:11, cf. a[r]- $\dot{h}i$ - $i[\check{s}]$ $\check{s}ut\check{e}\check{s}irma$ ibid. 242:6.
- f) in MA: PN ... ar-hiś ana GN šēbilaniššu send (pl.) PN quickly to GN KAV 107:14, cf. KAV 106:17, 108:18, cf. also KAJ 291:4; ša pī ţuppe annīte ar-hi-iš leqea alka apputtu according to this tablet take (it) at once (and) come, it is urgent MCS 2 16:18; šumma mimma laššūta tātappalšu u ar-hi-iš la tātanznaššu if you answer him evasively and do not give (it) to him immediately OIP 79 88 No. 3:17 (MA Tell Fakhariyah).

arhiš arhiš

- g) in Bogh.: ar-hi-iš lillik let him come at once KBo 1 4 ii 56, cf. ana $al\bar{a}ki$... $ar-hi-i\check{s}$ KUB 3 69 r. 9, cf. ibid. 11; note $ar-hi-i\check{s}$ at once, at once ibid. 34 r. 17 f.
- h) in EA 1' arhiš: ar-hi-iš uššer send (your messenger with my messenger) at once EA 35:16 and 41, and passim with uššuru, cf. mār šiprija ar-hi-iš ana muhhika ašappar EA 170:32; note anumma ikaššadakku ar-hi-iš ar-hi-iš now he will come to you very soon RA 19 105:19.
- 2' kīma arķiš: [u]ššira ... kīma ar-ķi-eš ana GN send (help) as soon as possible to GN EA 103:26, 45, cf. (let the king send troops immediately) u tiṣbatu āla kīma ar-ķi-iš so that they may take the town as soon as possible EA 137:99, cf. also EA 117:78; hummiţu kīma ar-ķi-iš kašāda hasten (your) arrival as much as possible EA 102:30; kušda kīma ar-ḥi-eš come as soon as possible EA 82:52, 95:35; šumma šarru juwašširuna ... kīma ar-ķi-iš if the king sends (troops) promptly EA 112:23, cf. EA 88:36.
- i) in NA letters: whatever I wrote of to the king ár-hiš šarru bēlī lušēbila let the king, my lord, send here promptly ABL 566 r.3, cf. ár-hiš šēbila ABL 1262 r. 6, ár-hiš lašme let me hear at once ibid. r. 7; according to his answer ár-hiš šupra promptly reply to me ABL 579 r. 4; ár-hiš mugirraka . . . lillika let your chariot come at once ABL 1369 r. 4; anennu ár-hiš nillaka we will come at once ABL 775 r. 6, cf. ABL 884:13, ABL 685:30; ilāni ša šarri ár-hiš ipatturu the gods of the king will immediately grant release ABL 663:8; árhiš ina pān šarri lu takšuda arrive before the king promptly ABL 896:17; [ar]-hiš PN la-ašal I will inquire promptly of PN ABL 593 r. 2; ár-hiš ina gātē mār šiprika tašakkanšu you will put him promptly in the charge of your messenger ABL 434 r. 2; note ár-hi-ši ár-hi-ši šupra promptly, promptly send to me KAV 214:12.
- j) in lit.: awatum maruštum ša DN ar-hi-iš likšussu may the evil command of Šamaš come upon him immediately CH xliii 32, cf. ibid. xliv 90; māt irammu wa-ar-hi-iš [...] the country he loves will immediately [...] YOS
- 10 54 r. 11 (OB physiogn.); ar-hi-iš mi-mu im x da šūtiqi maruštam immediately ward off (addressing Damkina) evil! VAS 1 32 i 11 (Ipiq-Ištar); humtanimma šīmatkunu hiš(var.-hi-iš) šīmašu come at once and speedily transfer your own office to him En. el. III 65 and 123; adi surriš nūhamma ár-hi-iš relent toward me immediately izizzamma(Šamaš), stand by at once KAR 246:15 and dupls.; ša ar-hiš napšuru bašû [it]tišu (Marduk) who becomes reconciled promptly AfO 19 56:30 and 32; zāmānâ tuballa ár-hiš you immediately annihilate the hostile one BA 5 385:10, dupl. Scheil Sippar p. 97, see Ebeling Handerhebung 92; lišān mussaprātu tuhallaq ár-hiš you immediately destroy the tongues of the sorceresses ibid. 12; ša ilšu ittišu zenû you immediately reconcile tusallam ár-hiš (with his god) the one at whom his god is angry BMS 2:24, see Ebeling Handerhebung 26; ēpiš lumni attama ar-hiš takammu bind the evil-doer immediately Maqlu II 83; incantation for pīša ár-hiš ubburi immediately binding her (the sorceress') mouth AfO 18 296:28; mê ár-hiš isammu (see samû v. mng. ZA 52 226:8 (NA lit.); ár-hiš ullad she will give birth immediately Köcher BAM 248 iv 5 and 15, cf. (the child) ár-hiš littaṣamma ibid. iv 1, also ii 56 and 69; ár-hiš ha-an-tiš Grayson, JCS 18 16:5 (SB prophecies), cf. $[\acute{a}r]$ hiš ha-an-țiš napištašunu liblīma Maqlu II 16; exceptionally referring to the past: mursī ár-hi-iš (var. [ár]-hiš) iggamir my sickness was over soon Lambert BWL 50:49 (Ludlul III); cities of PN ša ana šēpēja ár-hiš la iknušu which had not promptly bowed in submission to me (lit.: my feet) OIP 2 31:71 (Senn.).
- k) in omens: šumma ina šamê ilum ina ūmi bibbulim ar-hi-iš la itbal if the moon does not disappear from the sky promptly on the day of the neomenia ZA 43 310:9 (OB astrol.), cf. ibid. 16; šarru ár-hiš mūt šaggašti imāt the king will be assassinated soon KAR 212 iv 41, see Labat Calendrier § 66':32; ar-hi-iš imāt Or. NS 32 384:6 (OB), cf. ar-hi-iš iballut ibid. 18; marṣu šū ar-hi-iš itebbi that patient will get up soon KUB 4 53 r. 3, also CT 40 48:32, cf. murussu

arhišam *arhītu

ár-hiš ezzibšu (opposite: murussu irrik his disease will last long) Labat TDP 10:33, ár-hiš imât Labat TDP 144 iv 58, and passim in omens; note nakru ana māti ár-hiš imaqqut an enemy will soon come into the country CT 40 40 r. 75, dupl. TCL 6 9:19; nakru ar-hiš ip-par-šìd KAR 152:3.

arhišam (warhišam, arhišamma, warhišamma) adv.; monthly, on the first of each month; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and ITI-šam(-ma); cf. arhu As.

nam.ti.la dN anna.gin $_{\mathbf{x}}$ (GIM) itu.itu.da mú.mú.da(var. dam):[ba-l]a-ṭam ša kīma d En.zu wa-a[r-ḥi]-ša-am ú-t[e-e]d-di-šu life, which renews itself every month like the moon god LIH 98:90 (Sum.) and ibid. 97:92, dupl. VAS 1 33 iv 9 (Akk., Samsuiluna).

Let me have your instructions with the first caravan u játi wa-ar-hi-ša-ma ú ša-páti-ša-[ma] and me, every first and fifteenth of the month (in broken context) JSOR 11 127 No. 7:27 (OA); ana ṣābim wa-ar-hi-ša-amma littaddinušunūšim let them give (the rations) to the troops every month ARM 1 Ebabbar ar-hi-ša-am-ma ì.šim lu apaššaš I pour perfumed oil on Ebabbar every month CT 44 1 r. 7 (NB copy of Cruc. Mon. Maništušu); ar-hi-ša (in difficult context, between ūmiša and šattišam) BBSt. No. 5 ii 21 šumma min min ár-hi-šam (MB kudurru); UD.1.KAM ITI MU UD.1.KAM īkul if ditto (= a moth) eats ditto (= a woman's garment) every month on the first day, (explanation?): (each) month of the year on the first day BRM 4 21:23 (SB Alu), also ibid. 21; GÍD-ii UD. meš iti-šam kunnā rēmēnītu take care of the merciful one (i.e., Nanâ) for all future, every new-moon day BA 5 628 No. 4 iv 11 (= Craig ABRT 1 54, SB hymn to Nanâ); muhhi mērihēti ... ištanappara ITI-šam on account of the insolent messages which he (Teumman) used to send every month Streck Asb. 110 iv 95; Nannaru uštēpâ mūša igtīpa uaddišumma šuknat mūši ana uddû ud-me ar-hi-šam la naparkâ ina agê ú-muš he (Marduk) made the moon appear, entrusted (to it) the night, he allotted to it, the ornament of the night, to make known the days, (saying): move on every month without interruption with (your) disk En. el. V 14; ITI-šam-ma Sin u Šamaš ina tāmartišunu ... annu kēnu ētappalu ahāmeš (see annu s. mng. 2c) Borger Esarh. 18 Ep. 14a 45, cf. ibid. Ep. 14b 7; Sin u Šamaš ... iti-šam-ma harrān kitte u mīšari sabtuma ud.[x].Kam ud.14.kam usā: diru tāmartu Sin and Šamaš took the correct way every month and appeared regularly in opposition on the [13th?] or 14th day Borger Esarh. 2 i 35; Sin Šamaš ina annišunu kēni III-šam ištanapparuni idāt dumqi Sin and Šamaš sent me every month favorable signs (indicating) their firm approval Streck Asb. 210:6, for restoration see Bauer Asb. 287:19; Sin ... hadīš lippalsannima ár-hi-šam-ma ina niphi u rība lidammiq ittātūa may Sin look upon me joyfully and make favorable signs occur for me every month when he rises and sets VAB 4 224 ii 34 (Nbn.), cf. Sin $b\bar{e}l$ $a[g\hat{e}]$ $a[r]-hi-\check{s}\acute{a}(?)-am$ la $na[park\hat{a}]$ ina $niphi \ u \ [r\bar{\imath}ba] \ id\bar{a}t \ du[mqi] \ \dots \ [\dots] \ ABL \ 36$ r. 10 (NA let. to Esarh.), cf. also Sin u Šamaš ITIšam la naparkâ ligbû dumqēšu Borger Esarh. 67 Nin. G 14', also, wr. ITI-šam-ma ibid. Nin. Annunītum ... ár-hi-šam-ma ina sīt dutu u ereb dutu ana Sin abi ālidika *šukriba damigti* O DN, every (new) moon at sunrise and sunset pray for favor for me to Sin, your father VAB 4 228 iii 41 (Nbn.); jâtu ITI-šam-ma la naparkâ ... kispī akassap: *šunūti* I (Nabonidus' mother) made funerary offerings for them (the dead kings) every month without interruption Landsberger, Halil Edhem Mem. Vol. 126 iii 12 (= VAB 4 292).

arhišamma see arhišam.

arḥītu s.; monthly duty(?); OB; pl. arḥiātu; cf. arḥu A s.

aššum [kùl.BABBAR ar-hi-a-tim [...] [šal ni-pu-ti ka-x-[...] with regard to the silver, the monthly duties, [...] for which my pledge [is held], (may my father speak and the pledge [...], within four days after this letter I shall come to my father in Sippar) PBS 7 79:6, also (in partly destroyed context) ibid. 12, 16, and 20.

Landsberger, OLZ 1923 p. 72f.

arhu arhu A

arhu (fem aruhtu) adj.; fast; OB, NA; cf. arāhu A.

a) referring to a copper compound used in making blue glass: [šum]-ma UD.KA.BAR ar-hu a-na e-[pe-ši-ka]if you intend to produce a.-compound ZA 36 196:23; lamma na₄.za.gìn sig ša ud.ka.bar ar-hi ša $\lceil dul \rceil$ -li you take out (of the kiln) fine lapis lazuli (colored glass) made of a-compound for ZA 36 188:30 (glass texts); KÙ. inlays(?) BABBAR.MEŠ KÙ.GI.MEŠ AN.NA.MEŠ UD.KA. BAR ar-hu utúl.meš ud.ka.bar silver, gold, tin, a.-compound, bowls of bronze (as tribute) WO 2 142 E (Shalm. III), ef. (in difficult context) x GUN URUDU ar-hi Winckler Sar. pl. 28 ūmâ šumma NA4.ZA.GÌN laššu URUDU ar-hi now, if there is no lapis lazuli, there is (blue glass made of) a.-compound ABL 531 r. 7.

b) other occs.: [šumma ina libbi] padānim GIŠ.TUKUL ar-hu-um šakin if a . . . "weapon" lies in the middle of the "path" YOS 10 18:23 (OB ext.); INIM.INIM.MA a-ru-uh-tum (subscript of an incantation for easy child-birth) VAT 8381:28 (OB inc., courtesy J. van Dijk), see Studien Falkenstein 238 n. 20.

The meaning of the word ("fast") suggests that it denotes a fast-acting coloring compound to produce blue glass. This is also borne out by the designation "slow copper" $(n\bar{\imath}hu)$ in ZA 36 184:2, restored from unpub. dupl.

arhu A (warhu, urhu, barhu) s.; 1. moon, 2. new moon, first of the month, 3. month; from OA, OB on; warhum in OA (note i-ITI. KAM, i.e., iwwarhim Kienast ATHE 1:13) and OB, arhu from OB on, urhu in OA (TuM 1 9b:12, Golénischeff 20:34), MA, NA, ba-ar-[hilim Tell Asmar 1931 205 r. 12 (OB), pl. (w)arhū (arhānu EA 357:58, also ITI.MEŠ-ni ABL 503:8, NA, ITI-hi-ni HSS 13 323:14, Nuzi, Ebeling Stiftungen 14 r. 11, note ITI.MEŠ-ti HSS 14 522:11, Nuzi); wr. syll. and ITI, often with phon. complements, in OA ITI.(1). KAM, (in astron. ÁB, see ACT 2 467 s.v.); cf. arhā, arhišam, arhūtu, arhussu.

[i-tu] III = ar-hu moon A III/3:204; [a-ra-ah] III = MIN, [i-tu] III×BAD, [i-tu] KASKAL.III = MIN

ibid. 205–207, also [id(?)] iti, iti×[BAD], [KASKAL. It]I = ar-hu Recip. Ea A vi 26ff.; u_4 .sakar_x(SAR) = ar-hu new moon Hh. I 217, sag. u_4 .sakar_x = re- $e\check{s}$ ar- $h\check{i}$ ibid. 218; u_4 . u_4 .sakar_x = u_4 -mu ar(var. \acute{ar})- \acute{hu} day of the new moon Hh. I 201, cf. [u_4]. sakar_x = u[D-um wa-ar- \acute{hi} -im] Kagal G 15; for \bar{s} t arhi see \bar{s} etu mng. 1b, and note \acute{v} [d] \check{s} E[\check{s} .KI]-x: \acute{v} UD.DA iti-a-nu (= \bar{s} et arhinu) Uruanna III 284; [i-zi-en] [\check{s}] \check{l} R = \acute{ar} -hu feast of the new moon A VIII/2:17; amar. u_4 .sakar_x = bu-ur \acute{ar} -hu (after bu-ur $e\check{s}$ - $\check{s}e$ -e- $\check{s}\acute{u}$) calf for the feast of the new moon Hh. XIII 353, cf. udu. u_4 .sakar_x = [mIn (= immer) ar]- \hat{hu} ibid. 126; a-ra-ah iti = [ar- \hat{hu}] month, i-ti itix[X] = mIn, i-ti itixBAD = mIn Ea III 215ff., cf. i-ti udxes MSL 2 p. 46:161; i-tu (var. i-ti) iti, itixBAD = ar-hu S^b II 84f.

ud.25.kam = ar-hu mit-hur Hh. I 191; iti = ar-hu month, iti.šè = a-na MIN (= ar-hu) within a month, ud.iti.šè = a-na u_4 -mu MIN within the period of a month, sag.iti.šè = a-na re-eš min until the beginning of the month, egir.iti.šè = a-na ar-kat MIN until the end of the month Hh. I 211ff.; iti.bi u_4 mu.bi = ar-hu u_4 -mu u šat-tumonth, day and year Ai. VI iii 48; máš.iti.1. $k \acute{a} m = si - bat a - ra - ah$ monthly interest Ai. II i 37; ka.kéš.iti.l.kám = ki-sir a-ra-[ah] monthly rent Ai. VI ii 51; á.iti.da.a.šè (vars. á.iti.da.a, $\dot{a}.iti.bi.\check{s}\dot{e}) = a-na \ i-di \ ar-hi-\check{s}u$ as his monthly wages A-tablet 140; á.iti.bi.šè = a-na i-ti ITI- $\delta \hat{u}$ = (Hitt.) III-aš ku-uš-ša-an Izi Bogh. A 40; iti. $dirig.\check{s}e.kin.kud = ar(var.\acute{a}r)-hu at-ru \check{s}\acute{a} Ad-da$ ru intercalated Adar Hh. I 233.

en id₄ (= UD. dnanna) dagal. búru: ana bēlim ša ṣēt wa-ar-hi-šu rabīš šuparruru to the lord (Nanna) whose light is spread over far regions Sjöberg Mondgott 104:2f.; id₄ ba.an.da.šú: ṣe-et ar-hi it-ta-ad-dàr(text-IG) || ir-ta-bi (see ṣētu lex. section) SBH p. 54:20f.; zi ud iti.ga mu.a hé. <pèd> : nīš u₄-mu ár-hu u šat-ti (may you be conjured) by the life of the day, the month and the year PBS 1/2 115:13f.; iti nu.silim.ma mu. zu. šè:ina arhi la mušallimu šattišu in the month which does not complete its year 4R 30 No. 2:29.

[U₄].SAKAR_X = $\acute{a}r$ - $\acute{h}a$, [$\acute{a}r$ (?)]- $\acute{h}a$ = ^{d}Sin STC 2 49:18f.; $\acute{a}r$ - $\acute{h}u$ li-i-i-tu $\acute{a}r$ -hu li-i-tu CT 46 54:2 (astrol. comm.); ana 4 FTI (glossed:) ra-ab-bi ur-hi for four months ABL 80 r. 3f. (NA); ar-hu = Sin ACh Adad 33:19; ITI ar - ^{h}u Thompson Rep. 98:2.

- 1. moon: šâtu kīma ar-ḥi-im annaṭālim she (Nanâ) is like the moon to look upon VAS 10 215:3 (OB hymn); for ṣēt arḥi moonlight see ṣētu mng. 1b.
- 2. new moon a) in gen.: enūma III agâ tašrihti našû when the new moon wears a resplendent crown 4R 32 ii 2 (SB hemer.); e-ma III ina iteddušika at every new moon when you (Sin) renew yourself YOS 1 45 ii 42

arhu A arhu A

(Nbn.); DUB.8.KAM inbu bēl ar-hi-im eighth tablet (of the series) "the Fruit, lord of the new moon" 4R 33 iv 13 (SB hemer., colophon); ina libbi inbu bēl ar-hi šaṭir it is written in (the series) "the Fruit, lord of the new moon" ABL 362 r. 7 (NA), cf. lizziz Sin EN ITI Šurpu IV 92.

b) day of the new moon, first of the month: ina ar-hi sebūti u šapatti tēliltam lušaškin rimka I will perform a purification, a ritual bath, on the new moon day, on the seventh and 15th day CT 46 4 iii 20, cf. ibid. 1 iv 52 (OB Atrahasis); ar-ha-am sebūtam u šapattam kīma kullumāta šullim spend the new moon day, the seventh and 15th day as you have been taught TCL 1 50:23' (OB let.); ina UDum wa-ar-hi-im on the day of the new moon TCL 10 86:7 and 88:2 (OB); wa-ar-ki wa-arhi-im anāku ana sērika allaka kk um I will come to you after the first of the month TCL 17 23:25 (OB let.), cf. UD.2 wa-ar-hi on the second(?) day of the month MDP 22 143:19, preceded by ištu UD.21.KAM adi wa-ar-hi ibid. 16, cf. also adi wa-ar-hi-im until the first of the month Jean Sumer et Akkad 202:3 and 8, ABIM 29:18 (both OB); delivery of vessels PN UD ITI (received by) PN, on the first day of the month (first in a sequence of days of the month) PBS 2/2 109:9 and 15 but note ITI MN UD.1.KAM išteat [š]anītam ina wa-ar-hi-i-im šaluštam ina urri wa-ar-hi-i-im for the first time in the month of MN on the first day, for the second time on the day of the new moon, for the third time on the day after the new moon day I had an extispicy TCL 17 6:8f. (OB let.); performed [a]na $n\bar{i}q$ wa-ar-hi-[i]mcerning the sacrifice for the first of the month ARM 5 65:30; enūma ina ITI Sin innamru when, on the day of the new moon, Sin appears 4R 32 i 2 (SB hemer.), and passim; ina UD. 15.KAM u ina ITI ešši on the 15th day and on the day of the new moon HSS 14 106:14, ITI-hi ešši (until) the new moon day RA 23 145 No. 14:4, ina ITI ešši MN HSS 13 40:4 (all Nuzi); ina ITI ša ITI MN on the day of the new moon in the month MN ABL 90:9 (NA).

3. month -a) in gen. -1' in leg. and econ.: kārum ūmē iškunniātima ūmūni ITI. KAM ahhuru the kārum has set us a deadline (lit.: days), our deadline is now one month past KTS 25b:18; kaspam 1 gín mala ištu GN u annānum illikakkunūtini ašar tapaggi: dani iti.kam ša uș'ūni tērtaknu lillikam concerning every shekel of silver which has come to you from GN and from here, let your report about where you entrust it to a (transporter) come to me in the very month in which it has left BIN 4 49:23; šumma atta 1 iti.kam ištēn takalla šupurma kaspam ša i-GN ibaššiu lublūnim even if you hold (it) back for only one month, write that they should come with the silver which is in GN KTS 34a:12; kaspī iti.kam šina u šalāšat libēl he may have power of disposition over my silver for two or three months TCL 19 46 r. 13', ef. $\bar{u}m\bar{e}$ iti.kam u 2 iti.kam la ta-be-e- $l\acute{a}$ BIN 4 53:27f. (all OA); annītka la annītka wa-ar-ha-am ša tallakam šupramma whatever your (answer) may be, let me know the month you will come OECT 3 67:26 (OB let.); ina wa-ar-hi-im ša it-ta-ti-[qu] during the month which has (now) elapsed PBS 7 27:14; for other refs. with $et\bar{e}qu$, see $et\bar{e}qu$ A mng. 2d-3'; šalšam ar-ha-am during the third month TCL 1 49:8, Wr. ITI.3.KAM ibid. 4, šanûm wa-ar-hu-um BIN 7 40:11; UD-ma-tim ITI.1. KAM ipāssu he held him in prison for a full month CT 4 la:25; ištu inanna ITI.3.KAM ina mê ul illianim they (the fields) will not come out of the water for (another) three months from now CT 29 27:22 (all OB letters); ana ITI 30 UD.KAM īguršu he hired him for a full month (lit.: a month of thirty days) VAS 9 180:6, Wr. ITI.UD.KAM ibid. 8, ITI.DA UD.30.KAM YOS 8 67:9 (both OB); ITI ēribam ina UD.14.KAM the coming month on the 14th day ARM 2 90:21, and passim, see ēribu adj. mng. 1; 1 ITI 10 UD-mi ištu qanā addû it is (now) one month (and) ten days since I laid the reeds BE 17 46:6 (MB); ina iti.kam. MEŠ (ša) kussi in the winter months KUB 3 34:9 (let.); ša šarru bēlī išpuranni mā ITI anniu țābâ dumu lugal ina panija līruba regarding that which the king has written, (asking) "Is this month propitious (that) the

arhu A arhu A

crown prince may come before me?" ABL365:7, cf. ITI MN ITI DÙG.GA ŠÚ the month MN is a favorable month ibid. r. 1 (NA); aššu ša iti massartu ša Šamaš šû because (this is) the month for keeping watch for (an eclipse of) the sun ABL 477 r. 5 (NB); ITI.MEŠ DÙG. GA.MEŠ šunu ana dullāni epāši tāba they are auspicious months, auspicious for the performance of the rites ABL 1308:8; pišrāte ša šumē ša iti.meš the interpretations of the omens of the (several) months ABL 355:14; ina ITI šalme in a propitious month ABL minâ ina ITI 1-et šipirtaka 401:12 (all NA); ul ammar why do I not see a single letter from you all month CT 22 6:41 (NB let.), cf. δa iti.me iti MN u iti MN₂ for the months MN and MN₂ UCP 9 8:5 (NB).

2' in lit.: ina iti MN a-ra-ah mukin temen āli u bīti in the month Ab, the month for establishing (lit.: which establishes) the foundation-platform of city and house Lyon Sar. 15:52, cf. ina iti sītaš iti bīn dDàra-gal (see $s\bar{\imath}ta\check{s}$ s.) ibid. 9:57; ina iti MN ... iti gašri apli ašaredi ša Enlil in the month Tammuz, the month of the valiant first-born son of DN TCL 3 6 (Sar.); ITI MN ITI rēštû ša abi Enlil iti nanmurti mul.apin isinni qirēti ša šar dingir.meš Aššur (in) the month Nisannu, the first month, (the month) of father Enlil, the month of the heliacal rising of the Plow star, of the feast of the banquet of the king of the gods, Aššur OIP 2 136:24 (Senn.); ina ITI.SIG4 ITI Sin in the month Simānu, the month of Sin Streck Asb. ina ITI ŠE ITI mitgāri in the 70 viii 96; month Addaru, a favorable month Borger Esarh. 45 i 87; ina ITI SI.SÁ ina UD-mi DÙG.GA in a favorable month, on an auspicious day KAR 50 r. 1, dupl. BBR No. 56:3, see RAcc. 22:12, and passim; ITI.NU.ZU- $\delta\acute{u}$ (in) an unknown month BHT pl. 15:6; ITI sīhāti (see sīhtu) KAR 158 r. ii 31; ar-ah ša balāţi isinni akīti liššakin nigūtu let rejoicing take place in the life-giving month of the New Year's festival Pinches Texts in Bab. Wedge-writing p. 15 No. 4:7; UD-mu banâ ITI uddušu to create the day, to renew the month (for context and comm. see $ed\bar{e}\check{s}u$ mng. 2b-2') STC 2 pl. 49:12;

12 ITI.MEŠ MUL.MEŠ 3.TA.AM ušziz (for each of) the twelve months he installed three stars En. el. V 4; Nabû ... mukīn ITI u MU DN, the establisher of month and year BBSt. No. 11 iii 7 (NB kudurru), ef. dŠa-kin ar-hi, dMu-kin ar-hi = MIN (= Sin) CT 25 42 K.4659:1 f. (list of gods); and $Sin \dots [m]uadd\bar{u}$ $\bar{u}me$ III u šat[ti] for Sin, who marks time (lit.: day, month and year) Perry Sin No. 6:3 (SB), cf. mindat ūmi ITI u šatti IGI. BAR-sa ūmišam you (Sin and Šamaš) daily watch(?) the correct measures of time (lit.: day, month and year) PBS 1/2 106 r. 6, see ArOr 17/1 179; $m\bar{a}lak$ ITI u UD.15.KAM a voyage of one month and 15 days Gilg. X iii 49, ef. $[m]\bar{a}lak$ ITI UD.20.[KAM] Thompson Esarh. pl. 16 iv 23 (Asb.); eš-ru ITI illikamma tenth month (of pregnancy) arrived CT 46 1 vi 1, dupl. ibid. 4 iv 11 (OB Atrahasis), for pregnancy reckoned as ten (sidereal) months, see Neugebauer, American Journal of Philology 84 (1963) 64f.; UD.MEŠ-šá ina guttî ár-hi-šá (var. ar-hi-ša) ina gamāri when her days (of pregnancy) came to an end, when her months were completed Köcher BAM 248 iii 20, var. from Lambert, Studies Landsberger 286:25, cf. adi ITI ša alādi ušetteguma until she has let the month of giving birth go by KAR 223 r. 11, cf. ibid. obv. 1 and 6; [im]annu ar-hi she (Nintu) counts the months (of pregnancy) CT 46 4 iv 9 (OB Atrahasis), see von Soden, Or. NS 26 ar-hu u šattu liktarrabu é.sag.íl sīri 310; may they always (lit.: month and year) praise the august Esagila Pinches Texts in Bab. Wedge-writing p. 15 No. 4:5; lumun UD-mi ITI u šatti evil of day, month and year KAR 56:16, cf. māmīt ūmu ITI u šatti Šurpu III 115, also Šurpu VIII 42; ūmu šulma ITI hidûti šattu hegallaša libilla (see abālu A mng. 1c) Maqlu VII 142, also K.5959:9' and dupls. (namburbi, courtesy R. Caplice); ātamar bēltī ūmī ukkulūtī iti.meš nandurūti šanāti ša niziqti now, my lady, I have experienced darkened days, very gloomy months, years of vexation STC 2 pl. 81:72, see Ebeling Handerhebung 134; ina ITI-[i]-ni-ma ul nurrad ana mahriki in this (lit.: our) month we cannot go down to you (Ereškigal) (parallel: ina in this (lit.: your) year (you šatti[k]ima

arhu A arhu A

cannot come up) i 32) AnSt 10 110 i 34 (Nergal and Ereškigal).

3' other occs.: šumma ana MU.2.KAM DÙuš rēš adannika 240 [8] ITI if you perform (the extispicy) for two years, then the beginning of your term is 240, (i.e.,) eight months CT 31 16:17 (SB ext. with math. calculations); šumma ina ITI.MEŠ ša MU.AN.NA UD. 1.KAM if (he makes a tomb) on the first day of any of the months of the year Labat Calendrier § 41':1; arhišam UD.1.KAM ITI MU UD. 1.KAM monthly on the first day, (i.e., in) the month(s) of the year on the first day BRM 4 21:21 (SB Alu); ZI Sin ša ITI-šú the lunar velocity of its month Neugebauer ACT 1 227 No. 201:4, and passim, see ibid. p. 232; for AB as log. for arhu (month) see ibid. p. 467 s.v.; 12 ITI la magir (the 29th day) is not favorable (in all) twelve months KAR 177 iii 22, and passim in hemer.

- b) in idioms 1' ITI ūmī (ūmāte) full adi 1 ITI UD.MEŠ within a full month: month KAJ 88:10, 1 ITI UD.MEŠ-te one full month KAV 1 ii 79 (Ass. Code § 18), and passim in MA; litiud. Meš-te tupaššahšu ina l ITI UD. MEŠ-te tanaššia you keep (the infusion) undisturbed for a full month, after a month you take it out Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 39:6, cf. ITI UD-me ABL 109 r. 16; ITI UD-mu.MEŠ agâ it is (now) a full month CT 22 174:24 (NB), also ITI UD-mu.MEŠ a' YOS 3 17:30 and dupl. TCL 9 129:31 (NB let.); ina ITI UD.MEŠ in one month (I subjugated all Elam) Streck Asb. 56 vi 99.
- 2' ša arķi monthly: 5 gín.meš kù.babbar ša iti irabbi (the debt) increases monthly by five shekels of silver ADD 27:5; ša iti ina muķķi 1 manê 1 gín kaspu ... irabbi one shekel of silver accrues (as interest) on one mina per month VAS 4 119:5, also BRM 1 87:5, and passim, cf. ša iti.meš 'a ibid. 21:25 (all NB).
- 3' ina arhi monthly: x GÍN.TA ana MA.NAim sibtam ina ITI.KAM ussab he will pay as monthly interest x shekels per mina TCL 21 221:10, wr. ina ITI.1.KAM ibid. 213:26, and passim in OA; x ŠE ana ummišunu ina ITI-hi

inaddinu they will give x barley to their mother monthly Waterman Bus. Doc. 41:10 (OB); (sale of prebend) ina ITI 12 UD-mu twelve days per month VAS 6 129:1, cf. 5 ūmū ina ITI BRM 2 34:2, (interest) ina ITI TuM 2-3 39:4 (all NB).

- 4' arha ana arhi month by month: wa-arha-am a-na wa-ar-hi-im šuprim send (fem.) here (a report?) month by month Jean Sumer et Akkad 199 r. 7, also ibid. r. 2, cf. [a]naITI-hi u ana ITI-hi JEN 475:15; ITI ana ITI BRM 2 17:20 (NB); UD-mu and UD-mu ITI ana iti mu.an.na ana mu.an.na $t\bar{u}b$ libbi . . . ana šarri ... liddinu may (the gods) give the king happiness (health, etc.) day after day, month after month, year after year ABL 1410 r. 2 (NB), cf. ITI ana ITI (in broken context) ABL 1287:13; ÁB aná ÁB month by month Neugebauer ACT No. 200 i 14, 20, 21, ITI aná ITI ibid. ii 6, etc., see ibid. p. 467 s.v. áb, 477 s.v. itu, ITI ana ITI BBR No. 68 r. 7 (NA).
- 5' ana ... arhi within (x) months: ana 3 ITI.KAM išaqqal he will pay within three months BIN 4 153:6, cf. ištu ITI.KAM MN ana ITI.3.KAM išaqqal CCT 4 13c:15, and passim in OA; they will repay the barley ana 5 ITI-hi within five months KAJ 68:5, cf. ibid. 9 and 65:6 (MA).
- 6' ana arhišu monthly: ana ITI-šú ana idīšu inašši he will take for his rent (x silver) monthly YOS 3 69:11 (NB); note in OB: ana ITI-šu īguršu JCS 11 26 13:3.
- 7' ša arhišu monthly: if he does not repay 2 gín.meš ana 1 ma.na ša iti-šú irabbi it will accrue two shekels per mina monthly ADD 41:7, and passim.
- 8' ana la arĥi: kî ... ana la ITI.MEŠ ippušuma they do not work even for one month (parallel ana la UD.15.KAM.A.TA line 9f.) BIN 1 39:8 (NB let.).
- 9' akî arhi per month: akî III 3 GÍN KÙ. BABBAR ... inandin he will give three shekels of silver per month VAS 5 148:4, cf. e-lat III-šú i-te-qu akî III-šú kù.BABBAR inandin YOS 7 148:8 (both NB).

For names of months see Landsberger, Kult. Kalender passim, MSL 5 25:221ff.; Langdon

arhu B arhu B

Menologies passim. For OA and MA see J. Lewy, ArOr 11 35ff.; for Mari, ARMT 15 164; for Nuzi, C. H. Gordon, RSO 15 253ff. For an unusual calendar in the time of Rim-Sin of Larsa, see F. R. Kraus, ZA 53 136ff.

arhu B s.; cow; OB, Mari, Elam, SB; pl. arhātu; wr. syll. and AB.

ab ÁB = ar- $\hbar u$ Sb II 252; [áb] = [ar]- $\hbar u$ Antagal III 71; GUD.ÁB.AM = ar- $\hbar u$ wild cow Practical Vocabulary Assur 352; [šallam] [TÜR×MAŠ] = [ar- $\hbar u$] A V/3:87; [immal] [TUR×MAŠ] = a[r- $\hbar u$] ibid. 91; ab ÁB = ar- $\hbar u$ A VIII/2 catch line; áb = ar- $\hbar u$, áb. šilam = lit- tu_4 Hh. XIII 333f., also Hg. A II 244f., in MSL 8/1 54.

áb a[m]ar.b[i] ur.r[i] dab₅.ba : ar-[h]u šá bu[r]-šá nak-ri is-ba-[at] VAT 256+:13; for other bil. refs. see usage b.

[á]b // ar-hu Tur-tú šá la tu-lid-du, [áb].Al^{maḥ}//bur-tú ar-hu GAL šá tu-lid-du — áb is a young cow which has not calved, áb.maḥ is burtu, a full-grown cow which has calved Rm. 307:7f. (Alu Comm.), see MSL 8/1 63.

a) in OB — 1' wr. syll.: 1 (sìla) še A GUD.HI.A ša pu-uh ar-hi-im ša PN illiku 1 (sìla) še šà.GAL ar-hi-im ša PN inūma rīqat one (seah) of barley as hire for the oxen which worked instead of PN's cow, one (seah) of barley as feed for PN's cow when it was not working UCP 10 78 Nr. 3:9 and 11 (Ishchali); aššum ar-ha-t[im] ša tušāb[ilam] with regard to the cows which you sent me PBS 7 21:5; aššum ar-hi-i[m š]a ašpurakkum mimma libbaka la imarras do not worry at all about the cow I wrote you about JCS 17 82 No. 8:4.

2' wr. AB: šumma 1 gud lē'âm šumma 1 ÁB tābtam either one capable ox or one fine VAS 16 129:23; [x] ÁB PN *itti* 3(!) AMAR.MU.1 ublakkum PN brought you [one] cow together with three one-year-old calves YOS 289:7, cf. AB ul ublūnim they did not bring me the cow ibid. 9, cf. also TCL 1 34:19'; 1 GUD 1 AB MU 1 one ox, one one-year-old Pinches Peek 14:9, also BIN 7 209:1; GUD l ÁB TCL 1 196:4, and passim in OB, note 1 AB Makkūr-Sin one cow (named) Makkūr-Sin CT 4 lb:7, ef. CT 47 78:17, VAS 7 49:1; $ina \bar{a}[lim] \dot{A}B.[HI].A ana KÙ.BABBAR$ šite'īma ţēmka arhiš šupram KÙ.BABBAR ša x ÁB.HI.A šumma MU 3 šumma šaddidātim \(\langle \langle \alpha \tilde cows to buy and send me your report quickly, $\langle I \text{ will send you} \rangle$ the silver for x cows, either three-year-old or two-year-old ones PBS 7 124:21 and 23, see Landsberger, MSL 8/1 63, cf. 3 ÅB.HI.A VAS 7 14:1, probably all to be read arhu; for ÅB.HI.A as collective designation of cattle, see littu; for ÅB in Mari, see the refs. cited ARMT 7 247 and 9 299; 1 ÅB salimta one black cow MDP 22 160:13.

b) in SB: ana(!) GUD.AB (var. ana muhhi ÁB) il[tahit] AMAR ekdu (var. mīru ekduhi-piba-KU-šá ÍL-ši) arhīša ina gamāri ūmīša ina guttî GUD.ÁB ik-ta-mi-si i-ha-al ar-hu (vars. ÁB ig-ta-lit ú-ga-al ÁB, ÁB ig-da-lit i-ga- $[\ldots]$) a spirited young bull mounted the cow (var. adds the end of a partially broken line) when her months (of pregnancy) were completed, her days (of gestation) came to a close, the cow (GUD. $\triangle B = littu$) kneeled down, the cow ($\triangle B = arhu$) was in labor W. G. Lambert, Studies Landsberger 286:26, vars. from Köcher BAM 248 iii 19ff. and AMT 67 iii 9ff.; áb gù. gù: ar-hu šá-as-sa-i-tum lowing cow TCL 6 54:24f. and dupls., see ZA 40 85, but note áb: lines 1ff., 22f.; áb amar.ra gù. nam.me a.a.[...]: ar-hu ana bu-ri ki la the cow does not low for the calf ibid. r. 10f., cf. áb amar.ra inim na.an. $gi_{4}.gi_{4}: ar-hu \ ana \ bu-ri \ldots u[l \ldots]$ ibid. r. 12, see ZA 40 88; áb.gim tùr [...]: ki-maar-hi [...] SBH p. 129:18f.; ì áb.kù.ga : ina šamni ar-hi elletu with fat of a pure cow BIN 2 22:167 and dupl., also, wr. $\acute{a}r$ -huibid. 195, see AAA 22 90; ì.áb tùr.kù.ga.ta mú.[a] : šaman ár-hi ša ina tarbasi el[li] ibbanû fat (i.e., butter) from a cow which was brought forth in a pure cattlefold CT 17 39:45f.

While syllabically written references in OB show that the reading of AB is arhu, no syllabic writing is attested in later periods except for poetic usage in literary texts. The reading of GUD.ITI.AB in VAS 6 274:13 and 15 (NB) is possibly arhu, although in economic and administrative texts from MB on arhu does not occur, but is replaced by burtu and littu, q.v.

Landsberger, MSL 8/1 62ff.

arḥu C aribu

arhu C s.; half-brick; Ur III, OB*; wr. syll. and SiG₄.ÁB.

 $sig_4.SAL = ar-hu$ (between libittu and agurru) Igituh I 375, also Practical Vocabulary Assur 779; $sig_4.SAL = ar-[hu]$, $sig_4.\acute{a}b = ar-[hu]$ (between $sig_4 = l[i-bit-tu]$, $sig_4.dili = e-d[i-is-su-u]$, and $sig_4.tab.ba = na-at-b[a-ku]$) Lanu I A i 6f.; $sig_4.zi.da.NE.RU.du$ (var. zi.[du].NE.[x.x]) = ar-hu \grave{u} a-gur-rum Proto-Izi 269, cf. $[sig_4...]$. [x].ma = ar-hi u a-gur-ri Antagal VIII 209; $[sig_4.\acute{a}b] = [ar-h]u$ $\acute{e}.sig_4$ Antagal III 73.

 SIG_4 .ÁB $\frac{2}{3}$ KÙŠ UŠ.BI $\frac{1}{3}$ KÙŠ SAG.BI 5 ŠU.SI SUKUD.BI a half-brick, two-thirds cubit is its length, one-third cubit its width, five fingers its height MCT 92 O 10, r. 10, cf. ibid. r. 12; 20 SIG₄ ar-hu ITT 5 9322:2 (Ur III); giš.ì.šub ar-ha mold for half-bricks (parallel: giš.ì.šub sí.sá mold for regular bricks) RA 16 20 ix end, xii end (Ur III), cf. na-al-ba-an Sig₄. AB (x is the coefficient of) a of half-bricks MCT 132 Ud 4, see A. Kilmer, Or. NS 29 288 A; GIŠ.MÁ.LÁ SIGA.ÁB cargo boat for half-bricks ibid. 278 ii 4'; SIG₄.ANŠE SIG₄.ÁB a pile (see amaru) of half-bricks TMB 204 Nos. 598-600, cf. MKT 1 124:7-9.

Meissner, OLZ 1922 241; Neugebauer and Sachs, MCT p. 137.

arhu see arahhu A.

arhu (road, path) see urhu.

arhussu adv.; each month, monthly; SB, NB; wr. ITI-(us)-su (ITI-ut-su Pinches Peek 7:4, LKU 51:21, ITI-hu-us-su TuM 2-3 107:8); cf. arhu A s.

a) ša arhussu: šalšu ša ūmu ina UD.28. KAM GIŠ.ŠUB.BA-šú-nu ... gabbi ša ITI-us-su kal šattu (sale of) their entire prebend of one-third day on the 28th, monthly, all through the year TCL 13 244:4, cf. ša ITI-su MU.AN. NA-su Speleers Recueil 297:6, also VAS 15 8:11, UCP 9 64 No. 33:3, and passim referring to prebends, see guqqū and isqu; ūmū bā'irūtu ša Eanna ša ITI-us-su ina ITI 5-šū ūmu the monthly days of fishing for Eanna, five days per month (is the office of PN) YOS 7 90:1; KÙ.BABBAR irbi ša gišri ša ITI-us-su the silver, the monthly income of the toll paid at the bridge TCL 13 196:17, dupl. Pinches Peek 18:15; whoever among them does not do

his service libbû ša šaṭāra ša ITI-us-su ina šumātišunu according to the record for each month under their names BRM 2 17:16; sheep for DN and DN₂ UD.16.KAM ša ITI-us-su on the 16th day each month RAcc. 79 r. 32; 15 ūmī ša bārûti ša ITI-us-su (these are) the 15 days (suitable) for divination each month KAR 151 r. 56, cf. [...].ḤI.A.MEŠ ša bārûti ša ITI-us-su ibid. 57 (SB ext.).

b) arhussu: mimma gabbi ša «ina» ta UD.1.KÁM adi UD.30.KAM ITI-us-su everything which pertains (to those prebends), from the first day to the thirtieth day each month BRM 2 55:7, cf. ša 5 $\bar{u}m\bar{i}$... ITI-us-su VAS 6 37:4, VAS 4 76:7, and passim; $m\hat{e}$... ITIus-su ultu ud.12.kam adi ud.15.kam iddinu= šunūti he granted them (the use of) water every month from the twelfth to the 15th day BE 9 7:15; ITI-hu-us-su hubullu inandin he will pay interest monthly TuM 2-3 107:8, cf. VAS 4 100:7, and passim, also ITI-us-su idi biti inandinu' VAS 5 23:8; akî ša ITI-ut-su ina $b\bar{\imath}ri\ \bar{\imath}[mi\ \dots]$ as every month at midday LKU 51:21 (rit.); ša UD.14.KAM ITI-us-su ilu itti ili la innammaru (this means) that the gods (i.e., sun and moon) are not seen together (i.e., are not in opposition) on the 14th day every month Thompson Rep. 82:10, cf. ibid. 134:7, 151:3, ACh Sin 3:62.

See also $arh\hat{a}$. For the adv. ending -ussu, see also $\bar{u}mussu$, $\bar{s}attussu$.

ari s.; upper story; syn. list*; Elam. word.

 $i\dot{s}$ -di $b\bar{\imath}ti=a$ -sur-ru- \acute{u} , a-ri=rug-bu NIM.MA ki Malku I 276f.; $i\dot{s}$ -di $b\bar{\imath}ti=a$ -sur-ru- \acute{u} , a-ri=ru-ug-bu [NIM] Explicit Malku II 119f.

See also aru B s.

aria see erâ.

āribānu s.; (a plant); lex.; cf. āribu.

ú.ur.PI.PI = ar(!)-ba-nu (var. a-ri-ba-nu) = $\check{s}\bar{e}p$ $\bar{e}ribi$ Hg. B IV 186, var. from Hg. D 216, also cited Uruanna III 424, for context see $\bar{a}ribu$ mng. 2.

 $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ rib $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ n $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ see \bar{a} rab \bar{a} n $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$.

aribiš see erebiš.

aribu see erbu.

aribû āribu

aribû s.; (a garment); MB.*

1 Túg išhenabe 1 Túg a-ri-bu-ú ša PN PN₂ ūmu ribbāt šipāti imhur PN₂ received one išhenabe-garment and one a.-garment from (the shepherd) PN on the day (they paid out) the balance of the wool BE 14 94:9, cf. 1 Túg a-ri-bu ù 2 naḥlapātu PBS 1/2 54:25 (let.).

arību see āribu.

āribu (ēribu, ħērebu or arību, erēbu, ħerēbu) s.; 1. erow, raven, 2. in šēp ēribi (a plant), 3. the star Corvus, 4. (a fish); from OB on; wr. syll. (ħerēbu OB lex.) and UGA, BURU₅. (MUŠEN), (ŠIR.BUR.MUŠEN CT 28 32 r. 23, CT 41 7:46, KAR 381 ii 3', Köcher BAM 318 iii 20); ef. āribānu.

ŠIR.BUR MUŠEN = $he\cdot re\cdot e\cdot bu$ Proto-Diri 549; gu-ru ŠIR.BUR MUŠEN = $he\cdot re\cdot ba\cdot am$ CBS 11319+ iii 13 (OB lex.); bu-ur ŠIR.BUR MUŠEN = $a\cdot [ri\cdot bu]$ Diri IV 152; ŠIR.BUR $^{bu\cdot ru}$ mušen = $a\cdot ri\cdot bu$ (var. $e\cdot ri\cdot bu$), ŠIR.BUR.gi mušen = $na\cdot i\cdot ru$, ŠIR.BUR. babbar mušen = $pe\cdot su\cdot u$, ŠIR.BUR.mi mušen = $sal\cdot mu$, ŠIR.BUR.še.numun mušen = $e\cdot rib$ $ze\cdot ri$ Hh. XVIII 338-42, for the writings BUR.ŠIR, ŠIR.AŠ, in the Forerumers to Hh. XVIII, see MSL 8/2 151; ŠIR.BUR MUŠEN = $[a]\cdot ri\cdot bu$ = $ha\cdot ah\cdot hur$, ŠIR.BUR babbar MUŠEN = $pe\cdot su\cdot u$ = $pa\cdot as\cdot pa\cdot su$, ŠIR.BUR. mi Mušen = $sal\cdot mu$ = $a\cdot rib$ $ze\cdot e\cdot ri$ Hg. D 347ff., also Hg. B IV 249, cf. ŠIR.BUR mušen, ŠIR.BUR. gi mušen Deimel Fara 2 58 vii 8f.; bu-ru šIR+IR = $e\cdot r[i\cdot bu$ Mušen] A VIII/4:96.

 $\mathring{\text{U}}.\text{N\'aG}^{\mathring{\text{U}}-\text{ga}}$ GA mušen = a-ri-bu Hh. XVIII 348, for $\mathring{\text{U}}.\text{N\'aG}.\text{ga}$ mušen, $\mathring{\text{U}}.\text{N\'aG}.\text{ga}$.numun mušen, $\mathring{\text{U}}.\text{N\'aG}.\text{ga}$ mušen, etc., in the Forerunners to Hh. XVIII, see MSL 8/2 152; uga = a-ri-bu = $ba\text{-}ab\text{-}b\mu r$ Hg. D 350, also Hg. C I 20, in MSL 8/2 167ff.; $\mathring{\text{U}}$ -ga $\mathring{\text{U}}.\text{N\'aG}.\text{GA.MUŠEN}$ = a-ri-bi Diri IV 38; na₄.za.gìn.g\'{\text{u}}.uga mušen = š\'{\text{d}} MIN (= $ki\text{-}š\acute{\text{d}}\text{-}du$) a-ri-bi Hh. XVI 60; $\mathring{\text{U}}.\text{N\'aG}.\text{GA.MUŠEN}$ AfO 18 341 iii b 20 (Practical Vocabulary Nineveh); [$\mathring{\text{U}}.\text{N\'aG}.\text{a}$ ku₆] = [a-ri-bu] Hh. XVIII 112.

buru₅.a ab.zi.zi: e-ri-ba i-de-ek-ki he will scare away the crows Ai. IV i 32; buru₅.Mušen. gin_x(GIM) ... ha.ba.ni.íb.dal.[dal]: kīma a-ri-bi ... littapraš may (the headache) fly off (to the sky) like a crow CT 17 22:141-144; buru₄.mi. mušen.bi na.nam ... buru₄.babbar.mušen. bi na.nam : a-ri-ib-šú ṣalmumma ... a-ri-ib-šú peṣûmma he (Nergal) is its (the stalk's) black crow, its white crow ASKT p. 124:18f. and 22f.

uga mušen nimgir dingir.re.e.ne.ke_x(KID) á.zi.da.mu bí.in.tab: a-ri-ba iṣṣūra nāgir ilī ina imnija atmuḥ in my right hand I held the bird crow, the herald of the gods CT 16 28:64f. (coll.); uga.bi giš.tir.mu sù.a.bi: a-ri-bu-šu(text-ma) qīštu urrā its crow...-s the forest SBH p. 9:108f.; ka ug[a].ta mi.ni.íb.ta.šub: ina pī a-ri-bi ušaddi he (the adoptive father) made a raven let go of (the foundling) Ai. III iii 36.

a-ri-bu = qa-rib maş-ha-a-ti STT 403:7 (comm. to Labat TDP 8:13ff.), note that qārib maṣhāti elsewhere explains haḥhuru, q.v.

1. crow, raven -a) in gen.: Erín massar e-ri-bu mušen guards (against) crows TCL 1 174:5 (OB), cf. Ai. IV i 32, in lex. section, sīma a-ri-ba(var. -bi) umaššir illik a-ri-bi-ma then I sent out a crow, I let (it) go, and off went my crow Gilg. XI 152f.; ERÍN.MEŠ pagri işşūr hurri amēlūti a-ri-bu panūšun ibnûšunūtima ilū rabûtu the great gods created them as people with partridge(?) bodies, men with raven faces AnSt 5 98:32 kunšillu kīnu a-ri-bi (SB Cuthean Legend); mutta prišu iram[mu...] immaggar a-ri-bi sēru muttabbik martu can the stationary kunšillu-thorn and the flying crow love each other? can the crow and the venomous snake come to agreement? MVAG 21 92:11f. (Kedorlaomer text); Ú.MEŠ ša UGA ana mārīšu ilqā herbs which the raven took to his sons AMT 11,2:34; 3 amar ú.ga mušen three fledgling crows (as offering to Inanna) BIN 5 115:10; uncert.: namhari.meš a-ri-bi ša Papsukkal u Guškinkubanda the a. vats of DN and DN, RAcc. 89:10, cf. uga mud.lá dEn.líl.lá (incipit of an inc.) K.10664:5', see Caplice, Or. NS 34 112.

b) in omens: summa a-ri-bu nassis ina imitti amēli issi if a crow caws plaintively at the right of a man Labat TDP 8:13, cf. ibid. 14ff., also CT 41 1 80-7-19,161+ r. 1ff., K.6791:5ff. (SB Alu); summa ummānī harrāna illikma uga ana pan ummāni istanassi if a crow keeps cawing in front of the army, as my army goes on a campaign CT 39 24:34 (catch line) = ibid. 25 K.2898+:1, cf. ibid. 2-13; summa amēlu ana harrāni itbīma uga ina imitti amēli izzizma issi if a man starts on a journey and a crow hovers to the right of him and caws CT 40 48:7, cf. ibid. 3 and

38, cf. also CT 41 1 80-7-19,161+:1ff.; note, wr. ŠIR.BUR.MUŠEN CT 41 7:46; šumma surdû u uga ana pan šarri salta īpušuma surdû uga $id\bar{u}k$ if a falcon and a crow fight in the presence of the king, and the falcon kills the crow CT 39 28:9, cf. ibid. 10, CT 39 30:35-39, also (with mimma ikkalu) ibid. 32, ahāmeš imtanahhahu) ibid. 33, (itti ahāmeš ištanassû işşanundu u işşanabburu) ibid. 34 (all SB Alu); ina muhhi UGA ša šarru bē[lī iš]puranni šumma uga mimma ana bīt amēli ušērib ... šumma surdû lu a-ri-bu mušen mimma ša našû ana bīt amēli šanīš ana pan amēli iddi with regard to the crow about which the king, my lord, wrote me, (the omens say:) if a crow brings anything into a man's house, if a falcon or a crow drops into a man's house, or in front of a man, something it is carrying ABL 353:5, 7, and 11; ina HUL UGA ša ina bītija [...] against the evil portended by a crow which [...] in my KAR 387 ii 13f., cf. [NAM.BÚ]R.BI lumun surdû summatu [U]GA lu işşūru mamma K.8932:2 (courtesy R. Caplice), cf. also šumma UGA ina qaqq[ad amēli ...] K.3277 r. 3, see Caplice, Or. NS 34 111; [šumma Mušen] arabû MUŠEN kīma BURU, KI.TA-ma iša'i if a waterfowl circles low like a crow CT 40 49:32 (SB Alu); šumma enzu ŠIR.BUR.MUŠEN ulid if a goat gives birth to a crow CT 28 32 r. 23 (SB the bird ana BURU5. MUŠEN mašil resembles the crow CT 41 5:28, cf. šumma BURU₅. ŠIR. BUR. MUŠEN *hah[huru]* (in broken context) KAR 381 ii 3' (SB Alu), cf. ibid. 2'; šumma izbu KA UGA šakin if a malformed creature has a crow beak CT 27 40:11, cf. ibid. 50 K.3669 r. 10 (both SB Izbu); šumma qaqqad a-ri-bi šakin // šārat qaqqadišu salmatma if he has the head of a raven, (explained as) the hair of his head is black Kraus Texte 17:12; note, as prot.: šumma qaqqad šir.bur.mušen MI īkulma if he eats the head of a black Köcher BAM 318 iii 20. raven

c) in med.: qaqqad BURU₅.MUŠEN ṣalmi ... ištēniš turrar tasāk you char and pound together the head of a crow (and heads of other birds) AMT 5,1:14, cf. qaqqad a-ri-bi (in a list of substances for use in magic) CT 14 16 93084 r. 4, qaqqad a-ri-bi(!) AMT

6,9:4, SAG e-ri-bi AMT 99,2:18, UGU e-ri-bi AMT 62,3:22, UGU UGA Köcher BAM 237 iv 34; SAG(!) UGA salmi teleqqi you take the head of a black crow Iraq 18 pl. 25 i 23, see Kinnier Wilson, Iraq 19 40, cf. qaqqad e-ri-bi peṣê KUB 37 43 iv 4 and dupl. 45 r.(!) ii 7; NUNUZ U[GA] the egg of a crow AMT 8,2:7; Ú iš-bab-tú: AŠ Á BURU5 MUŠEN MI—išbabtuplant: wing of a black crow (or raven) Uruanna III 60; SÍG e-ri-bi MUŠEN KUB 37 54:4.

- d) ārib zēri: BURU₅.ŠE.NUMUN itta'lad a seed-crow gave birth (like a mammal, see alādu mng. 1a-2') CT 29 48:6 (SB list of portents); šumma BURU₅.ŠE.NUMUN.MUŠEN CT 41 1 K.2911 r. 2ff. (SB Alu), see Hh. XVIII 342, Hg. D 349, in lex. section.
- 2. in šēp ēribi (a plant): ú.ur.PI.PI = ar(!)-ba-nu (var. a-ri-ba-nu) = $GìR^{II}$ e-ri-b[i], ú.ùr.ra = b[a]-bu-u = min, [ú].x. RI.UD (var. ú.ŠIM.ERIN) = l[i]-piš(var. -pil)-tum = min Hg. B IV 186ff., vars. from Hg. D 216ff.; ú min (= ur.PI.PI) <:> a-ri-ba-nu: ú $GìR^{II}$ a-ri-bi (var. e-ri-bi), ú ùr.ra <:> ba-bu-u: ú min, ú min (= ur.min), ú ùr.ra <:> min0 Uruanna III 424ff., from Köcher Pflanzenkunde 12 v 25ff. and 30a r. iv 5'ff.; ú min1 Ú.nág. mu5en (in list of drugs) ibid. 36 i 26; ú min2 Nág.Ga.mušen AMT 18,5:4 and dupl. Köcher BAM 124 i 27, also AMT 54,1:5.
- 3. the star Corvus: [mul.uga] = a-ri-bu
 Hh. XXII iv B 50; MUL.UGA a-ri-bu kakkab
 Adad CT 33 2 ii 9; note MUL.UGA (with
 representation of a crow) TCL 6 12 r. 5;
 [šumma MUL].KU₆ ana MUL.UG[A]^{mu-ul-ū-ga}
 [ī]mid Thompson Rep. 238 r. 1, restored from
 (Wr. MUL.UG₅.GA) ACh Supp. 2 Ištar 71:5, cf.
 LBAT 1499:32; for other refs. from astrol.
 texts, see Gössmann, ŠL 4/2 No. 132, for the
 star Corvus used in ref. to Mercury, Mars,
 and Saturn, see ibid.; for different spellings
 see ibid. and Schaumberger, ZA 44 275 n. 7.
- 4. (a fish): see Hh. XVIII 112, in lex. section; $\dot{\mathbf{v}}.\dot{\mathbf{n}}\dot{\mathbf{a}}.\ddot{\mathbf{g}}a$ ku₆ Riftin 64:5, etc., ku₆ $\dot{\mathbf{u}}.\ddot{\mathbf{g}}a$ UET 3 1293:5, etc., see Landsberger, MSL 8/2 119 n. to line 112.

See discussion sub hahhuru; note also $BURU_5$ KUR.RA KAR 298 r. 23, see AAA 22 72, perhaps to be read $\bar{a}rib$ $\check{s}ad\hat{\imath}$.

aridnu ariktu B

Ad mng. 1: Landsberger, MSL 8/2 152 note to line 348 and WO 3 249 n. 16. Ad mng. 3: Schaumberger, ZA 44 274 ff.

aridnu see alidnu.

āridu adj.; perpendicular(?); SB*; cf. $ar\bar{a}du$ A.

šumma ina šubat imitti kakku a-ri-du šakin if there is a perpendicular(?) "weapon-mark" in the right šubtu TCL 6 5:38, also CT 20 24 K.3676:7 and 9, cf. CT 20 48 iv 11ff., CT 30 17 K.6837:1 and 3, CT 28 K.8014:5; šumma ina ekal tīrāni kakku a-ri-du \(\hat{\rm e}\)-ma eli tīrāni irkab if a perpendicular(?) "weapon-mark" comes out from the "palace of the intestines" and rides on the intestines BRM 4 15:15ff., dupl. ibid. 16:15ff., also (with DU6+DU-ma) Boissier Choix 87 K.8272:6; šumma 3 GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ a-ri-du-ti ina šumēli šaknu CT 20 46 iii 3, cf. 2 GIŠ.TUKUL.ME a-ri-du-tu šaknu KAR 446:1, and (also with 3) passim in this text, imitti marti 3 kakkū a-ri-du-ti šaknu Boissier DA 249 iv 6, cf. also 250 iv 18 and 20; note in difficult context: GIŠ.TUKUL a-[ri]-du umahiršu ana pan kakki e-bi-ri [...] CT 20 44 i 48, also $[\ldots]$ š \bar{e} pu šaknat ana pan a-ri-du šīlu nadi CT 30 44 83-1-18,415:4, [ana pan a-r]i-du š \bar{e} pu šaknat ibid. 2.

āridu s.; (mng. uncert.); NB.*

2 sappi kaspi a-ri-du ša [...] two silver bowls, the balance(?) of [repair work] UCP 9 83 No. 5:1, cf. gold jewelry a-ri-du 19 gín kù.gi hāṭu ana batqu GCCI 2 49:4; x MA.NA TÚG.ḤI.A a-ri-du Oberhuber Florenz 165:21 and 31.

arīḥu (arūḥu?) s.; (a kind of milkweed); SB.*

b) in med.: $\check{s}uru\check{s}\,\check{u}\,a-ri-\check{h}i\,[\mathrm{GAl}\,\check{u}\,a-ri-[\check{h}i]\,a.$ -root, milk of a. (and other materia medica, for A.GA.ZI-disease) Köcher BAM 73 i 2', also ibid. 297:3', cf. $\check{u}\,tar-mu\check{s}\,\check{s}a\,\ldots\,[\mathrm{GAl}\,[k\bar{t}ma]\,\check{u}\,a-ri-\check{h}i-ma\,ira\check{s}\check{s}i\,-\,tarmu\check{s}$ -plant which has milk just as the a.-plant ibid. 73 i 4'; $a-ri-\check{h}a\,tas\hat{a}k\,$ you pound $a.\,$ AMT 48,2:3, cf. (in broken context) $\check{u}\,a-ri-\check{h}u\,$ AMT 58,8:2, $\check{u}\,a-ru-ha\,$ Köcher BAM 307:5.

arījātu see erījātu.

ariktu A (arkatu) s.; spear; SB; pl. arkātu; ef. arāku.

[giš.níg.gíd.da], [giš.gíd].da = a-rik-tum Hh. VI 239f.; urudu.níg.gíd.da = a-rik-tum, urudu.gud₄.da = ku-ri-tum Hh. XI 383f.; giš. gíd.da = a-ri-[ik-tum] Kagal E Part 4:38; [giš]. gíd.da = a-rik-tum (in group with tilpānu and qaštu) Antagal C 244; giš.gíd.da a-rik-t[ú] STC 2 63 r. 5 (En. el. Comm., commenting on iṣu arik, the name of Marduk's bow, En. el. VI 89).

giš.gíd.da ki.a ba.ab.dun(var. .dù) sùr múd.ne.ne bí.íb.si (var. múd.e bí.tùm): ár-ka-a-tim ina erṣeti ištūma ḥarra dama umtalli he drew (a furrow) in the earth with a spear, and filled the ditch with blood Lugale V 23; giš.gíd.da á mi.ni.íb.ur₄. ur₄.e.dè: ar-ka-tum idān iḥammamaši (his) hands gather up the spear Lugale II 34; á. daḥ guruš.a giš.gíd.da á.mè.mu mu. <e.da.gál.la.àm>: rēṣat eṭli a-rik-ta ana idi tāḥaz[ija našâku] I hold my spear, (called) Help-in-Battle, the man's helper Angim III 34; in broken context: sila.bi lú.giš.gíd.da.ke_x(KID): ina sūqišu ana a-rik-ti SBH p. 128:29f.

There is conflicting evidence whether ariktu denotes "bow" or "spear."

For giš.gíd.da in Sum., see Römer Königshymnen p. 162.

ariktu B s.; length; MA, SB*; cf. arāku.

a-rik-tum // kašittu // šumma manzazu

GÍD.DA-ma padāna [ikš]ud rubû ina harrān

illaku ikaššad length (observed in the extispicy predicts) achievement, (as in the omen:)

if the "station" is long and reaches the
"path," the prince will gain victory in the
campaign he is going on CT 20 39:1, cf.

a-rik-tum kašittum (title of first tablet of

commentary series) CT 20 1:15, cf. also ša ina libbi a-rik-tum kašittum which are in (the tablet) ariktu kašittu Boissier DA 212:31; šumma haliqtu a-rik-tum ša iqbû KAK.TI ša šumēli halqat ūmē rubî GÍD.DA.MEŠ sikkat sēli ša šumēli ihalliq ša imitti 10 ana ša šumēli ittirma ar-kàt taqabbi if (the protasis indicates) lack (it predicts) length, as it is said (in the commentaries), (if) the left false(?) rib is lacking, (this means) the life of the prince will be long, the left false rib is missing, (as when) the right one exceeds the left one by ten, then you may say it is "length" CT 31 49:28f., dupl. ibid. 18:20f. (all uncert.: a-ri-ik-ta(-)ša x [...]SB ext.); (in broken context) KAR 154 r. 4 (MA rit.).

ariktu C s.; long flute; SB*; cf. arāku.

šūt sammė šebīti u kanzabi ša malīli sinnitī u ar-ka-a-[ti] (see sinnatu A) Craig ABRT 1 55 i 9 (= BA 5 620).

ārimānu s.; (a type of ax); lex.*

 $urudu.dur_x(\check{s}en).ti.la = a-ri-ma-nu$ Hh. XI 406.

(Limet Métal 34.)

arimmuri see eriu.

arinnu s.; well; Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

TÚL *a-ri-in-ni* well (in obscure context) HSS 13 402:8.

For place names Arinna, usually written TÚL with phonetic complement, see Forrer, Glotta 26 178.

aripše s.; (a tool); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

3 GIŠ a-ri-ip-še (in an enumeration of tools, etc., similar to that of HSS 13 106 where they are referred to as $un\bar{u}tu$) HSS 13 107:7.

The ref. to a tree aripše in Lacheman apud Starr Nuzi 1 p. 535 is probably identical to HSS 13 cited above, since no other ref. to aripše is attested in the published texts from Nuzi.

āriru adj.; blazing; MB, SB; cf. urruru. sag. AN = a-ri-ra Nougayrol, Studies Landsberger 36:21 (Silbenvokabular from RS); namṣaru, a-ri-ru = pat(text ar)-rum (before synonyms of šiltahu) Malku III 7ff., from LTBA 21 x 48.

- a) in gen.: Aššur ... ina girri (wr. dgiš. BAR) a-ri-ri pagaršu ušaqme Aššur caused his body to be consumed by a blazing fire AAA 20 88:144 (Asb.); ina miqit išāti a-ri-ri iddūšuma they threw him (Šamaš-šum-ukīn) into the blazing conflagration Streck Asb. 36 iv 51, cf. ša lapan ... išāti a-ri-ri išētūni ibid. 60; uncert.: (the king) [a]-ri-ir zajārī AOB 1 134:7 (Shalm. I).
- b) as poetic epithet of Girra and Nusku: Girra a-ri-ra KAR 22 r. 2, cf. Girra a-ri-ru Maqlu II 76, 104, III 183, and passim in Maqlu; Nusku bēlu gašru a-ri-rum karūbu Nusku, mighty lord, blazing (lamp), Hinke Kudurru iv 25, cf. Nusku a-ri-ru Maqlu II 8.
- c) as poetic epithet of a dagger: see Malku in lex. section; uncert.: ezzūti a-ri-ri našâ [...] Lambert BWL 178:14.

For Iraq 6 169 68:281 (= Hh. XI 291), see $s\bar{a}riru$ A lex. section.

āriru see ararru.

arištu (erištu) s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

túg.mumu-ud-rabu, túg.bar.ra.si.il.lá, túg.
níg(!).ugu.gam.ma = şu-bat a-riš-ti Nabnitu
IV 226ff., cf. kuš.e.sír.níg.ugu.gam.ma =
(šēnu) ša e-riš-[ti] Hh. XI 127, kuš.šuhub.šu.
kam.ma = ([šuhuppatu]) [šá e-riš-ti] ibid. 182;
dug.šagan.níg.šu.kam.ma = (šappatu) [šá]
[e]-riš-ti Hh. X 108; [túg.níg.dára].[bar].ra
= kan-nu šá e-riš-ti (followed by MIN ša harišti)
Hh. XIX 306; túg.MU.BU = kar-[ru], ú-ra-[šu],
túg.bar.ra, túg.bar.ra.si.il.lá, túg.níg.
ugu.gam.me = şu-bat e-r[iš-ti] Hh. XIX 240ff.

Only in the late Nabnitu reference does the form arištu occur; in all others it is erištu. Hence, it probably is not connected with the adjective (w)aršu "unclean," nor with harištu "menstruating woman" because it occurs in Hh. XIX 306 beside harištu. In view of the explanation subāt idirti for karru, subāt a/erišti most likely means "garment (shoes, etc.) of sorrow (or mourning)." See also erištu in ša erišti.

ārišūtu see errēšūtu.

ārittu (wārittu) s.; 1. downstream (travel),
2. perpendicular, 3. canal branching off at a right angle; OB, NB; cf. arādu A.

arītu A

1. downstream travel (OB): x silver ša ina libbi kīsim PN ana wa-ri-it-ti GN (var. ana wa-ri-it-ti-šu ša GN) ilqū that PN has taken from the business capital for his travel to Larsa TCL 10 93:7, var. from case, see Leemans Foreign Trade p. 63f.; l sag.géme PN sal su.bir4.ki wa-ri-it-tum one Subarean slave girl, PN, imported (lit.: (brought by) downstream trade) TCL 1 147:2, cf. l Lū.Tur... wa-ri-it-tum e-li-[tum(?)] VAS 9 146:3; for other refs. to wārittum beside ēlītum, see ēlītu s.

2. perpendicular: ina 4[0] mithartim 20 wa-ri-\(\lambda tam \rangle usuh \cdots 10 wa-ri-tam ana 20 \(\sigma ib\) substract 20, the perpendicular, from 40, the (side of the) square, add 10, the perpendicular, to 20 TMB 50 No. 98:15f., cf. 10 wa-ri-ti-ka kumur ibid. 1, also ana kumurrê wa-ri-tim \(\dagger \text{KI.GUB}\) iši ibid. 9.

3. canal branching off at a right angle (NB): $ina\ a\text{-}rit\text{-}tum\ ša\ PN\ PN_2\ m\^e\ ibbak\ PN_2$ has the right to lead water from PN's a-canal TuM 2-3 195:1; adjoining $kis\bar{a}d$ in a-rit-ti UET 4 205:28, also ibid. 106:2, 193:18; responsibility for $per\^atu\ ša\ (parri\ u)\ a\text{-}ri\text{-}tu\ VAS$ 5 89:15, wr. $a\text{-}rit\text{-}tu_4/ti$ ibid. 86:6, TuM 2-3 134:6, 135:9, 136:7, also, wr. $a\text{-}ri\text{-}it\text{-}tu_4$ Dar. 341:7.

Ad mng. 1: Leemans Foreign Trade 110f. Ad mng. 3: Schultess, ZA 25 287.

arītu A s.; 1. shield, 2. shield-bearer, 3. (a name of the planet Venus); from OA, MB on, Akkadogram in Hitt.; pl. ariātu, arātu.

kuš.E.[fB.ÙR.M]È = tuk- δu = a-ri-tum || ka-ba-bu Hg. A II 178, in MSL 7 151; [x].x.MÈ, [kuš.E]. fB.ÙR.MÈ = a-ri-tum Nabnitu IV 153f.; for $a\delta kap$ $ar\overline{u}te$, see $a\delta kapu$ lex. section.

tuk-šu = a-ri-tu, ka-ba-bu Malku III 23f.; ka-ba-bu a-ri-[tu] KAR 180:13' (Alu Comm.?); a-ri-tum = da-al-tum CT 18 3 r. ii 6.

1. shield—a) in gen.—1' in adm. texts: 1 kuš a-ri-tum urukma[nniš]u kaspa uhhuz 10 gín kaspi ša ina libbiš[a] nadû 9 kuš a-ri-tum ša urukmannišunu siparru one leather shield, its urukmannu overlaid with silver, ten shekels of silver have been used for it, nine leather shields, the urukmannu's of which are of bronze EA

22 iii 42 ff. (list of gifts of Tušratta), cf. ibid. i 47; 10 qašāte 10 patrē ... 10 gurpis: [sē] 10 azannā[te] 10 a-ri-tú ten bows, ten daggers, ten hauberks, ten quivers, ten shields (part of the equipment of an eširtuunit, i.e., ten men) Tell Halaf 48:9 (NA); aşû ša šarri ana ṣēri ibaššû šir'anī gursippī u a-ra-a-ta ina muhhija the campaign of the king is imminent, and the coats of mail, hauberks, and shields are my responsibility YOS 3 190:29 (NB let.); 1 a-ri-tum ša GIŠ. GIGIR.MEŠ one shield for (use in) chariots (in a list of equipment) HSS 15 167:22 (= RA 36 140, Nuzi), cf. ultēsûni a-ri-tú ša giš.x.[x] they brought out a [...] shield (among appurtenances of a chariot) STT 366:6 (SB lit.); 3 a-ri-[i]t-tum 1 qalt[u] siparri HSS 14 616 (= 264) 23, cf. 1 a-ri-tum (in a list of equipment) HSS 15 3:21 and r. 2 (= RA 36 172, both Nuzi); naphar 9 giš.a.šú.meš 10 ša giš.pa. MEŠ (= ša hattāti?) naphar 19 a-ri-a-te $\lceil ka \rceil b$ bu-ta-te in all nine -shields (and) ten shields, a total of nineteen heavy shields Tell Halaf 53:12 (NA), cf. GIŠ a-ri-a-te ša PN issu pan rab kallabāni iššûni shields which PN drew from the chief of the light troops ibid. 51:1; 720 kappē kaspi 69 sikkūrē kaspi 8 a-ri-tu kaspi 720 silver bowls, 69 silver bolts, 8 silver shields (in a chest) ADD 932:7; PN aškapu kuš a-ri-a-te [...] kuš KAJ 5:5f. (MA); a-ri-a-teGIŠ a-ri-ti (in broken context) ABL 1315 r. 12 (NA), ABL 1279:19, 1335 r. 5 (NB).

2' other occs.: [6] [a]-ri-at hurāși ša ina atmānišu imnu u šumēlu it'ulama ihtallā šarūriš [u] qaqqad kalbē nadrūte surruššin aşûnimma 5 gun 12 ma.na sāmu ruššû tisbutu šuqultu six golden shields, which were suspended to the right and left of his (the god's) cella, shining like sunshine, and from the center of which heads of raging dogs protruded, which contained red gold to the weight of five talents and twelve minas TCL 3 370 (Sar.), cf. Winckler Sar. pl. 45 K.1671 C 17, see TCL 3 p. 80:56; 12 a-ri-at kaspi dan: nāte ša qaqqad abūbi nēši u rīmi bunnû nibhīšin (see abūbu mng. 3a) TCL 3 379 (Sar.), cf. ibid. 382; 25212 a-ri-at erî dannāte qallāte x large and small copper shields .TCL 3 392

arītu A arītu B

bēlum ilī p[atram qa]štam a-ri-tám (Sar.); liddinaššum may the lord, my god, give him a dagger, a bow, (and) a shield Belleten 14 17:74 (Irišum), see von Soden, Or. NS 25 145f. n. 1; uštanasbar kīma kiškattê giš a ra-a-te giš kabābāte (see sabāru A mng. 6) Streck Asb. 256 i 24; hilēpu ša ina muhhi atappu azqup: šunūti gabbīšunu ana giš a-ra-a-ti ippušu the willow(s) which I planted along the irrigation ditch, all of them they could use for shields (reference is probably to the use of the branches for making shields) Weissbach Misc. pl. 5 iv 9 (NB votive); in obscure context: a-ra-a-tum ša Lú.GAL.MEŠ CT 22 248:12, 15, 17 (MB let., see Borger, AfO 19 152f.); note as Akkadogram in Hitt.: in the right hand he (the god) holds a bronze mace (GIŠ. TUKUL.ZABAR), in the left hand A-RI-TUM KÙ.BABBAR (decorated with an eagle and a lion in ivory) von Brandenstein, MVAG 46/2 18 ii 12, cf. 2 URUDU A-RI-TUM GAL ibid. 10 i 5, see L. Rost, MIO 8 184 and 178; make for DN, my lo]rd KUŠ A-RI-TUM KÙ.GI ŠA 4 (or 2) MA.NA KUB 21 27 left edge 1, cf. (also for a god) KUŠ A-RI-TUM KÙ. BABBAR Bo.5376:7 (unpub.), cf. (mentioned beside weapons) KUB 13 35 i 2, KUB 30 36 iii 13.

- b) in metaphoric use: hassin ahija tuklat idija namsar šibbija a-ri-te ša panija trusty ax at my side, sword in my belt, shield in front of me (said of Enkidu in the lament of Gilgāmeš) Gilg. VIII ii 5, see JCS 8 93; a-ri-it-ka de'iqtu a[nāku] I (Ištar) am your reliable shield 4R 61 iv 59 (NA oracles for Esarh.); šumma tīrānu kīma a-ri-tú if the intestines (look) like a shield BRM 4 13:35 (MB ext.); see also, as a descriptive name for door, CT 18, in lex. section; 1 Gín massar bāb A-ri-tum one shekel (for) the guard at the Shield Gate AfO 19 79 Amherst 258:13 (NB).
- 2. shield-bearer: nadin ana PN DUMU LÚ a-rit inūma nakir PN₂ tupšarrum itti šarri bēlišu u PN idūkšu (property) given to PN, the shield-bearer, when the chief scribe, PN₂, rebelled(?) against the king, his master, and PN killed him MRS 6 68 RS 16.269:6; LÚ GIŠ a-rit (followed by LÚ GIŠ. BAN) Bab. 7 pl. 5 (after p. 96) ii 29 (NA

list of professions); 50 LÚ a-rit 50 L[Ú.BAN] ABL 1009:15, cf. 50 a-rit (parallel: Lú.BAN lines 10ff.) ibid. 8, also ibid. r. 21 and 27 (NA); 350 giš a-rit 240 giš.ban ... ša illikuninni 350 shield-bearers, 240 archers, (a total of 590) who came here ADD 856:1, cf. ADD 947:3; 30500 qaštu 30500 giš a-ri-tú ina libb: šunu aksurma eli kişir šarrūtija uraddi I incorporated 30,500 bowmen and 30,500 shieldcarriers (from the prisoners) into my standing army OIP 2 76:103, cf. (10,000) ibid. 60:59, (30,000) 63 v 16, (20,000) Sumer 9 150:45 (Senn.); LÚ ERÍN.MEŠ GIŠ.BAN GIŠ a-ri-ti (var. a-rit) ... ša ašlula ultu gereb Elamti eli kisir šar: rūtija uraddi the bowmen and shield-bearers whom I had taken from Elam I added to my standing army Streck Asb. 60 vii 2, also Borger Esarh. 114 § 80 i 8; Lú a-ri-t[i] . . . $eli\ em[\bar{u}q\bar{i}]$ Aššur gapšāte u kişir šarrāni abbēja mahrûte ma'diš [uradd]īma I added shield-bearers (and other captured military personnel) in great number to the massive armies of Aššur and the regular troops of my royal ancestors Borger Esarh. 106 iii 18; rab hanšīja issi 100 [ERÍN.MEŠ(?)] ša GIŠ a-ri-te URU Marhuhaja ABL 251 r. 1 (NA), cf. Lú $3-\check{s}\acute{u}$ $\check{s}a$ a-rit shieldbearing third man (on the chariot) ADD324:4.

3. (a name of the planet Venus): MUL a-ri-tum $\langle // \rangle$ MUL DIL.BAT ina ITI Ajari PSBA 1909 pl. 4:2, see p. 24; [M]UL a-ri-tum // Ištar bēlet mātāti CT 26 40 i 4' and 42 i 7'.

For representations of the shields mentioned in TCL 3 370, see ibid. p. xviii; in mng. 2, the reading may be ša arīti, amēl arīti, or ṣāb arīti, as well as arītu alone. In CT 18 12, read ša ṣīt kišādi, see CAD 16 (Ṣ) p. 221.

Thureau-Dangin, (RA 36 57ff.), RA 39 99; von Brandenstein, MVAG 46/2 40f.; Landsberger, AfO 18 379.

arītu B s.; (a knife); lex.*

gír zabar = pat-ri, gír gal zabar = nam-sa-ru, [gír] gal [zabar] = a-ri-tum (followed by usutu) Hh. XII 44ff.; gír ga[l zabar] = [a-ri-tum] = $[\dots]$ Hg. A II 231, in MSL 7 171; ul gír = [x]-x-[x], me.ri.lá = nam-s[a-ru], gír gu.la = a-r[i-tu] Erimhuš VI 68ff.

See also arru B adj., with the same Sum. equivalent.

aritu C arka

arītu C s.; dowel(?); lex.*

giš.na₄.KIŠIB.bar.ra = tak-da-[x], giš.na₄. KIŠIB.šár.ra = har-šu-ú, giš.na₄.KIŠIB.a.šà.ga (var. giš.KIŠIB.kak.šà.ga) = a-ri-tu(var. -tum) Hh. V 68ff., for forerunners giš.KIŠIB.šà.ga and giš.KIŠIB.šár.šà.ga, see MSL 611.

The term probably designates a pole pin on the axle of a chariot and may possibly be the same word as *arītu* A, "shield," used in a transferred mng.

arītu see erītu.

ariu see eriu.

arka (warka, arkâ, arki, arku, urki, urku) adv.; 1. afterward, 2. behind, to the rear; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and EGIR; cf. arki.

[ní.me].lá[m] egir.a.ni nam.mi.in.[ús.s]a:[pu]luhti me[lammišu] ar-ka iraddīšu his (Ninurta's) awe-inspiring splendor follows him Angim II 9, cf. a.ba.šè al.di.di: ar-ki al-lak-ma ASKT p. 129:41f.; á.zi.da á.gùb.bu igi egir a.má.ru₅ mu.un.dib.eš.àm: imna u šumēla pa-ni ù ar-ku ušbi' abūbānišma (see abūbāniš lex.section) 4R 20 No. 1:3f., cf. igi egir zi.da á.gùb.bu.da: pa-na ar-ka imna u šumēla KAR 31:13f.

1. afterward — a) *warka: šittam wa-ar-kà* šēbil dispatch the balance afterward CCT 4 30b:22 (OA); wa-ar-ka-ma PN kī'am iqbi afterward PN said as follows BE 6/2 58:9; wa-ar-ka bušēša ... PN ummaša ana PN, mārtiša iddin(!) afterward her mother PN gave her (the deceased's) possessions to her daughter, PN₂ CT 8 25a:25 (both OB); wa-arka wardum ina gātišu ittasbat afterward the slave was found in his possession CH § 19:72 and § 45:41, § 173:46, § 191:81, note wa-ar-ka § 170:50, (var. EGIR) and i-na wa-ar-ka afterward (her husband returns) § 135:47; note i-wa-ar-ka (parallel: im-ma-ah-raAfO 13 46 ii 5 (OB lit.); [ištu pa]-na ù wa-ar-kaālum GN ša bēlija ul ša ūmam the town of GN has been my lord's for ever and ever, not only today ARM 13 143:3; ištu wa-ar-ka TCL 18 151:26; ša wa-ar-ka an-nu-um-ma lu ištu (inanna) UD.10.KAM (uncert.) Letters 7:13; wa-ar-qa KUB 4 67 i 5 (Izbu).

b) arka: ar-ka inanna iššapparakkumma ana GN talli'am later on, if a written order is given to you, you will come up to Babylon CT 29 40:8 (OB); ar-ka šar Elamti ...

Aramē kališunu kitru rabû iktera afterward the king of Elam and all the Arameans formed a great alliance OIP 2 88:44 and rarely in Senn., cf. ar-ka RN ... Arubu kališu ... ušbalkitma Borger Esarh. 54 iv 23, etc.; ar-ka Akkadû litbâmma afterward let the Akkadian rise Gössmann Era IV 136, cf. ar-ka (var. ar-ki) ibid. IV 98 and 103; exceptionally: ár-ka ul išmu'inni ABL 898 r. 6 (NB).

- c) arki: ar-ki bītāt abbēšunu ušedkīšunūti afterward he removed them from the estates of their forefathers BBSt. No. 3 i 33, cf. Hinke Kudurru iii 20; ar-ki ina MN ... ^fPN *ībukamma* afterward in MN he brought the woman PN (to the authority) 179:9 (NB); ár-ki PN iš[mēšu]ma afterward PN granted him (his request) BE 10 10:6; ša... ár-ki PN zēra ina gāt PN, ana kaspi imhuru which (PN2 bought and) afterward PN bought (this) field from PN₂ Nbn. 1111:7; a man who has promised a dowry to his daughter and who even wrote a deed for her ar-ki nikkassūšu imtû and afterward, (as) his property grows smaller (he gives a dowry according to the balance of his property) SPAW 1889 p. 828 (pl. 7) iii 26 (NB laws); ár-ki anāku ana GN attalak afterward I went to Babylon VAB 3 27 § 20:39 (Dar.), and passim in LB royal.
- d) arku: ár-ku la taqabba' afterward you must not say (as follows) YOS 3 188:17, ef. ar-ku PN ... ištapru TuM 2-3 254:12 (both NB letters), ef. also ar-ku Nbn. 953:4; ár-ku PN išmēšunūti afterward PN granted their request BE 10 4:10, and passim in the legal texts from the Murašû archive.
- e) EGIR: EGIR ilāni rabûte išīmuma haṭṭa ... ana qātija umellû afterward the great gods made their decision and gave into my hand the scepter (called Shepherd-of-People) KAH 2 84:7 (Adn. II); EGIR RN ana GN uridma afterward Sennacherib went down to Elam CT 34 48 iii 9 (Synchr. Hist.); ana Aššur-aḥ-iddin mārija ša EGIR Aššur-etellu-mukīn-apli šumšu nabû to my son Esarhaddon who was afterward named Aššur-etellu-mukīn-apli ABL 1452 r. 1 (= ADD 620, NA); EGIR imarraṣ later on, he will get sick

arkabinnu A arkaitu

CT 39 44:3 (SB Alu); EGIR šīnātušu dama ukallam later on, his urine shows blood AMT 66,7:18, cf. EGIR šīnātešu iš[tīn] AMT 60,1 ii 23; may Assurbanipal be preserved (naṣir) to rule over country and people EGIR ana šarrūtu lu nabi šumšu and later on be nominated to kingship Wiseman Treaties 300.

- 2. behind, to the rear a) in gen.: 1 GUD ša wa-ar-ka one bull who is (trained to pull) at the rear RA 30 99:5 (OB).
- **b)** in pana u arka: [la] ādiri pa-na ù ar-ka Tn.-Epie "vi" 10; pa-nu \hat{u} ar-ka ina $s\bar{e}l\bar{i}$ kilallān before and behind, on both sides OIP 2 111 vii 71 (Senn.), cf. ša panīšunu panu u ar-ka inattalu whose faces look forward and backward Borger Esarh. 87 r. 5; I dug imnu u šumēlu pa-ni u arku VAB 4 254 i 31, also CT 34 32 ii 61 (both Nbn.); [IG1] \hat{u} EGIR RA 44 16:8 (OB ext., translit. only); EGIR CT 34 28 i 73 (Nbn.); lu pa-ni lu EGIR PBS 1/1 12:18; ša pa-ni ar-ki imna šumēlu elânu u šaplānu ABL 1240:11 (NB); obscure: before his death kirbāna ša pa-ni u wa-ar-ki ihpīma ana IPN mārtišu iddišši he broke clods taken from the upper and the lower (ends of the field) and gave it (or them) to his daughter PN MDP 23 285:11.

arkabinnu A s.; (a kind of door); OB, SB, NB*; foreign word.

ar-ka-bi-in-ni= MIN (= daltu) la $qa-ti-tu_4$ Malku II 172, cf. ar-ka-bi-in-nu= daltu la $qa-ti-tu_4$ CT 18 3 r. ii 22.

kî á[s-ku-pa-tim] [lu]-ba-ka kî ar-ka-bi-nim [l]u-ti-te-ka (for lutetteq-ka) I will pass across you as (across) a threshold, I will walk through you as (through) an a. Tell Asmar 1930 117:2, cf. kīma askuppatim lubāka [kī]ma ar-ka-bi-nim lu-ti-ti-ka Sumer 13 97:10 (both OB incantations); su-ḥa-tum ša ina ṭēḥ GIŠ.IG ar-ka-bi-in-ni the suḥātu which is near the a.-door TCL 6 32:4, see Weissbach, WVDOG 59 52 (Esa-gila Tablet); dalat ar-ka-bi-[in-ni ša la i]kallū šāra u zīqa (you, Ištar, are) an a.-door which does not keep out wind or draft Gilg. VI 34. von Soden, OLZ 1955 515.

arkabinnu B s.; (name of a month); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

- a) in gen.: rations issued to the women of PN ina arhi Šehali ša Tešup ina arhi Šehali ša Nergal u ina arhi Ar-qa-bi-ni in MN, in MN₂, and in A. HSS 13 254:20 (translit. only); ina gamār ITI Ar-qa-bi-in-nu HSS 5 10:15, ina ešši ITI-hi ša Ar-qa-bi-nu ibid. 11, cf., wr. Ar-qa-bi-in-ni HSS 13 238:12, ITI Ar- \(\alpha a \righta bi-in-[ni]\) JEN 182:7, ina arhi Ar-qa-bi-in-nu HSS 15 125:11, and passim in Nuzi.
- **b)** referring to a festival: ina arki isinni ša Ar-[qa-bi]-in-ni after the A-festival SMN 3355:6, cited ArOr 10 63.

There is no evidence connecting the Nuzi month name with *arkabinnu* A, the word for a type of door. For other refs., see *arkabu*. Gordon and Lacheman, ArOr 10 51ff.

arkabu s.; (a decoration); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; pl. arkabēna.

[1 GIŠ.N]Á ša šakkulli ša ar-qa-bi a bed (made of) šakkullu-wood, with(?) a. HSS 15 133:24 (= RA 36 141), ef. 2 x ša ar-qa-bi ibid. 19; [...] taskarinni ša x.MAH.MEŠ u ša ar-qa-be-e-[na] [x].MEŠ kaspa u[ħ-ħu]-zu ar-qa-be-na u kigall[a ...] [x beds] of boxwood with(?) ... and with(?) a.-s, its [...] overlaid with silver, the a.-s and pedestal(?) [of] RA 36 147:16f.; [š]a ar-qa-be (in a list of furnishings, in broken context) HSS 15 131:51.

Probably a designation of an ornamented part of a bed.

arkaitu (aškaitu, arkâtu, urukaitu, urkitu) adj. fem.; Urukean (goddess); OB, NA, SB, NB.

mu.tin mèn me.e Unug^{ki}.ga.na [mèn]: ardatu anāku u-ru-ka-[i-tu anāku] Langdon BL No. 8:20f.

 $^{\rm d}Ur-ki$ -tum BIN 7 211:3 (OB); $^{\rm d}$ UNUG^{ki}-a-a-i-tu (var. ar-ka-a-i-tu) Streck Asb. 220:30, and passim, also $^{\rm d}Ur$ -kit-tu Craig ABRT 1 5:14, r. 3, ibid. 9:8, also (in personal names) $^{\rm f}Ur$ -kit-tú- $d\bar{u}r\bar{\iota}$ ADD 779:3, and passim in NA; note the NB forms $^{\rm d}A\check{s}$ -ka-a-a-i-ti AnOr 9 21 r. 6, YOS 7 20:18, $^{\rm d}A\check{s}$ (!)-ka-a-a-i-tum Oberhuber Florenz 165:43, LKU 51:2, and passim, also (in personal names) $^{\rm fd}A\check{s}$ -ka- $^{\rm 2}$ -i-ti-APIN Nbn. 700:2, etc., but $^{\rm d}Ar$ -kat- tu_4 -Dùg.GA-at Dar. 379:46.

arkāniš arkānu

arkāniš (arkānuš) adv.; 1. afterward, later on, 2. backward; SB, NB; arkānuš only in En. el.; cf. arki prep.

- 1. afterward, later on a) in SB: surriš tatammū tarašši ar-ka-niš when you speak in haste, you will be sorry(?) afterward Lambert BWL 104:133; ar-ka-niš ina šībūtišu afterward in his (Sargon's) old age (all the countries rebelled against him) King Chron. 2 6:11, see p. 113, cf. ár-ka-niš šīmti ubilšunūti VAB 4 292 iii 7 (Nbn.); note the atypical (instead of arkat): ša ina ar-ka-niš-ši muḥ-ḥi eqlāti šuātu idabbubu whosoever starts a lawsuit in the future concerning these fields BBSt. No. 24:31.
- b) in NB: ár-ka-niš šarru abuka iqtabaššu afterward the king, your father, said to him ABL 965 r. 8, cf. ibid. 31, also $[\acute{a}r]$ -ka- $ni\check{s}$ $an\bar{a}ku$ aqabbaššu ABL 1198:16; ár-ka-niš ana muh: hišunu ittebû later on they attacked them ABL 520:23; ar-ka-niš ana Elamti kî ih-hi-su later they returned to Elam ABL 266:14, cf. ár-ka-niš kî iḥḥisi ABL 998:11, cf. also ABL 462:20, 859:12, 1106:17, 1216 r. 6, 1260 r. 19, and passim; $\lceil \acute{a}r \rceil - ka - ni\check{s} \ldots d\bar{\imath}ni idbubuma$ later on, they went to court RA 18 33 No. 35:5, cf. $\acute{a}r$ -ka- $ni\check{s}$... x kaspa ... $i\check{s}\check{s}\hat{u}nimma$ ZA 3 228:7, also BIN 2 132:7, *ár-ka-niš* fPN ana š \bar{i} mit tallik TCL 12 32:11.
- 2. backward: bini ar-ka-niš (var. ar-k[a-nu]-uš) grow backward (addressing the moon) En. el. V 20; tēri ár-ka-niš (var. ar-ka-nu-uš) turn backward! En. el. II 119, cf. itūr ar-ka-niš OIP 2 87:30 (Senn.), and itūra ar-ka-niš(?) Borger Esarh. 105 ii 38.

von Soden, ZA 41 125.

arkānu (warkānum, barkānum, urkānum) adv.; later on, afterward; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and EGIR with phon. complements; cf. arki prep.

egir.bi.ta.àm nu.gig.àm ... ba.an.da.íl. la : ar-ka-nu qadištu ... ittaši afterward he took a qadištu-woman in (from the street) Ai. VII iii 7.

a) in OA: wa-ar-kà-num 10 gứ weri'am ušēribamma afterward he brought ten talents of copper (and said: I want to buy from you) TCL 19 53:16, also (same spelling) TCL 20 83:18, wr. wa-ar-kà-nu-um ibid. 84:21, TCL 14

38:23, and passim; x copper $ur-k\dot{a}-num$... PN ilqi KT Hahn 39:5, cf. $ur-k\dot{a}-num$ $iqbi\bar{u}nim$ BIN 6 138:1, and passim in this spelling; note (in broken context) $bar-k\dot{a}-n[u-um]$ BIN 6 203:4.

- **b)** in OB: wa-ar-ka-nu-um (for warka, see arki conj.) abum ana šīmtim ittalku after the father has died CH § 167:85, and passim in CH, wr. wa(var.omits)-ar-ka-nu-um § 146:48; waar-ka-nu-um TCL 18 128:26, cf. TCL 17 21:33, and passim, ar-ka-nu-um TCL 10 123:17; note the idiom ištu panānum ana wa-ar-kanu-um nowhere (do I have any father and master but you) TCL 18 95:5, also ištu pa-\langle na\rangle -nu-um \(\hat{u} \) wa-ar-ka-nu Kraus AbB 1 53:23; aššu ša la ipattaru ar-ka-nu-um so that they (the described qualities) should not depart (from her) thereafter VAS 10 214 vii 18 (Agušaja); šû panânumma mutum wa-arka-nu he (Gilgāmeš) first, the husband later on Gilg. P. iv 34; wa-ar-[ka-nu-um] UCP 9 p. 373:3 (smoke omens), wa-ar-ka-a-nu-um (in broken context) MCT 90 M r. 3; note with -ma: wa-ar-ka-nu-um-ma dīnšu īteni enû mng. 1d) CH § 5:12, cf. § 155:76, note wa-ar-ka-nu-um-ma (replaced in var. by wa-ar-ki-ši-im-ma) § 176:83.
- c) in Mari and Elam: wa-ar-ka-nu-um allakam later on I will come ARM 1 22:31, and passim, cf. ana kīma wa-ar-[k]a-nu-um ARM 4 12:23; [wa]-ar-ka-nu-um-ma MDP 4 5:16 (= MDP 23 163).
- d) in Bogh.: EGIR^{ar-ga}-nu-um KBo 1 5 i 6. EGIR $ar-k\grave{a}$ -a-na ibid. 16, wa-ar-ga-nu-um KUB 3 16:12 and 17, ar-ga-a-na KBo 1 5 i 43.
- e) in EA and RS: keep your agreement with the land of Hatti u EGIR-ka-nu tammar and soon you will see (what the Great King will do to his enemies) MRS 9 36 RS 17.132:21; note the exceptional ana dārīti ar-ga-na-šu zaki he is free forever thereafter MRS 6 70 RS 16.276:20.
- f) in Nuzi: ar-qa-nu ... ŠE.MEŠ ša $irt\bar{e}h$ PN $ilq\bar{\imath}mi$ afterward PN took the barley which was left over HSS 9 108:15, cf. ur-qa-nu HSS 15 145:28 and 33; ina ar-ka-nu RA 23 148 No. 29:5, ina wa-ar-qa-nu JEN

arkānuš arkatu

324:31; note: x men of the plows ša ur-qa-nu ša šarrati (parallel: x men of the plows ša pa-na-nu ša šarrati line 11) HSS 13 49:21.

- g) in SB: EGIR-nu AMT 45,6 r. 6 and 50,4:3, Labat TDP 150:48', Thompson Rep. 272 r. 4, KAR 44 r. 14, KAR 156:6, Streck Asb. 4 i 20, and passim in Asb., note EGIR-nu (var. ar-ka-a-nu) ibid. 12 i 118, cf. also EGIR-nu ADD 650:13 and 649:10, see ARU Nos. 21 and 20 (Aššur-etel-ilāni); ar-ka-a-nu Borger Esarh. 42 i 41, etc.; [...]. tuk: ar-ka-nu ittasrar afterward he rebels (and runs away) Ai. III iv 10; with -ma: ár-ka-num-ma Lambert BWL 102:88.
- h) in kudurrus: ar-ka-nu MU.25.KAM RN afterward in the 25th year of RN BBSt. No. 9 i 18, cf. ár-ka-nu No. 36 ii 17.

arkānuš see arkāniš.

arkat (warkat) conj.; after; OB; cf. arki prep.

wa-ar-ka-at ana harrānim ú-ṣú-ú after he left to go on the journey UET 5 462:14.

- *arkatam (warkatam, urkatam) adv.; afterward, soon after, to the rear; OA, OB; cf. arki prep.
- a) afterward, soon after (OA only): šitti kaspija 10 ma.na wa-ar-kà-tám šēbilam later on send me the ten minas, the balance of my silver BIN 6 74:27, see Kienast ATHE 27, cf. wa-ar-kà-tám ... šēbilanim TCL 14 31:21, also (in similar contexts) TCL 19 36:32, and passim; aššumi ša mer'ē PN ša tašpuranni wa-arkà-tam ašapparakkum as for what you have written me concerning the sons of PN, I will report to you later KTS 5b:6 (OA); according to your instruction wa-ar-kà-tám weri'am uzakkāma ... abbak I will soon afterward (i.e., after the wagons are ready) obtain clearance for the copper and bring (it to you) TCL 19 15:15; let him pay the silver ur-kà-tám ahum ana ahim la inappuš and afterward none has to give the other a respite (in payment) TCL 19 63:45; if she has no offspring within two years(!) she will buy a slave girl u wa-ar-kà-tám ištu šarram mim(ma) taraššiušunni u ašar libbišu ana šīmim iddaššu and afterward, after she has

had a child, he (the husband) can sell her(!) to whom he wants ICK 13:12, see Hirsch, Or. NS 35 279f.; with -ma: u ur-kà-tám-ma paztram taddinamma uta'erakkuššu and afterward you gave me a dagger and I returned it to you TCL 20 86:11, and passim, see J. Lewy, MVAG 35/3 p. 167 n. b.

b) to the rear (OB only): if the lung panâm u wa-ar-ka-tam pūṣī maliat is completely (lit.: to the front and to the rear) full of white spots YOS 10 36 i 27 (ext.).

arkatu (warkatu, urkatu, barkatu) s.;
1. rear side (of a building), rear area, backside (of a human being, an animal), rectum,
rear part (of an object), rear side (of a
part of the exta), rear guard, 2. (in prepositional use) after, 3. estate, inheritance,
family fortune, 4. circumstances (of a case);
from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and EGIR(.MEŠ);
cf. arki prep.

e-gi-ir EGIR = ar-ka-tum Sb II 159, e-gir EGIR, $TUM \times ŠÚ = EGIR-tu$ Ea VII Excerpt 19'f.; [e]-gi-ir EGIR = a[r]-k[a-tum] A VII/2:212f.; egir.bi e.sír.límmu.ba = $\dot{a}[r]$ -kát-su [su-u]q er-bet-tú its (the house's) rear border is the square Hh. II 69a; giš.egir.má = $\alpha r - k \alpha t$ e-lip-pi stern of a boat Hh. IV 376; egir.šám.nu.til.la.bi.šè = ana ár-kàt šīmēšu la gamrūti Ai. II iii 45', also Hh. I 304; egir.iti.šè = ana ar-kat MIN (= ar-hu) (preceded by ana rēš arhi) Hh. I 215, egir.še.kin.kud = ark a t e-se-di ibid. 151, egir.burux.šè = ana ar-ka t e-bu-ri ibid. 155; egir = ar-ka-tu estate Ai. VI ii 29, egir.é.ad.da = ar-k at £ AD ibid. 30, egir.ra. ni = ar-ka-su ibid. 31, egir.ra.ni in.kala.ge = MIN \acute{u} -da-an-nin he established his estate ibid. 32, egir.ra.ni in.gug₄.e = MIN \acute{u} -pa-ra-as (mng. unkn.) ibid. 33, egir.ra.ni nu.in.gug.e = min ul ú-pa-ra-as ibid. 34; egir.bi.níg.kala.ga = ar-kat-su (var. Egir-su) ú-dan-na-an Hh. II 63.

a.ba = (a.ga) = ar-ka-tum Emesal Voc. III 72; a.ga = ár-ka-tum (in group with kutallu and eşenşēru) Antagal G 221; giš.a.ga.tukul = ár-kat kak-ki Hh. VII A 31.

MUR₇ = wa-ar-ka-tum Proto-Izi 278 4; mur-gu SIG₄ = ar-ka-[tum] A V/1:88; da rí = ar-ka-tu (in group with bus \hat{u} , kisittu and $dirk\bar{a}tu$) Erimhus I 276; du-ur du = su-bu-rum, wa-ar-ka-tum MSL 2 p. 150:12 (Proto-Ea); GI = ar-ka-[tum] CT 12 29 iii 18 (text similar to Idu); á.bi.bar.ra = [id] ár-[ka-ti] Hh. II 241; li(?).li = ar-ka-tum (in group with bus \hat{u} and kisittu) Imgidda to Erimhus A 5'; Nfg.zu = ar-ka-tum Proto-Diri 370; giš.BAD GIŠ. SAR = ar-kat ki-ri-i Hh. III 267c.

arkatu arkatu

aš.tar = ar-ka-tu pa-ra-su Izi E 186A, cf. TAR = MIN (= pa-ra-su) šá ár-[k]āt Antagal H 44; èn.bi tar.ra = ar-ka-tu pa-ra-su, èn.bi bí.in.tar = ar-ka-su pár-sa-at, èn.bi li.bí.in.tar = ar-ka-su ul MIN Ai. VI ii 36ff.; egir.ra.ni ì.gug₄ = MIN ip-ru-us Ai. VI ii 35.

giš.má egir.ra ám egir.ra nu. (mu.na.ab. tùm): šá ina ar-kat₅ giš.má ina ar-kat₅ giš.má (ul ub-bal-ši) KAR 375:61f.; egir.bi ... a.ba mu.un.zu: ar-kát-su ... mannu ilammad who can understand what is behind it (and in it) SBH p. 31:36f.; egir.bi ... [...].si.sá.e.ne: ar-kat-su [it-ta-šir] KAR 8 r. 4f.

a.ga.šè hé.en.ši.in.gi₄.gi₄: ana ár-ka-ti li-turu they should turn back CT 17 32:16f.; LUM (copy ZUM) mè.ka [gin.na].mu.[dè] : ina ar-kat ta-ha-zi ina a-la-ki-[ia] SBH p. 105:29f.; umun.e èn li.bi.in.tar.ra.bi : be-el-šú ar-kàt-su la ip-ru-us 4R 11:17f.; immanakku-stone èn.zu na.an.tar.re (later version: egir.zu na.an.tar.[re]) : ár-kat-ka a-a i[p-pa-ri-is] you should not be cared for Lugale XIII 11; mu.lu.zu.bi la.ba.gub èn.zu a.ba ib.[tar.re]: mu-du-ka (var. mu-du-šú) ul iz-za-az ar-kát-ka (var. ar-kát-su) man-[nu idi] SBH p. 110:28ff., dupl. STT 156:13.

idi] SBH p. 110:28ff., dupl. STT 156:13.

ar-ka-tú_EGIR = [...], MIN[EGIR] = [...] Izbu
Comm. 223f.; KUR // ar-ka-tú // KUN // ár-kát CT 41
45:4 (Uruanna Comm.); KUN.SAG.GÁ = re-e-šú
ár-kát, AN = re-e-šú, RU = ár-kát (comm. on lu şabit
kun-sag-gi En. el. VII 127) STC 2 pl. 52 ii 9ff., cf.
CT 13 32 r. 11 (En. el. Comm.).

1. rear side (of a building), rear area, backside (of a human being, an animal), rectum, rear part (of an object), rear side of a part of the exta, rear guard -a) rear side of a building -1' in OB: EGIR.BI $b\bar{t}t$ PN its rear side: the house of PN TCL 1 157:57; a house wa-ar-ka-at-s) \acute{u} its rear side (beside SAG.BI its front) BE 6/1 13:8, cf. SAG.BI ... EGIR- $s\acute{u}$ ibid. 65:4, also YOS 12 75:6, CT 8 32a:7, wa-ar-ka- $s\acute{u}$ CT 2 14:5; with ref. to rights-of-way: ana wa-ar-ka-tim mūṣûm ina birīšunu they have the right-of-way in common toward the rear TCL 1 65:39, cf. aššum PN zittašu [wa]-ar-ka-tim nuhhutat JCS 5 81 MAH 15993:29, see Landsberger, JCS 9 127 n. 53; note the sale of $\frac{1}{3}$ SAR $\not\in$ wa-ar-katum CT 2 45:13, cf. 1 SAR É.KI.GÁL šupālum wa-ar-ka-tum CT 47 34a:5, also 34:4; note the variant EGIR.BI VAS 8 121:7 (tablet) against SAG.DUL(!).BI on case ibid. 122:7, and see (for the use of SA.DUL instead of EGIR) aburru mng. 1; A.ŠA-lum wa(!)-ar-ka-at ālim a field behind the town UET 5 219:1 (OB);

igaram eššam ša epirtim £ ... wa-ar-kà-sú īpuš he built the new pisé wall of the temple at(?) its rear (corresponding to Sum. egir.ra mu.na.dù p. 69:13) MDP 2 p. 72 (pl. 13) Nos. 4 and 5:18.

- 2' in Nuzi: bītātu ašar wa-ar-qa-ti tarbaṣu buildings in the rear of the yard HSS 13 366:5, cf. wa-ar-qa-sú ša 2 É.MEŠ JENu 797:40.
- 3' in SB: DN EN šipti ar-kàt bīti ukâl the goddess Ningirim occupies the rear of the house as mistress (text: lord) of conjuration AfO 14 146:116 (bīt mēsiri); šumma parakku TA EGIR É LÚ imitta emid if a dais leans against the rear of a man's house at the right CT 40 3:55 (SB Alu), cf. ibid. 56; ša ina rēši u ar-ka-ti duruššu kunnu whose foundation is firmly established before and behind En. el. VII 92, also STC 2 pl. 63 r. 19; ina rēše u ar-ka-te ina ṣēlī kilallān (see ṣēlu mng. 2a) Lyon Sar. p. 10:66, and passim in this phrase in Sar.
- b) rear area: I have not written to my lord adi wa-a[r-k]a-at nahlim ikšudam until (the flood?) reached the rear of the wadi ARM 6 3:1'; ina wa-ar-ka-at dūrim ina sērim ṣābum ibiatma the army will remain overnight outside the wall in the open country Bagh. Mitt. 2 p. 56 i 16 (OB let.); if a fungus appears ina ṣi-ir ár-kat sūqi on the rear end of a street CT 40 19 K.10390:3 (SB Alu).
- c) backside of a human being or an animal, rectum 1' referring to human beings: šumma sinništu ar-ka-ta-šá kab-ba-ra if a woman's buttocks are large Kraus Texte 11b viii 1, cf. šumma ar-ka-as-sa kapṣat if her rear is narrow ibid. 3; if he passes blood EGIR-tú maḥiṣ he (the patient) has suffered an attack in the rectum Labat TDP 86 r. 3; tidda ina pīšu ù EGIR-šú ittenezzi he throws up or voids clay ZA 43 18:70 (SB lit.); pūtu u EGIR nakiassu CT 39 44:14 (SB Alu).
- 2' referring to animals a' in gen.: $p\hat{u}$ ana karši karši ana $riq\bar{\imath}[ti]$ $riq\bar{\imath}tu$ ana $\acute{u}r$ -kàt inan[din] the mouth (of the sheep) gives (the food) to the stomach, the stomach to the reticulum, the reticulum to the rectum

arkatu arkatu

KAR 165:11; SAG.DU A.GA si-su- \acute{u} the head (and) rear are (those of) a horse MIO 1 76 iv 49 (description of the representation of a demon).

- **b'** a cut of meat: UZU ar-ka-at Ebeling Stiftungen 13:12 (NA); UZU.EGIR BBSt. No. 36 v 11, OECT 1 pl. 20:6, VAS 6 152:1 and 153:1, 10 EGIR (beside 10 GIŠ.KUN = rapaltu) VAS 6 268:16f., UZU EGIR-tum.MEŠ ša [alpi] VAS 5 136:1 (all NB), for the parallel urka: tu/uškatu see s.v.
- d) rear part of an object: wa-ar-ka-at dE-a KÙ.BABBAR hummus on the rear of (the image of) Ea the silver (plating) was stripped off PBS 8/2 194 i 6, also wa-ar-ka-at GIŠ.GU.ZA ibid. i 16 and ii 8 (OB); if a ruler mounts a chariot ana EGIR GIŠ.GIGIR imqut and falls down toward the rear part of the chariot CT 40 36:35 (SB Alu), see also lex. section; for arkat eleppi see KAR 375:61ff. in lex. section, cf. also (in Sum. referring to the reverse of a tablet): egir.dub.me.ka a.na.àm ga.ab.sar.en.dè.en what will we write on the reverse of our tablet? Dialogue 3:1 (courtesy M. Civil).
- e) rear side of the exta: wa-ar-ka-ta(for -lu)-ša sūmam sarpa (if) its (referring to the middle "finger" of the lungs) rear sides are colored with red YOS 10 40:9; šumma wa-ar-kaat tulīmim usurtum if there is a design on the rear of the spleen ibid. 41:64, cf. wa-ar-ka-at ibid. 42 i 33, and passim; wa-ar-ka-at amūtim behind the liver AfO 5 214 No. 1:1, cf. EGIR-at sibtim YOS 10 42 iv 16; if a weapon mark ištu wa-ar-ka-at takaltim ana danānim ittul looks from behind the "pouch" toward the "path" ibid. 11 i 29, cf. ana wa-ar-ka-at amūtim ittul RA 27 142:39, and, wr. ar-ka-at ibid. 41 (all OB ext.), if a weapon mark TA EGIR-at amūti mehret askuppat me.ni du₆+du comes up from behind the liver opposite the threshold of the "palace gate" CT 31 11 i 23, see also naṣraptu, takaltu; šumma šēpum waar-ka-as-sà patrat if the rear of the "foot" is split YOS 10 50:10, but note (masc.) šumma Aš $wa-[ar]-ka-s\grave{a}$ pa-ti-ir ibid. 44:19, DIŠ TI.BI šumēlim wa-ar- \(ka \)-as-sú kīma išgarrurtim RA 27 142:24 (OB ext.); *šumma* KAL . . . EGIR-su paţrat Boissier DA 7:14 (SB ext.); šumma amū:

tu IGI.MEŠ-šá u EGIR-su tisbutama if the front part and the rear of the liver are linked TCL 6 1:22, cf. EGIR-sà paṭrat KAR 454:5, and passim in ext., for refs. wr. EGIR.MEŠ, see arkītu mng. 4; obscure: šumma šu-ub-tum ar-ka-[tum . . .] K.3978+ cited Holma Körperteile p. 172 note to p. 65ff.

- f) rear guard: panassunu taqtarba ātamar EGIR-su-nu udīni la taqarriba their vanguard has arrived, I saw (it) myself, their rear guard is not coming as yet ABL 813 r. 12 (NA); EGIR ERÍN.MU KÚR TI the enemy will take the rear guard of my army PRT 128:1.
- g) in prepositional use: panukki šēdu ar (var. ár)-ka-tuk lamassu the šēdu-spirit is in front of you (fem.), the lamassu behind you Ebeling Handerhebung 60:16; āmurma ár-kàt (vars. ar-ka-tum, ar-ka-te) redāti ippiru (see ippiru) Lambert BWL 38:11 (Ludlul II); ar-kat aḥāmiš one behind the other Tn.-Epic "iv" 19; it (the tunnel) does not permit him [ana amāri] [pa]-n[a]-at-sa-EGIR-su (sandhi writing for panass(u)-arkassu) to see (anything) either in front of or behind him Gilg. IX v 34, 37 and 41.
- 2. (in prepositional use) after: ana Alim wa-ar-kà-at PN kaspam ušēbal he will send the silver to the City after (the departure of) PN MVAG 33 No. 227: 8, cf. ibid. 10, cf. harrānī wa-ar-kà-at PN my caravan (leaves) after (the departure of) PN BIN 4 68:3, also i-na wa-ar-kà-at PN BIN 6 222:22, ina wa-ar-kiti-a CCT 3 31:27, $i-wa-ar-k\grave{a}-at$ PN MVAG 33 No. 287:22 (= TuM 1 22a); wa-ar- $k\dot{a}$ -atkà ušēbalakkum I will send it to you after your departure CCT 2 38:9, cf. wa-arkà-at-kà ana Ālim ušēbalam BIN 6 38:8, ur-ki-tí šēbilanim TCL 4 52:13, cf. also ur-ki-ti ibid. 82:9 and 10, TCL 21 268:8f. (all OA); wa-ar-ka-at şimdati ša RN iškunu after the release of debts which Sumu-li-el promulgated OECT 83:15, cf. wa-ar-ka-at MU RN u RN, simdatam iškunu (see simdatu mng. la) RA 52 217 No. 3:21 (both OB); u ar-qa-as-sú egla ana PN-ma uttērmi and later on I returned the field to PN himself JEN 340:15; note limmu ša egir PN eponymy after (the eponymy of) PN VAS 184:28, 85:28, CT 33

arkatu arkatu

16 tablet 11 and case 9, ADD 499:12, PEF 1904 p. 231:5, also JCS 7 137 No. 70:12 (all NA), but note $\acute{a}r$ -kat PN ADD 213 r. 9; obscure: ($\acute{s}a$) EGIR GN(?) ADD 73 left edge and 74 left edge; for the use of EGIR and $\acute{s}a$ EGIR in eponym lists, see RLA 2 p. 436 iv 19ff., v 7, 20, 30, see also Weidner, AfO 13 316; see also $ark\acute{a}$ mng. 1c-1' and $l\~{s}mu$.

- 3. estate, inheritance, family fortune a) in OA: wa-ar-kà-at awīlātim attabālim izzaz iḥid watch out, he (our brother) is about to carry off the estate of the ladies TCL 14 40:36.
- **b)** in OB: *wa-ar-ka-sà ša mārīšama* her estate belongs to her children only 171:4, cf. wa-ar-ka-sà ša aḥḥīšama §§ 180:58 and 181:74, cf. also § 150:20; wa-ar-ka-sà ēma eliša tābu nadānam to give her estate to whomsoever she pleases CH § 178:70, also § 179:29 and 38, § 182:94; mimma annîm wa-arka-sà bus \bar{u} sa all this (enumerated previously) constitutes her estate and her (other) possessions Waterman Bus. Doc. 66:8'; wa-ar-ka-sí $na\ u\ buš\bar{u}\check{s}ina\ \ldots\ \check{s}a\ PN-ma\ their\ (pl.\ fem.)$ estate and their (other) possessions belong exclusively to PN VAS 8 12:19, cf. also bušēša u wa-ar-ka-ti-ša Waterman Bus. Doc. 22:2, cf. ibid. 23:2, etc., see $b\bar{u}\dot{s}u$ usage a-1'a'; note: bīssa ù ìR-ka-sà (for warkassa) ša $ahh\bar{\imath}šama$ CT 8 50a:12; eli(!) wa-ar-ka-at PN mamman mimma ul išu nobody has a claim to the estate of PN Gautier Dilbat 33:12, $m\bar{a}r\bar{i}$ PN ... wa-ar-ka-at PN e-re-du- \acute{u} the sons of PN will inherit the estate of PN ibid. 9, cf. ^fPN rēdīt wa-ar-ka-ti-ša ^fPN her heir Waterman Bus. Doc. 65:5, and passim, see $red\hat{u}$; eqlamša wa-ar-ka-tim ēteriš I have planted the field of the estate TCL 18 87:35; for Sum. refs., see Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 1 p. 112
- c) in Nuzi: ar-qa-as- $s\grave{a}$ 4 PN ${}^{5}a$ PN 2 -ma the estate of 4 PN belongs to PN 2 JEN 441:17, also 431:10 and 432:17, note EGIR- $s\acute{u}$ [u] $man\bar{u}ssu$ ${}^{5}a$ 4 PN ${}^{5}a$ PN 2 -ma the estate and the belongings(?) of 4 PN belong to PN 2 JEN 433:10; ur-qa-as- $s\acute{u}$ ${}^{5}a$ PN ${}^{5}a$ PN 2 -ma AASOR 16 30:12; deposition of the citizens of GN, "We know PN as daughter of PN 2 " EGIR- $s\acute{u}$ u wa-la-as- $s\acute{u}$

la nīdēma but we do not know about her estate and her progeny AASOR 16 53:7.

- d) in OB, SB omens and lit.: wa-ar-k[a]-[a]-at bel immerim issappah the estate of the owner of the sheep will be scattered YOS 10 33 ii 3 (OB ext.), cf. ar-ka-su damqat Or. NS 32 384:15 (OB omens); EGIR É.BI ihalliq the estate of this family will come to nought 376:31, cf. EGIR Lúisehhir the man's estate will diminish CT 27 50 K.3669 r. 10, EGIR abišu SIG₅ CT 28 28:12; EGIR-su issappah inheritance will be scattered CT 39 3:13, and note EGIR-su udannan CT 30 8 Rm. 115 r. 7, and passim in the apodoses of oniens; he will die EGIR-su na'dat bīssu issappah his inheritance will be in danger, his family will be scattered Labat TDP 72:24; EGIR-at-ka nakru i-t[a-abbal] KAR 442:10; mārū EGIR AD-šú-nu iba'a CT 38 48 K.3883+:69 and 64 (SB Alu); ar-kat₅sun šāru itabbal the wind carries off what they have left behind (their deeds are counted as nought) Lambert BWL 114:50 (Fürstenmay the gods make his progeny disappear from the memory of man likkisu EGIR-su (and) cut off his VAS 1 37 v 47 (kudurru). obscure: EGIR.[MIN-šú NU GAR.MEŠ] with gloss ár-ka-tu-šú GAR.MEŠ Kraus Texte 21:2, restored from CT 28 29:23 (SB physiogn.).
- e) in NB: fate took my master PN and PN₂, the brother of PN $\check{s}a$ $\acute{a}r$ -ka- tu_4 PN₂ $ilq\hat{u}$ who took over the estate of PN₂ YOS 7 66:5, cf. PN $\check{s}a$ $\acute{a}r$ -kat $\check{s}a$ PN₂ $ilq\hat{u}$ VAS 4 79:6; uncert.: $\acute{a}r$ -kat a-ha-[ti- $\check{s}u]$ (or a-ha- $[me\check{s}]$) VAS 5 129:33.
- 4. circumstances (of a case) a) with $par\bar{a}su$ to investigate the circumstances of a case or an incident: see Izi E, Antagal H, Ai. VI, in lex. section, for other refs., see $par\bar{a}su$.
- b) with ša'ālu to investigate: wa-ar-ka-as-sà la taša'alniāti you are not asking us about her circumstances BIN 7 31:19 (OB); dajānē dibbīšunu išmû ár-kat PN ištāluma TCL 12 86:12 (NB).
- c) with hâțu to examine the circumstances: mimmū ippušu ... ar-ka-at-su hi-i-ţa he (Nabonidus) who examines the circumstances in whatever he does VAB 4 262 i 11.

Landsberger Brief n. 28.

arkatu arki

arkatu see ariktu A.

arkâtu see *arkaītu.

arki (warka, warki) conj.; after; OB, SB; wr. syll. and EGIR; cf. arki prep.

egir.ba.BAD.a.ta = ar-ki im-tu-tu after he died Ai. III iv 52.

in OB: wa-ar-ka abum ana šīmtim ittalku after the father dies CH § 165:39, and passim in CH in this phrase, also wa-ar-ki PN ana šīmātiša il $\langle li \rangle ku$ BE 6/1 58:6, and passim wa-ar-ki PN ummaša ilūša igterūši BE 6/1 101:28, and passim in Sippar referring to egir PN ad.da.(a.ni) nadītu-women: nam.ba.BAD.ta.àm after his father PN had died Jean Tell Sifr 9:6 and 9a:6, and see Ai., in lex. section; wa-ar-ki PN ... imūtu after PN died VAS 7 16:3; wa-ar-ki HA.LA É.AD.DA.A.NI-šu-nu usanniqūma after they had established the (respective) shares of their paternal estate Jean Tell Sifr 56:15: wa-ar-ki RN mīšaram iškunu after king RN had promulgated a release of commercial debts CT 6 42a:16, and passim, also wa-ar-ki mi-šar GN iššaknu UCP 10 172 No. 104:6, and passim in Ishchali texts.

b) in SB: EGIR RN issehūma after Šūzubu had rebelled OIP 2 41 v 17 (Senn.); note ar-ki ša ana šarri atūru after I had become king VAB 3 15 § 10:11 (Dar.).

von Soden, ZA 41 146f.

arki (warki, arku, urki) prep.; 1. behind, to the rear of, 2. after; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and EGIR; cf. arka, arkāniš, arkānu, arkat, arkatam, arkatu, arki conj., arki alpī, arkīnizšu, arkiš, arkišu, arkītam, arkītu, arkū, arkūm, urkītu, urku, urkū, urkūtu.

 $g\dot{\mathbf{u}} = ar \cdot ku$ RA 16 167 iii 3 (group voc.).

egir še.KIN.KUD = ar-ki (var. [ar-k]át) MIN (= e-se-du) after the harvest Ai. III i 8; egir.mu nam.ba.DU.DU.dè: ana ár-ki-ia aj illikuni they should not follow me CT 16 1:16, and passim; á.bi.ne egir.bi.ne im.ma.an.gur.ri: idīšunu ana ar-ki-šu-nu tēr AJSL 35 141:13, cf. egir.zu. šè na.an.gi₄.gi₄: ana ár-ki(text -ku)-ka la tutār BA 5 706 No. 59:8f., also egir.bi u.me.ni.šub: ar-ki-šú usukma CT 17 22 ii 137f.

[a].ga.bi.šè nu.šilig.ga: a-na ár-ki-šú ul itá[r] BIN 2 22:43f., cf. igi.na bad.du(var. .da)

a.ga.na bad.du(var. .da): ana panīšu isi ana $ar(\text{var. } \dot{ar})$ -ki-šu isi be off from before him, be off from behind him CT 16 15 v 25 f.

bar.mu.ta šu.sig₅.ga hé.en.dù.dù: ana ar(var. ár)-ki-ia (var. EGIR-ia) ubānu damiqti litz tariş let me be pointed out in an auspicious way CT 16 8:282f.; i.bí.mu.šè a.ba.àm bar.mu. šè a.ba.àm: ina panīja mannu ina ar-ki-ia mannu who is in front of me, who is behind me? ASKT p. 128:65f.

1. behind, to the rear of -a) before nouns - 1' arki: he gave to PN qaqqirīšu ša ur-ki bītim his lands behind the house MVAG 33 No. 215:6. cf. wa-ar-ki bīt Aššur behind the Aššur temple BIN 4 106:6 (both OA); a field ita A.ŠA PN EGIR ID GN AN.TA adjoining PN's field, behind the upper GN canal CT 45 121:3 (OB); inūma nakratmi gabbi mātāti ar-ki PN when all the countries are rebelling (and following) behind Aziri 98:6; šadû marşu ša amēlu ár-ki amēli illaku a difficult mountain where men must walk one behind the other Wiseman Chron. p. 74:11; for arki ahāmeš see ahāmeš mng. 3; ar-ki urșu la izzaz he must not stand behind a mortar KAR 147:28 (hemer.); paššūra EGIR niknakki ... tašakkan you place the table behind the censer BBR No. 1-20:63; DN u DN, EGIR Antu izzazza KAR 132 ii 6; ar-ki ilī tiklīšu behind the gods in whom he trusts (the king rushes into battle) Tn.-Epic "ii" 33; naphar 17 Lú. Meš ša wa-ar-ki awēlim (beside others ša rēš awēlim iii 20) ARM 9 27 iii 22, also, wr. ar-ki ibid. 24 ii 47; EGIR Ahlamē Armaja Puratta MU.1.KAM 2-šú lu ētebir for the 28th time I crossed the Euphrates, twice in one year, in pursuit of the Aramean(-speaking) Ahlamû AfO 18 350:34 (Tigl. I); ubān lemutti EGIR-šú tarsat he is pointed at with evil intent KAR 26:3, and passim; ina IGI takalti u EGIR takalti kakku ... šakinma CT 30 36 K.9932:6 (SB ext.); abuja EGIR-ki šīmtišu kî illiku when my father died (lit.: went after his fate) KUB 3

2' ana/ina arki: if a snake ana EGIR amēli imqut falls down behind a man Labat Calendrier § 58:6, cf. (a figurine) ina EGIR kussî tetemmir KAR 298:18; if there are two (additional) ears ina EGIR uznišu ša imitti

arki arki

behind its (the malformed animal's) right ear CT 27 38:28, and passim in Izbu.

b) with suffixes -1' arki: illak [Enkidu] ...] u šamkat [wa]-ar-ki-šu Enkidu walks (ahead), and the prostitute behind him Gilg. P. v 8; panuššu ālumma ar-ke-e-šú tillu before he (the king, comes) it is a city, when he leaves, a ruin hill Borger Esarh. 97 r. 13; kî murāni ... alassum ur-ki-ka I run after you like a little dog BMS 18:12, see also rapādu, elû; surrāti ... EGIR-ia iddanab: bubu they were plotting constantly behind my back Borger Esarh. 41 i 28; mimma lemnu ša IGI.MU EGIR.MU ana muhhika I have stripped off (myself) upon you (the magic figurine) all the evil that is before and behind me KAR 64 r. 3, restored from KAR 221:16 and STT 64:23, cf. ša panīki ... ša ár-ki-ki LKU 32:16 (Lamaštu), cf. dumuqti ar-ki-šu luck is (just) behind him Texte 62 r. 1.

2' ana/ina arki: jidul abulla ana EGIR-ia he closed the city gate behind me EA 197:9; aktasi idīki ana ar-ki-ki I have bound your hands behind you Maqlu III 99; if two ears of the malformed animal are normal 3-tum ina EGIR-šú (var. ku-tal-li-šú) GAR-at and a third is located on its back CT 27 35:14, var. from ef. uznāšu ana egir-šú kaṣra ibid. 41:4, ibid. 33:14 (SB Izbu); if the middle finger of the liver ana karšiša kabsatma ana wa-arki-ša [na]parqudat is depressed toward the front and reversed toward the back YOS 10 40:13 (OB ext.); if there are two fissures at the left ana IGI-šú-nu šutātû ana EGIR-šú-nu running parallel in the forward direction but diverging toward their rear CT 20 43 i 31, and passim in ext.; if there is a "foot" mark ana igi-šá u egir-šá šīlu nadi and there is an abrasion toward its front and rear CT 30 2:24, for refs. wr. EGIR.MEŠ, see arkītu mng. 4; aj ipparki rābis šulmi ina EGIR.MU (my) protective spirit should not cease being behind me BMS 6:124 and dupls., see Ebeling Handerhebung 50; note Šamaš ina panīja Sin ina ár-ki-ia Samaš in front of me, Sin behind me LKA 82:5; ana panīšu šulmu ana wa-ar-ki-šu balāţu UVB 18 pl. 28 W 19900,1:5 (OB); note the idiom: awat bēlija ana wa-ar-ki-šu innandi my lord's order will be neglected ARM 2 113:11; for idiomatic construction with verbs, see alāku, bu'û, ezēbu, rakāsu, saḥāru, ṣabātu, šapāru, šasû, tarāṣu, tebû, uzuzzu.

2. after -a) before nouns: PN kassār PN, ša ur-ki lugūtija lugūssu urdu PN, transporting agent of PN2, whose merchandise came down (from the palace) after my merchandise (had left) CCT 2 7:36, wa-ar-ki ellat PN after the (departure of the) caravan of PN BIN 4 150:9; wa-ar-ki tuppim annim after (the departure of) this tablet TCL 19 11:10, and passim in OA; I will come to you wa-ar-ki warhim after the first of the month TCL 17 23:25, cf. wa-ar-ki tuppija annîm A 3531:19, also ARM 1 17:5, and passim in OB letters; wa-ar-ki simdat šarrim 3.KAM. MA after the third royal decree (concerning the release from commercial debts) VAS 13 81:9, also CT 8 35b:8, etc., cf. wa-ar-ki awat egir inim lugal YOS 8 110:7, šarrim YOS 8 139:4, and passim in such formulas in OB; wa-ar-ki mubabbilim ša humūšim itehhû after the juggler, the wrestlers approach RA 35 3 iii 18, cf. ibid. 20, 22 (Mari rit.); ar-ki šūdûti (the tablet was written) after the proclamation HSS 9 18:40, cf. ina ur-ki šūdûti RA 23 143 No. tuppu annû ina EGIR-ki kirenzi ... 3:32. šatir HSS 19 118:16, and passim in this formula in Nuzi, see Shaffer, Or. NS 34 32f.; your sons and grandsons ša EGIR adê ina ūmē sâti ibbaššúni who are going to live at any time after (the conclusion of) this treaty Wiseman Treaties 7; EGIR nașmadāti annâti after (the application of) these poultices (var. enūma naşmadāti annâti taşşamduš Köcher BAM 3 i 15) CT 23 23:10; wa-ar-ki abišu after (the death of) his father CH § 158:25, cf. ár-ki PN TCL 12 122:14 (NB); egir.dam.a.na.ka after (the death of) his wife BE 6/2 23:21 (OB); EGIR RN after (the death of) Kandalānu BHT pl. 4 r. 4, and passim referring to kings, see Brinkman, Or. NS 34 244f. n. 4; ár-ki mītūtu ša PN after the death of PN TCL 12 119:16, and note ar-ki tuppi tuppi VAS 4 27:14 (NB); širkūtu ... ša egir amirtu ... tābuka: nimma the oblates whom you (pl.) brought arki arkiš

here after the roll call YOS 7 70:4 (NB); ar-ki kubussê ... ša PN sukkallu u RN ikbusu after the directives which the sukkallu PN and RN had established MDP 23 209 r. 4', cf. EGIR kubussî ša DN MDP 22 126:12, and passim in Elam; ur-ki annije after this AfO 12 53 Text O ii 5 (Ass. Code), cf. EGIR annê AMT 61,2:5; 2 ITI ur-ki adrāti two months after threshing time KAJ 99:9; ana ūm adanniša tanaddīma EGIR adanniša teppuš (see adannu mng. 2a-2') CT 31 46:13 (SB ext.); note līmum ša wa-ar-ki PN Balkan Observations 92 No. 42a, see also arkatu mng. 2, arkû mng. 1c.

b) with suffixes: as soon as you left for the City wa-ar-ki-kà-ma PN u PN2 ana bāb ilim irdiunimma PN and PN2 went immediately after you(r departure) to the gate of the god CCT 4 14a:14, cf. ur-ki-a-ma after me (i.e., my departure) BIN 4 35:43, and passim in OA; ar-ki-šu-ma PN ikšu[dam] just after his departure PN arrived here VAS 16 149:8, cf. ar-ki-šu-ma x kaspam ... ušābilam TCL 1 54:20; wa-ar-ki-ka-ma PN illikamma came here immediately after you(r departure) TCL 17 74:7 (all OB); šanûm wa-ar-ki-šu eqelšu ... isbat somebody else took his field after him (i.e., his leaving) CH § 30:58, cf. wa-arki-ša after her death CH § 167:81, MDP 28 403:11, also wa-ar-ki-ia ibid. 405:14, etc.; ar-ki-ka ušaššâ malâ pagar[šu] he will put the signs of mourning on himself after you Gilg. VII iii 47; ištu wa-ar-ki-šu ul utâ balāṭam ever since he (left) I have not found (what gives) life Gilg. M. ii 10 (OB); PN šakin māti GN ša ar-ki-šu the governor who (ruled) after him MDP 6 pl. 9 ii 26 (MB kudurru); bēlī lu 3 ūmī kî egir-ia iballuţu (I wish) that my master should live for only three days after me Lambert BWL 148:86 (Dialogue); lu mammānušu ša dīni ... issi fPN u egir-šú ubta'ûni or whosoever would start a lawsuit against PN even after her (death) ADD 244:13: mannu atta šarru ša tellâ ar-ki-ia you, king, whoever you (may be) who will come after me VAB 3 67:105 (Dar.); note: $ahh\bar{u}\dot{s}u$ ur-kiahā'iš inassugu ilaggiu his brothers select and take (their shares) one after the other KAV 2 ii 6 (Ass. Code B § 1).

c) ana/ina arki: a-na EGIR $\bar{u}mim$ forever CT 4 46b:8, cf. i-na EGIR- $ki\,\bar{u}mi$ MRS 9 52 RS 17.369A:7', and passim in RS; a-na ar-ka KBo 15 i 12; ina $\acute{a}r$ - $ki\,\bar{u}mu$ TCL 12 35:17, cf. ina EGIR $\bar{u}mu$ Dar. 323:26, and passim in NB, see also $ark\bar{u}tu$ mng. 1b-2', 3'.

arki see arka.

arki alpī s.; oxdriver; OB*; cf. arki prep. PN ar-ki GUD.HI.A PN₂ adi paṭār erēšim PN₃ IN.HUN PN₃ hired PN, the oxdriver of PN₂, until the end (lit.: the unharnessing) of the plowing (season) YOS 12 421:2.

arkilla s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

giš.gud.alim = a-lim-bu-ú = ár-kil-la-a Hg. B II 188, in MSL 6 143; giš.rab+gan.me.addir = sa-gum-mar-gu-u = ár-kil-la-a ibid. 191.

arkīnišu adv.; afterward; NB*; ef. arki prep.

PN bought slave girls from the sons of PN₂ for one mina twelve shekels $\acute{a}r$ -ki-ni- $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ PN ana 1 Ma.Na 12 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ana PN₂ iddin afterward PN gave (the slaves back) to PN₂ for one mina twelve shekels of silver UCP 9 p. 417:7 (photograph on pl. 13).

- arkiš (urkiš, urkiši) adv.; afterward, backward, behind; MA, SB, NA; ef. arki prep. a.nam.išib.ba egir.bi u.me.ni.sù: mē šipti ar-ki-iš ziri[q] (see zarāqu lex. section) CT 17 1:8.
- a) afterward: $ur-ki-i\check{s}$ šarru [h]īṭa ilteme (if) afterward the king learns of the crime AfO 17 288:110 (MA harem edicts); mannu ša ina $ur-ki\check{s}$ ina $mat\bar{e}ma$ who at any time thereafter (makes a claim) ADD 361 edge 2, and passim in ADD, also VAS 1 93:15, TCL 9 63:8, ABL 609:9, wr. ina $ur-ki\check{s}-\check{s}i$ VAS 1 94:15, ADD 418 r. 2, 419 r. 3, 643 r. 9; note ana $ur-ki\check{s}$ ana matēma Craig ABRT 1 5:4 (NA oracles), also ADD 252:7, $ur-ki\check{s}$ (alone) ADD 350:13, 503:2.
- b) backward, behind: the onrush of my battle ša... la ini'û ar-kiš that they cannot turn back TCL 3 153 (Sar.), cf. la itūruni ar-kiš OIP 2 82:40 (Senn.); itūra ar-kiš En. el. III 82, cf., wr. ár-kiš (var. ar-ki-iš) ibid. II 54, ar-ki-iš (var. ar-ki-iš) IV 128; pa-niš ù ar-kiš both in front and behind (the ascent was difficult) TCL 3 20 (Sar.).

arkiši arkitu

arkiši see arkišu.

arkišu (warkišu, (w)arkiši, arkišuma, barkizšuma) adv.; later on, thereafter; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and (in chem.) EGIR.BI; cf. arki prep.

EGIR- $\delta u \parallel ah$ -ru-un-u EA 245:10 (let. from Megiddo).

- a) in gen. 1' in OA: he went into hiding from me and left (for Assur) bar-kišu-ma ki-ma uṣ'uni aššumišu Ālam ana ta'urišu amḥur thereafter, as soon as he had left, I petitioned the City to have him returned TCL 20 129:22'.
- 2' in OB: they (a palace slave and the free woman he marries) establish a household and acquire property wa-ar-ki-ši-im-ma (var. wa-ar-ka-nu-um-ma) ... warad ekallim ... ana šīmtim ittalak afterward the palace slave dies CH § 176:83; note in Sum.: egir. bi.ta PBS 8/1 2:8.
- 3' in NB: ù egir-šú ašar panīšu išakkanu sibūssu ikaššad and afterward he (the king) will obtain whatever he sets his heart on ABL 588 r. 1; ár-ki-ši ultu šarru ... ajābīšu qāssu ikšuduma and afterward after the king has defeated his enemies ABL 865:7, cf. ár-ki-ši afterward (we marched from the king to the fortress of GN) ibid. r. 6; egir-šú PN [... ī]pulšu umma afterward PN answered him as follows TuM 2-3 267:8, cf. egir-šú PN išmēšuma ibid. 132:5, also Iraq 17 87 2N-T293:6.
- 4' in SB: EGIR-šú šamna ... tanappah afterward you blow oil (through a pipe into his nostrils) Köcher BAM 3 i 39, cf. AMT 50,6:10, also Küchler Beitr. pl. 13 iv 50, and passim in med.; $u \text{ EGIR-}\check{s}\acute{u} k\bar{\imath}am 3-\check{s}\acute{u} iqabbi \text{ thereafter he}$ says three times KAR 60 r. 2, see RAcc. 22; [ÉN] ... EGIR-šú tamannu you recite afterward the (named) incantation AMT 6,2:2; EGIR-šú mê ana qāt ilī tanaddin thereafter you give the water (to wash the hands) to the images BBR No. 75-78:4, cf. also RAcc. 34:13, 36:26, 40:11, Biggs Šaziga 62 r. 4ff., and passim in rituals. wr. EGIR.BI RA 60 36:1 and 5 (chem.); EGIR-šú NITA 3 Ù.TU thereafter she gives birth to three males CT 27 1 r.(!) 12

(SB Izbu), cf. Labat TDP 72:6, and passim in omens.

b) in colophons: EGIR-šú thereafter (followed by incipit of the next tablet of a series) CT 39 50 K.957:13-28; (incipit of the next tablet) EGIR-šú CT 39 38:16, KAR 71 r. 27, Šurpu I r. ii 18, see Šurpu p. 54, cf. also (incipit) EGIR-šú iš-šat-ṭar is written thereafter Köcher BAM 201:43'.

arkišuma see arkišu.

arkītam (warkītam, urkītam, urkīte) adv.; afterward, soon after; OA, MA, NA, NB; cf. arki prep.

- a) in OA: wa-ar-ki-tám-ma tatūrma umma attama later on you returned and said TCL 20 110:7, cf. wa-ar-ki-ta-ma umma anākuma TCL 19 75:14, also wa-ar-ki-tám-ma [an]a GN illikamma BIN 4 43:15, wa-ar-ki-tám Golénischeff 21:7, and passim, ur-ki-tám-ma TCL 4 20:37, cf. [u]r-ki-ta-ma (in broken context) BIN 6 57:26, and passim.
- b) in NA: ur-ki-te issapparuni Iraq 17 127 No. 12:21, ur-ki-te kanīku issapparuni ibid. 33; ur-ki-te šarru ana ķīṭini lu la išakkan afterward the king should not blame us ABL 248 r. 6.
- c) in NB: fPN šīmta ubilšuma ár-ki-tam fPN₂ tappaqidma afterward fPN passed away and fPN, was appointed RA 12 6:6.

arkītu (warkītu, barkītu, urkītu) s.; 1. sequel, following, future, 2. later child, person born later, second in rank, 3. second stationary point of a planet, 4. rear; from OA, OB on; pl. warkiātu, (w)arkātu; wr. syll. and EGIR(.MEŠ); cf. arki prep.

ba-ár BAR = ar-ka- $[t\acute{u}]$ A I/6:194, cf. bar = wa-ar-ka-tum A-tablet 603 f.

u₄.na.me.šè: ana ár-kàt UD-me Hh. I 309, also Ai. IV iv 48 and (in group with u₄.kúr.šè) Antagal G 268; u₄.kúr.šè: a-na ar-kàt UD-me (followed by u₄.na.me.šè: ana matīma) Ai. III iv 53, also Ai. VII iii 22; egir.ud.[d]a.šè: ana ar-kàt UD-me Ai. III iv 51.

egir.sukkal = ár-kat min (= sukkalli), mu-un-zi-iz min Lu I 108f.

x-ri-[x], ah-ra-[tum], dir-ka-[tum] = [ar-ka]- $t\acute{u}$ Malku III 78 ff.

arkītu arkītu

1. sequel, following, future -a) in sing.: i-na wa-ar-ki-tim aššatam tāhuzma later you took a wife CCT 4 38c:8, cf. i-wa-ar-ki-tim umma šūtma TCL 20 85:18; i-na wa-ar-kitim-ma rābisum u mer'ū PN illikunimma later on the police official and the sons of PN came here TCL 21 270:36; mamman e taq\(\bar{i}p\)= ma ina wa-ar-ki-tim libbaka e imras do not trust anybody, otherwise you will soon be sorry CCT 4 18a:12, also BIN 6 125:10, cf. also ina bar-ki-tim libbī imrasma TCL 20 129:12', ina ur-ki-it-ti and passim in OA; afterward (i.e., after her death) KAJ 9:25, also, wr. ur-ki-ti KAJ 1:12 and 179:21 (all MA); [i-na ur-ki]-it-te sinniltu šî tattasbat (if) that woman is caught thereafter KAV 1 iii 51 (Ass. note, as against the normal Code § 24); plural in this phrase: a-na wa-ar-ki-it up-mi for all future BE 6/1 6:17, and wa-ar-ki-it UD-mi-im VAS 8 4:15 and 29 (OB).

b) in pl. - 1' in gen.: ana wa-ar-ki-a-tim lu kīna išdāšu may his foundations be secure forever VAS 1 32 i 13 (OB); i-wa-ar-ki-a-tim later on TCL 20 103:10 (OA); šumma EGIR. MEŠ-šú uhassas if he worries (unduly) about his future (the dead have touched him, he will die) Labat TDP 182:42, cf. (same protasis and: he wants his food and eats it, he will die) ibid. 43; atta tīdi Aššur ... ultu mahrâti adi ur-ka-a-ti you, Aššur, know (everything) from the beginning to the end Streck Asb. 376 i 2; obscure: eṭlū ugtapparu ša ki ar-ka-tim (see gubburu mng. 2) VAS 10 214 iii 2 (OB Agušaja); ina ūm ša'āl a-ar-ka-tim on the day of inquiring about the future (by divination) VAB 4 76 iii 22 (Nbk.); for the idiom with parāsu in NA and NB in this meaning, see parāsu; in personal names: EGIR-at-ili-The-Future-(Offered)-by-the-God-Is-Beautiful PBS 2/2 95:44, and passim in MB, cf. EGIR-ili-SIG₅ BE 15 190 iv 8, and passim in MB, Ar-kát-ilī-sig₅ The-Future-(Offered-by)-the-Gods-Is-Fine TuM 2-3 83:19, VAS 5 6:35, also, wr. EGIR ibid. 38:46, EGIR.MEŠ TCL 12 27:15, and passim in NB, abbreviated Ar-kaša-ili BE 14 8:2, EGIR-ša-ili PBS 2/2 106:18, 100:6 (all MB), Ar-ka-ša-Aššur KAJ 148:33 (MA).

2' in the phrase ana (or ina) (w)arkiāt $\bar{u}m\bar{i}$ (referring to the distant future): a-na wa-arki-at ūmim BE 6/1 13:25, CT 4 33b:12, Riftin 16:11, Meissner BAP 35:17, (with $\bar{u}m\bar{i}$) CT 8 25a:32, CT 2 50:13, Grant Smith Coll. 266:12, and passim, often wr. ud.kúr.šè in OB legal, cf. also ana wa-ar-ki-a-at $\bar{u}m\bar{i}$ CH xli 59f. (epilogue) and RA 11 92 i 25 (Kudur-Mabuk); ana wa-arka-at $\bar{u}mim$ MDP 22 160:21, and passim; wr. UD.A.GA.BI.ŠÈ BE 14 7:25 (MB); guarantee for 100 days that the slave does not suffer from bennu-disease sarti ana egir ud.meš and for theft (i.e., that the slave sold was not stolen) forever ADD 281 r. 5; ana wa-arka-at ūmē pištum there will be malicious gossip forever Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 81 SH 812:63; matīma ana EGIR UD.MEŠ MDP 2 pl. 17 iii 2, and passim in kudurrus, $mat\bar{\imath}ma$ ina EGIR.MEŠ UD.MEŠ TuM 2-3 9:15, and passim in NB, $ana ar-kat(var. -ka-at) \bar{u}m\bar{e}$ AOB 172:32 (Adn. I), and passim in royal insers.; note ana EGIR.MEŠ ūmē ana ūm sâte WO 1 256:11 and ana EGIR ūmī ana nišī (Shalm. III), ahrâti BBSt. No. 4 ii 12; ina EGIR ūmī KUB 3 19:5, also KBo 1 5 iii 18 and 20, MDP 2 pl. 22 iii 29, BBSt. No. 12 iii 1, No. 14:10, and passim in kudurrus, ina EGIR.MEŠ $\bar{u}m\bar{\imath}$ VAS 5 3:19, and passim; note without preposition: $\acute{a}r$ -kat $\bar{u}mu$ pani PN ... iddaggal it belongs forever to (his daughter) PN VAS 5 21:28, ef. ár-kat ūmu amēluttu a' 7 pani PN ... iddaggal VAS 6 184:11, ár-kat ūmu TCL 12 7:11; tanitti DN . . . șīruššu ušašţirma ana ar-kat ūmē ē[zib] I had written upon it (the stela) the praise of Marduk and set it up there forever Streck Asb. 270 iv 5.

3' in the phrase ana (or ina) (w)arkiāt ūmī (referring to the near future): ina EGIR-at ūmī immatimē PN īteriš should PN at any later time ask (for the barley, I shall give it to him but to nobody else) HSS 13 24:7; šumma ina ar-kàt ūmē mussa halqu ... ittūra if her missing husband returns afterward KAV 1 vi 72 (Ass. Code § 45); ipaššah ana EGIR ūmē imāt he will recuperate but die soon afterward AMT 73,1 ii 10; tibût MAR.TU ana māti ana EGIR-at ūmī attack of Amurru against the country in the near future Iraq 29 122:27 (SB prophecies); KI.BI iḥarrumma

arkītu arku

ana EGIR ūmē uššab this region will become wasteland but will be inhabited later CT 39 21:168 (SB Alu); É.BI ana EGIR ūmī idammiq this house will always fare well ZA 32 172:20 (inc.), ana ár-kat ūmī É.BI ilappin CT 40 17:71; ana EGIR ūmī qāssu ira'ub his hand will always shake CT 39 45:36 (both SB Alu), also ana EGIR ūmī bīssu issappaḥ // innaddi Labat Calendrier § 65:1; zēru u bītu šuātu ša ina libbi iḥtabbalu EGIR.MEŠ UD-mu.MEŠ ina qātēja ubta'a from now on I shall be accountable for whatever is stolen from this field and house TuM 2-3 204:7 (NB).

- in arkât šatti after the harvest (lit.: latter part of the year): awâtum la ilabbirama ana ar-ka-at ša-at-tim la isahhurama affair must not drag on and come up again later on in the year OECT 3 79:11 (OB let.); ina wa-ar-ki-at [šattim] TCL 1 169:6; ina EGIR-at MU.AN.NA šamūtu ilazzaza there will be incessant rains in the latter part of the year TCL 6 1 r. 9 (SB ext.); ina EGIR-at MU MAN KAXMI there will be an eclipse of the sun in the latter part of the year ACh Šamaš 13:15, also EGIR MU NU SI.SÁ the latter part of the year will not be prosperous TCL 6 16 r. 28, see ZA 52 250:89, cf. also ina EGIR-at MU.AN, NA K.6877:3 EGIR MU mehirtu ina māti ibašši ACh Adad 35:2, ACh Supp. 2 Adad 105a:7, see Landsberger, JNES 8 259 n. 54; EGIR MU Adad irahhis RA 18 29 No. 20:3 (all astrol.); EGIR MU Adad bītāti irahhis CT 39 14:4, also (with ana) ibid. 15:25 (SB Alu).
- 2. later child, person born later, second in rank a) later child, person born later: Nabû-ur-kit-tú-šeš O-Nabû-Protect-the-Later-Born-Child ADD App. 1 i 7 (NA); šumma wa-ar-ki-it PN [ana] PN₂ u wa-ar-ki-it PN₂ uḥaṭṭûš[uma] if a descendant of PN commits a crime against PN₂ or a descendant of PN₂ Wiseman, JCS 12 126:50 and 52, see Anne Draffkorn, JCS 13 96, cf. wa-ar-ki-it RN Wiseman Alalakh 126:7.
- b) second in rank: see arkât sukkalli Lu I 108, in lex. section.
- 3. second stationary point of a planet (end of retrograde motion): \acute{ar} (abbreviation for $ark\bar{\imath}tu$), also with phon. complement $-t\acute{\imath}u$

Neugebauer ACT 2 No. 813 i 11, for refs. see ibid. 2 p. 469 s.v. arki; see also arki adj. mng. 1b-9'.

4. rear: anāku jānu hazannu ina ar-kiti-ia I indeed have no (Egyptian) regent behind me (i.e., I am really independent) EA 117:10; ša IGI.MEŠ ana EGIR.MEŠ GUR-ma nakra adâk I will reverse things (lit.: turn what is in front to what is in the rear) and defeat the enemy CT 31 19:27, also CT 30 23 Rm. 2, 106:9; ana igi.meš-šú-nu gin.meš ana EGIR.MEŠ-šú-nu nahsu (if the intestines) are loose to the front and turned back to the rear BRM 4 13:58 and (with opposite) ibid. 59; if a man abandons his wife ar-ka-ti-šá ištene'i but constantly looks for her CT 39 45:43 (SB Alu); note, referring to constellations: MUL UR.KU ša ina muhhi ur-ki-ti-šu eṣ[ru] the Dog star drawn (sitting) upon his haunches AfO 4 76 r. 10, see p. 83 n. 9; see also sabātu mng. 8 (arkatu).

Landsberger Brief n. 28.

arku (irku, fem. ariktu, araktu) adj.; 1. long, 2. tall; from OA, OB on; irku Frankena Tākultu 8 x 20, WO 1 462 ii 13 (both NA), araktu TCL 19 65:20 (OA); wr. syll. and GfD(.DA); cf. arāku.

SUD = ar-[ku] 2R 44 No. 1:8 (group voc.); sag.gid = ar-ku Kagal B 253; su-kud sukud = up-qu || ar-ku || ka-pa-ri || $s\acute{a}$ -[x-x] A VIII/3:19 with comm.

 u_4 .[gíd].da = u_4 -mu-um a[r-ku-um], u_4 .[gu]d_X(LAGAB).da = u_4 -mu-um k[u-ru-um] Kagal G 23f., also, wr. ar-ku Hh. I 205f.; uš.gíd.da = $\dot{s}id$ -du $\dot{a}r$ (var. a[r])-ku(var. -ki), uš.gud_X.da = $\dot{s}id$ -du ku-ru- \dot{u} Hh. II 253f.; giš.má.gíd.da = a-rik-tum long boat, giš.má.sig.ga = si-iq-tum narrow boat Hh. IV 346f.; kùš.gíd.da = a-ma-a-tu a-rik(var. -ri-ik)-tu long cubit Izi E 336.

giš.šub á.gíd.da: tilpānu $a-rik-t[\acute{u}](var. -ti)$ the long throwstick 4R 18* No. 3 iii 7f., var. from Rm. 2,133:8f. in 4R Add. p. 3.

1. long — a) with ref. to space — 1' in surface measurements: 3 GÁN A.ŠÀ ina šiddim ar-ki-im a field of three iku, in the (field called) Long Stretch CT 45 20:9 (OB), also (as a "Flurname") VAS 13 25:2, and passim, wr. UŠ.GÍD.DA Waterman Bus. Doc. 44:1, and passim in OB Sippar, see also Hh. II 253, in lex. section; bīt šarri ša 95 ina ammati

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rabīti GÍD.DA 31 ina ammati rabīti DAGAL a royal residence 95 large cubits long, 31 large cubits wide Borger Esarh. 61 vi 5; qaqqir 5 ina ammete GÍD.DA 6(?) ina ammete DAGAL a piece of land 5 cubits long, 6(?) cubits wide ADD 351:5, cf. ADD 352:7, 355:7, also 43 ina ammete GÍD.DA 25 ina ammete DAGAL-šú ADD 349:7, and passim, note (referring to the sale of a house) 22 GÍD.DA 15 DAGAL ADD 345 edge 3.

2' referring to timber, etc.: $i\check{s}t\bar{e}n\ esa[m]$ taskar[inn]am ar-kà-am ... dinima (fem.) me one long boxwood log CCT 4 35b:17, cf. šaptam . . . naribtam a-ra-ak-tám damigtam utartam šāmamma PN lublam buy fresh, long stapled, very fine wool, PN should bring (it) to me TCL 19 65:20, ef. also allānī ar-ku-tim (see allānu A mng. 2) TCL 4 97:4 (all OA); 1 šūši giš ašūhi ša gana ša 2 gana ar-ku ša 1 sìla ša 2 sìla ka-ab(!)-ru sixty fir trees which are one or two "reeds" long and one or two silas thick VAS 16 52:7 (OB let.); anumma middata mūraka u rupša ultēbilakku mala middati šâši 2 daprāni šūbila mala mūrakiši lu a-ri-ik mala [rupšiši lu rapiš] now I am sending you the size (for both) length and thickness, send me two juniper (logs) corresponding to this size, and let them be as long as its (i.e., the specified) length, and as thick as its thickness MRS 9 194 RS 17.385:13; (logs of šaššugu-wood) 11 10 ina ammati a-r[i-ik] eleven of which are ten cubits long PBS 2/2 69:16 (MB), cf. ibid. 26, cf. also (referring to gušūru beams) VAS 6 148:3f. (NB), cited ammatu mng. 2c, cf. also (beams?) ša 20. Am u 15. Am a-ra-ku (for arku or arraku) TCL 9 121:11 (NB let.); 1 MIN (= timmu) 10 inaammete a-ri-ik one column ten cubits long AfO 17 146 VAT 16381:7 (MA), cf. ibid. 3 and 8ff.; iltēniātu giš hurātu ... 12 ina ammete ar-ka a set of ladders(?), 12 cubits long (for context, see gišhuru mng. 3) KAJ 128:4 (MA); isu a-rik lu ištēnumma Long-Wood is its (the bow's) first (name) En. el. VI 89, cf. işu [a] $rik\ išt\bar{e}nu[mma\ ...]$ GIŠ.GÍD.DA a-rik- $t[\acute{u}]$ (see ariktu A) STC 2 pl. 63 r. 4f. (En. el. Comm.).

3' referring to other objects: 1 diqaru a-ri-ik-du ša k[i]nūni ša kaspi ti-ni-da šumšu

one elongated silver jar for the brazier, called tinida EA 14 ii 49 (list of gifts from Egypt), cf., with pl. ar-ga-d[u] ibid. 84, cf. also (said of a kandurû-vessel) iii 64, see also arraku; 4 TÚG.GÍD.DA ša erši four long bed covers (parallel: TÚG.GUD_x.DA) EA 25 iv 49, cf. EA 22 iv 13 (both lists of gifts of Tušratta); (various substances) ina lipī eşemti gíd. DA tasâk teggi you pound in marrow from a long bone, and smear on (his eyes) AMT 14,1:4, cf. Köcher BAM 152 i 6; NINDA kurâ NINDA GÍD.DA ina muhhi tašakkan you place (various types of loaves), a short loaf and a long loaf on them (the altars) BBR No. 26 i 28 and ii 11; ṣābēšunu ina elippāte giš niāri ir-ka-tim ina tâmdi ūridu the rest of their troops went down to sea in long boats made of papyrus (bundles) WO 1 462 ii 13 (Shalm. III); see also (referring to littu stool) ABL 130:10ff., (to šummannu rope) RAcc. 18:25ff., cited sub ammatu mng. 2h-2'; obscure: [... a]na 12 MA.NA URUDU ar-ku-tim ARMT 13 143 r. 11, for URUDU.SUD.A in Mari, see Bottéro, ARMT 7 297f.

4' referring to parts of the body and to šumma ... zibbassa ša imitti the exta: kurâtma ša šumēli GÍD.DA if (a two-tailed lizard's) right tail is short, the left long CT 38 40 K.6912+:4 (SB Alu); [šumma] [im= meru] . . . zibbassu gíd.da-at (var. kun a-rik) if the tail of a sheep is long (variant: it has a long tail) CT 31 30:12, var. from CT 41 9:13 (SB behavior of sacrificial lamb), see AfO 9 120; if he has a head like an agalu-donkey (with explanation:) gứ gíp-ma he has a long neck Kraus Texte 17:10, cf. šumma Gìš GÍD.DA-ma if he has a long penis ibid. 9d r. 9, ÚR.MEŠ a-rík ibid. 22 i 27', and passim; šumma man: zazu gíd.da-ik ... alla 3 šu.si gíd.da-ma if the "station" is long, (that means) it is longer than three fingers (the normal measurement of the station being three fingers) TCL 6 6 ii 2, ef. manzazum a-[ri-ik] Bab. 2 256:13 (OB ext. report), also JCS 11 100 No. 9:2; šumma ina ekal ubāni uşurtu a-rik-tum išariš esretma if a long design is drawn on the "palace of the finger" in the normal position (opposite: usurtu kurīti line 67) BRM 4 12: 68, cf. [uṣu]rtu a-rik-tú išariš eṣret Knudtzon Gebete

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69 r. 4; šumma amūtu imittaša GÍD.DA-ma šumēlša kuri TCL 6 1:1, and passim in ext.; in personal names: *I-sú-ri-ik* ICK 2 151:3 (OA); for *A-ri-ik-i-di-Enlil*, *Issu-a-ri-ik*, and other OAkk., OA, and OB personal names, see *idu* A mng. 1a–3′, also MAD 3 p. 64.

b) with ref. to time -1' said of life and reign: $\bar{u}m\bar{u}$ ar-ku-ú-[tum] long days (i.e., a long life, opposite $\bar{u}m\bar{u}$ isûtum line 28) RA 38 81 r. 27 (OB ext. apod.); ana RN ... bēlija *ūmī ar-ku-ti . . . lišrukšu* may he (Marduk) grant long days to my lord Aššur-uballit AOB 1 40 r. 16 (MB building inser.), cf. AnSt 8 48 ii 25 (Nbn.), ABL 137:3, 328:5, 530:3 (all NB), Wr. UD.MEŠ GÍD.DA.MEŠ ABL 358:10, UD.MEŠ GÍD.MEŠ ABL 677 r. 4 (both NA), and passim in NA, NB letters; Nabû tupšar Esagila ūmūšu ár-ku-tu likarri may Nabû, chief scribe of Esagila, shorten his long days (i.e., the length of his life) Nbk. 368:9, cf., wr. GÍD.DA.MEŠ Nbk. 247:19, VAS 5 21:32, and passim in NB leg., also Nabû ... minât ūmēšu gíd.me gud_x.me BBSt. No. 34:19, cf. also $[\ldots a]r-ku-ti$ ūmēšina tušakra AfO 19 63:58 (SB lit.); Šamaš ... ana RN ... pa-la-am ar-ka-am ša ţūb may Šamaš grant libbim ... lišrukšum Jahdunlim a long reign of happiness Syria 32 16 iv 19, cf. BALA ūmī ar-ku-tim išrukam PBS 7 133 i 11 (Hammurapi); the gods šar: rūti ša dārâta palê GÍD.DA.MEŠ ana šarri bēlija iddannu will give the king, my lord, an everlasting rule, a long reign ABL 916:13 cf. $\bar{u}m\bar{e}$ $r\bar{u}q\bar{u}ti$ bala.meš $ar-ku-\langle ti \rangle$ (NA), šanāte la nībi Craig ABRT 1 34 r. 1 (= BA 5 654, hymn of Asb. to Aššur), note the writing palē ūmu PÚ.DA.MEŠ Thompson Rep. 24:4; šumma $ar{u}$ mu ana $min \hat{a}ti$ šu $ext{GID.DA} (= ar{\imath}rik) \; palar{e}$ $\bar{u}m\bar{e}$ GÍD.DA.MEŠ if the daylight is longer than its normal measure, there will be a reign of long duration Thompson Rep. 3:4, ef. ibid. 1:5, 7:4, 10:4, and passim; $am\bar{e}lu\ \check{s}\hat{u}$ $\bar{u}m\bar{u}\check{s}u$ GÍD.DA.MEŠ (= irriku) $bal\bar{a}t$ $\bar{u}m\bar{i}$ GÍD. MES the days of that man will be long, he will have a long life CT 40 48:25 (SB Alu); balāt ūmēja gíd.meš līsā šaptukka may a long life for me be pronounced by you (Nabû) RA 18 96:17, see Bauer Asb. 2 53; išti Anim hāmeriša tēteršaššum dāriam balātam ar-ka-am (Ištar) has requested for him (Ammiditāna) from Anu, her spouse, a long and lasting life RA 22 171:46 (OB lit.), also ibid. 58, cf. balāţa à-ar-ka šebē littūtija liššakin ina pīki VAB 4 78 No. 1 ii 44 (Nbk.), ef. ZI.MEŠ GÍD.DA.MEŠ Craig ABRT 1 6:24 (NA oracles for Asb.); hatta \dot{a} -ri-ik-ti ana ritedd \tilde{e} ni \tilde{s} ija . . . [u] \tilde{s} atmi \tilde{h} q \tilde{a} t \tilde{u} a he made my hands hold a long-enduring scepter always to lead my people YOS 9 84 i 9 (Nabopolassar); ša tākulta šiāti ēpušu aklē u mê ana ilāni iddinuni ar-ka (var. ir-ka) ma'da rapša ana itappuli (var. tap-pu-li) dinaniššu whoever performs this tākultu-ritual and offers food and drink to the gods, give (pl.) him every time a long, full, and extensive (reign?) as reward Frankena Tākultu 26 iv 10, var. from ibid. 8 x 20, and cf. $pal\hat{a}$ ár-ka (var. ar-ku) ibid. 8 x 14 and 26 iv 1.

- 2' other occs.: šumma ubānum rēssa barir [x]-gu-ú-um ar-ku-um if the top of the "finger" is grooved, there will be a long YOS 10 33 ii 54 (OB ext.); A-ri-ik-de-en-ili Long-Is-the-Judgment-of-the-God AOB 1 48 i 1 (MA royal name), wr. GÍD-DI-DINGIR ibid. 50 No. 2:1, and passim; uncert.: dulla ana a-ri-ik-ti inandi he puts off(?) the work for a long (time?) PBS 1/2 41:25 (MB let.).
- 2. tall a) in gen.: $šumma ina \bar{a}li$ GÍD. DA.MEŠ MIN (= ma^3du) if there are many tall people in a town (followed by GUD_x .DA.MEŠ) CT 38 5:106 (SB Alu); ar-ka-ku-ma $k\bar{i}ma$ $\check{s}a=m[\check{e}]$ $k\bar{i}ma$ $er\check{s}eti$ $rap\check{s}\bar{a}[ku]$ I am as tall as the heavens, as broad as the earth KAR 62:1 (SB inc.), cf. $aj\hat{u}$ ar-ku $\check{s}a$ ana $\check{s}am\hat{e}$ $\bar{e}l\hat{u}$ $aj\hat{u}$ $rap\check{s}u$ $\check{s}a$ $er\check{s}eti$ ugammeru who is so tall that he could ascend to the heavens, who is so broad that he could encompass the nether world? Lambert BWL 148:83.
- b) with kurû "short" as per merismum: kurû kīma ar-ki libā'u uruḥša may the short as well as the tall walk along its road(s) Gössmann Era V 26; bītu ša ina libbišu ar-ku kurû bētu the temple where the tall and the short spend the night STT 215 iv 69, cf. sī ar-ku-ma (var. GÍD.DA) kurû li-šap-ši-iḥ ibid. 70, cf. duppir ar-ku ibid. 65, dupl. KAR 88 Fragm. 3 ii 2-6, see Ebeling, ArOr 21 412; ár-ku sukut kurû la tadabbub be silent, tall

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one, you must not speak, short one KAR 71:7 (SB inc.).

c) in OAkk. personal names: \acute{A} -ra-ak-i-li Çiğ-Kizilyay-Salonen Puzriš-Dagan Texte 653:3, for A-ri-ik-i-li, Be-li-a-ri-ik, Be-li-a-ri-ik, Be-li-a-ri-ik, see MAD 3 64.

arku see arka and arki.

arkû (warkiu, barkiu, urkiu, urkû, uškû, fem. warkītu, arkītu, urkītu) adj.; 1. future, later (in time), second, lower in rank, back, rear, 2. guarantor; from OAkk., OA on; warkû in OA, OB, urkiu in OA (rare), MA, NA, barkiu in OA; wr. syll. and EGIR; cf. arki prep.

gud.á.ùr.ra = a-lap ar-ku Hh. XIII 286, see Civil, Studies Landsberger 5, and cf. ú-ru $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ R = $\dot{s}\dot{a}$ GUD. $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ R.RA GUD \dot{a} r-ki A IV/4:124.

nu.ub.bé lú.egir.ra me.a lú.dub.sag.gá. e.še: ul iqab[bi] ar-ku-[ú] a-li šá maḥ-[ri-i] a person low in rank does not say (when a person of high rank is dying in a fire): Where is the property of the man of high rank? Lambert BWL 254:6f.; sa. a i.bí mèn sa.a a.ba mèn: li maḥ-ru ana-ku li ar-ku ana-ku I am the front string (Akk. bull?), I am the rear string (Akk. bull?) ASKT p. 128 r. 5f. a-ḥur-ru-u = ar-ku-u LTBA 2 1 vi 32 and dupl. 2:369; ar-ki-tu4 = da-al-tu4 CT 18 3 r. ii 8.

1. future, later (in time), second, lower in rank, back, rear -a) future -1' said of rulers, etc.: ša šarru ár-ku-ú la umaššalu lú mamma which none among the future kings will be able to equal Gilg. I i 15; rubû a-arku-ú ... nigâ liqqi any future prince (who rebuilds this temple) should make a sacrifice AOB 1 50 iii 49, and passim in Ass. royal building insers., note ruba'u ur-ki-ú AOB 1 32 No. 2:11, 34:11, 36:12, and passim up to Aššuruballit I, $ur-ku-\acute{u}$ KAH 1 26:9 and 27:10, see WO 1 207 and 211 (Shalm. III), also $rub\hat{u}$ EGIR- \hat{u} ša ina māt Akkadî ušakkanušuma any future ruler whom they (the gods) will install in Babylonia CT 34 41 iv 23 (Synchr. Hist.); šarru (wr. 200) wa-a-ar-ku-ú warkât šarri panî liprus û šarru gimilli šarri litīr if any future king takes care (of the work) of (this) earlier king, one king will show his appreciation of the other (by repairing this building) MDP 2 pl. 25 No. 2:4, see p. 120; lu šarru Egir-ú lu mār šarri RA 16 125 ii 20,

mannu šarru ár-ku-ú VAS 1 36 iv 15, mannu EGIR-ú lu šarru lu mār šarri VAS 1 37 v 18, mannu EGIR-ú Unger Bel-harran-beli-ussur 17, and passim in kudurrus, also ajū EGIR-ú CT 36 7 ii 16 (Kurigalzu), wr. ajū ár-ku-ú AnOr 12 p. 305 r. 9, ma-na-ma EGIR-ú BBSt. No. 10 ii 32; lu bēl bīti ša Bīt PN ar-ku-ú or any future chief of the PN tribe BBSt. No. 8 iii 8, cf. lu qīpūtu ... ar-ku-tu ibid. Legend No. 3:15; exceptional in a private document: mannu ... EGIR-u ša ibbalakkutuni anyone who transgresses in the future (gives ten minas of silver to Sin of Harrān) VAS 1 90:14.

- 2' said of mankind: išturma ištakkan ana šemē ar-ku-ti he wrote down and deposited for future generations to learn En. el. VII 158, also BA 5 652 No. 16:12, cf. ana šamê ša UN.MEŠ ár-ku-ti (var. ár-ki-tu₄) CT 34 25 vi end, var. from 37:81 (Nbn.); kīmini lilmada nišū ar-ki-a-tum future generations should learn how it was done RA 15 179 vii 14 (OB Agušaja), and see nišū.
- b) later in time -1' said of rulers: LUGAL.GI.NA EGIR-ú the second Sargon KAR 174 iv 34 (colophon), cf. possibly Greek 'Αρκεανός for Sargon II in the "Ptolemaic Canon," see Schmidtke, Der Aufbau der babylonischen Chronologie, p. 98; LUGAL māt Akkadi EGIR-ú (second rule of Sennacherib in Babylonia) KAV 216 iv 4, see AfO 3 71; Tammarītu EGIR- \acute{u} Streck Asb. 54 vi 55 and passim; note the use per merismum: kimāhī šarrānišunu mahrûti egir.meš (var. ar-ku.meš) . . . appul I destroyed the tombs of (both) their (the Elamites') ancient and more recent kings Streck Asb. 54 vi 70; $mahr\hat{u}$ (wr. ma-hi-ru-u) a-na ar-ki-i luša[nni] let the old (generation) report to the next (generation) LKA 62 r. 9, see Ebeling, Or. NS 18 36; note the atypical attamannu ša ina ár-ki-i kî taqabbû whoever you are among the future (generation) who will say as follows Herzfeld API 30:38 (Xerxes).
- 2' said of members of a family: ana mutiša wa-ar-ki-im to her later husband CH § 173:44, (with var. EGIR) § 174:52, wr. wa-ar-ki-im (var. ar-ki-im) § 177:42, also mārū maḥrûtum u wa-ar-ku-tum the earlier and the later children (from the marriage) § 173:49; another

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man married her ina bīt āḥiziša wa-ar-ki-im ulissu ana mutiša wa-ar-ki-im kī'am izkur she gave birth to him (the child) in the house of her second husband and took the following oath to her second spouse (I have given birth to your child) TCL 18 153:7 and 9 (OB); mussama ur-ki-ú ilaggi her second husband takes (the children) KAV 1 vi 78, mutiša ur-ki-e ibid. 76 (Ass. Code § 45) and iv 102 (§ 36); *šumma ur-ki-it-tu šīt* if she is a second (wife) ibid. vi 99 (§ 46); $k\bar{\imath}ma$... DAM ar-ki-ti ītahzuma when he has married a second wife SBAW 1889 p. 828 (pl. 7) iii 18, cf. $m\bar{a}r\bar{i}$ ar-ki-ti the children of the second wife ibid. 21, also mārī ar-ki-ti (beside mārī maḥrīti) ibid. v 42 (NB laws), see Driver and Miles Babylonian Laws 2 p. 340ff.; PN mutišu ár-ku-ú Cyr. 332:9; DUMU EGIR-ú bīt abišu usappah the later (born) son will scatter the patrimony KAR 428 r. 40, cf. DUMU EGIR- \acute{u} $b\bar{\imath}t$ $abi\check{s}u$ [udannan] ibid. 39 (SB ext.).

3' said of documents: ammala našpirti (šu) wa-ar-ki-tim according to his later message CCT 4 30b:17 (OA); warki DUB.HA.LA maḥrîm ... DUB.ḤA.LA wa-ar-ku-ú-um ... ana PN gummuru (see zittu mng. 4a) BE 6/2 49:15, cf. tuppaka mahriam u ar-ki-a-am PBS 7 71:35 lama tuppi bēlija wa-ar-ku-um (both OB); ikaššadam before the later tablet of my lord arrives ARM 2 44:12; rēš našpartija wa-ar-kitim ina GN likīl he should wait in GN for my next message ARM 1 10 r. 19'; těmam wa-ar-ke-e-[e]m ašammēma as soon as I hear the next report ARM 1 121:15; IM.DUB bīti ár-ku-ú u mahrû iknukma VAS 1 70 i 24 (NB); ú-ìl-tim ár-ki-ti ša 10 gín kaspi the later document concerning ten shekels of silver Nbk. 320:1, cf. ú-il-ti ar-ki-tu₄ u maḥrītu ileqqi BE 8 107:18; šaṭāri ár-ku-ú ša lapan PN naša' Nbn. 854:1 (all NB).

4' said of an act: ina simdat šarr[im] wa-ar-ki-tim UET 5 253:11; note DUB HA.LA (= zittim) wa-ar-ki-tim BE 6/2 49:5, also LÚ.KI.INIM.MA.MEŠ ša HA.LA wa-ar-ki-tam idû the witnesses who know of the later division of property ibid. 18 and 24; šumma pitruštu . . . ina têrtika maḥrītu u EGIR-tú iššaknama aḥāmeš ippalama if in both your

first and later extispicy the result is indecisive and they correspond to each other TCL 6 5 r. 34, cf. ša IGI-tu₄ u EGIR-tu₄ ana panīka ibid. r. 26, also r. 24 and 27, note the sequence ina EGIR-ti ... têrtaka maḥrītu ... ina piqittiša in the later (extispicy), your first extispicy, in its testing CT 20 46 iii 26 (all SB ext.), and note at the end of a report on extispicy: EGIR-ti PRT 16 r. 19 (= Knudtzon Gebete 29).

5' said of an intercalary month: Addaru ár-ku-ú VAS 5 130:20, ef. Addaru EGIR-ú TCL 13 193:36, and passim in NB, and cf. Ulūli ur-ki-i ABL 257 r. 8 (NA).

6' said of the second šapattu (i.e., 15-day) period of the month (NB only): sesame ša UD.15.KAM EGIR- tu_4 ša Kislimi for the latter half of MN Camb. 47:3, cf., wr. $\acute{a}r$ -ki- tu_4 Camb. 152:2 and 10, 342:9, cf. also Dar. 13:4, 510:4(!), Cyr. 279:2, Nbk. 277:3, Nbn. 737:11, Moldenke 2 No. 8:5; oil ina sattuk ša Ajari ša UD.15.KAM $\acute{a}r$ -ki- tu_4 from the regular offerings of MN for the latter half Nbn. 595:2; sesame ša UD.15.KAM $\acute{a}r$ -ki- tu_4 $\acute{a}a$ Nisanni (as against UD.15.KAM $\acute{a}r$ -ki- tu_4 $\acute{a}a$ Nisanni (as against UD.15.KAM IGI- tu_4 $\acute{a}a$ Ajari line 7) Nbn. 57:2; for arki $\acute{s}atti$ (instead of arkat $\acute{s}atti$), see Landsberger, JNES 8 259 n. 54.

said of deliveries: še wa-ar-ki-um later (delivered) barley HSS 10 69:5 and 68 wa-ar- gi_A -um MAD 1 229:13, cf. also wa-ar-ki-im MAD 1 270:3 (all OAkk.); wari= um lu panium lu wa-ar-ki-um adi alākija libši (both) the earlier and the later copper should stay in storage until I come CCT 2 40a:22, also, wr. ur-ki-im BIN 4 31:9, cf. lu ippa= nītim [lu i]-wa-ar-ki-tim TCL 14 49:41, and passim; ina kaspika wa-ar-ki-im alaqqi I will take (the silver) from your later (delivery of) silver CCT 4 7a:28, cf. ša lugūtika ur-ki-tim TCL 4 9:14, also ša šēpika wa-ar-ki-tim of your later caravan CCT 2 34:30; note luqûti lu panītam lu bar-ki-tám RA 58 112:26; wa-arki-ú-tum sassam laptu the later (delivered garments) are affected by moths Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 14:39; tamalakkim [wa]-a-ar-ki-im ... iškunuma they deposited it in the later container BIN 4 205:16 (all OA); eli ša panānu wa-ar-kuarkû arkû

tum i-te-et-ru the later deliveries have been larger than before ARM 2 113:23; mahriam u ar-ki-am (referring to barley deliveries) CT 8 38c:22, note x silver EGIR (added up with x silver mahrija) VAS 7 124:16, similar context) ibid. 123:15; x KÙ.BABBAR EGIR x silver later (delivery) MDP 23 307:9; also (SIG₄.HI.A) wa-ar-ki-tum VAS 989:7, and (referring to copper from Telmun) UET 5 796:17 (all OB); from all the property in town and outside belonging to PN šà pa-na-ti ù wa-arwhether it is (acquired) earlier or later MDP 24 375:3; 17 boats itti pa-na-a-ti ù ar-ka-a-ti ša ikšudani which arrived with all (lit.: the earlier and later) deliveries BE 17 37:11; miksu ar-ku-ú later miksupayment PBS 2/2 96:1, cf. ibid. 17:10; adi x qēmi ar-ki-i BE 15 168:20; x barley ša URU.KI ar-ku-ú (beside y barley ša URU.KI mahrû, totaled as x+y barley ša URU.KI) PBS 2/2 112:6 (all MB), also $ur-ki-\acute{u}-tu$ (referring to sheep delivered) KAJ 230:11 (MA), cf. also pa-ni-e ù ur-ki-e KAJ 260:9; gold hāţu $\acute{a}r$ -ku- \acute{u} later weighing out VAS 6 1:1 (NB); x mašīhu mahrûti x mašīhu ár-ku-tú measures (of barley) the earlier, x measures the later (deliveries) Camb. 324:7, cf. ibid. 200:6, 392:2, wr. EGIR- tu_A ibid. 112:2; x silver $\acute{a}r$ -ku- \acute{u} u $mahr\^{u}$ TCL 12 122:21, also ibid. 100:12, nidintu ár-ki-tu₄ u maḥrītu PBS 2/1 24:1, note: silver mahrû u and passim in NB, $ur-ku-\dot{u}$ UET 4 56:2; $mit\bar{t}tu$ $u\dot{s}-ki-t\dot{u}$ the later loss CT 22 112:18; GUD alpī uš-ku-tu the later (arrived) oxen YOS 3 9:24 (all NB); note egir.meš (contrasted with sisê pa-ni-IA-te the horses which were delivered first line 5) ABL 192 r. 1 (NA).

8' said of messengers and contingents of people: išti ālikī wa-ar-ki-ú-tim atallakam I will come with the later messengers KTS 25b:19, and passim; išti wa-ar-ki-ú-tim uṣṣiam it will leave with the next contingent TCL 19 47:8, cf. i-wa-ar-ki-ú-tim šēbilam TCL 20 94:9, and passim; u atta išti ur-ki-ú-tim etqam as for you, proceed here with the later contingent TCL 4 10:19, cf. PN išti [wa-a]r-ki-ú-tim niṭarradam ibid. 28:18, išti wa-ar-ki-ú-tim têrtini zakūtum illakakkum CCT 4 24b:20, also wa-ar-ki-um CCT 2 7:34, also (referring

to messages) têrtī išti wa-ar-\langle ki\rangle -\u03c4-tim illakak= kum CCT 3 15:32; note the spellings bar-kiú-tim BIN 4 91:26, TCL 14 45:13, AAA 1 pl. 22 No. 4:7' (all OA); HA.NA.MEŠ panûm u wa-arku-um šalim both the first and the last contingents of Haneans are fine ARM 2 118:5; ṣābum ... itti ṣābim wa-ar-ki-im innemidma the troop contingent (which was with PN) was joined with the later contingent ARM 1 22:29, cf. LÚ.MU.MEŠ wa-ar-ku-tum ARM 1 14:21; mār *šiprija ar-ku-ú ša illaka* my next messenger who is to go there (will bring a beautiful present) EA 7:59 (MB royal), cf. mar šiprija ar-ka-a CT 43 59:24 (MB let.); amīlūta ar-ki-ta u panīta the later and the earlier groups of workmen Aro, WZJ 8 568 HS 111:4 (MB nišē annûte uru GN ur-ki-ú-te these let.); people from GN are the later contingent (which I myself have dispatched) ABL 509:8 (NA); nuptaka itti ár-ki-i anandakka I will give you your present with the next (messenger) BRM 1 89:8 (NB); ina harrāni ár-ki-ti through the later caravan UET 4 188:20 (NB); EGIR-a ul ú-qi I did not wait for the rear guard AKA 36 i 72 (Tigl. I), ef. EGIR-ú la uq-qi TCL 3 130 (Sar.), wr. ar-ka-a OIP 2 50:19 (Senn.), ar-ka-a ul āmur I did not check my rear guard Borger Esarh. 44 i 64, note pa-an ar-ki-e ul adgul I did not wait for the head of the rear guard Böhl Leiden Coll. 3 21:27 (Asb.).

9' other occs.: A.ŠA.É.GAL.HI.A wa-ar-ki-atim ... ša telqianimma the later (assigned) palace fields which you (pl.) have taken over TCL 7 22:15 (OB let.); bēlī A.ŠÀ ar-ka-a la inad= dinamma PBS 1/2 52:20 (MB let.); ur-ku-ú alla mahrî ibi'iš the latter is worse than the former ABL 1286: 10 (NB); maḥrû la uḥḥirma ušaḥ= meta Egir-ú as for the former (i.e., first mentioned king) I did not tarry, and as to the latter I made haste (to do it within one single year) Borger Esarh. 50 iii 35; GIM EGIR-i (same apodosis) as in the second (omen above, GIM IGI-i, both referring to two parallel: preceding parallel omens) CT 39 36:83 (SB Alu); kittu ur-ki-tú agât [ša] tēpušu alla gabbi= šina [tu]-ta-tir indeed, that last thing you have done exceeds everything ABL 539:10 (NB); kî şibûtā ár-ki-ti according to my latest arkû arkû

demand BRM 1 89:6 (NB); būršu rēštū ... ligimūša ar-ku-ú her (the cow's) first calf, her second-born Lambert BWL 86:261 (Theodicy); for uš arkītu (versus uš maḥrītu) "second stationary point (before the retrograde motion of a planet)" see Neugebauer ACT 469 and 496 s.v.

c) second or lower in rank — 1' said of officials: wa-ar-ki a-ba-ra-ku (see abarakku mng. 2b) TLB 1 151:4; PN wa-ar-ku-um (for EGIR dutu, first witness, see below) CT 2 15:20 (both OB); for egir.šakanx and other designations of this type in Ur III and earlier texts, see Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 3 106, for OB egir. šakanx cf. Riftin 2:25, YOS 5 119:17, 123:19, 126:21, BE 6/1 59 case 9, šakanx. egir Jean Tell Sifr 29:18; note the exceptional occs.: PN EGIR KAR Uruk VAS 7 43:13, and PN DUB.SAR.ZAG.GA «ša» (see lines 21 and EGIR [Kiš] šībūt Kiš ù mārī bābtim VAS 7 56:12; note EGIR dutu (probably for EGIR.SANGA dUTU) CT 2 42:2; EGIR SUKKAL MDP 28 440:7, but note arkât sukkalli cited $ark\bar{\imath}tu$ lex. section; Lu I 108, limmu PN LÚ.EGIR-u ADD 414 edge 2; PN EGIR-u ša lim-mu [PN2] (in difficult context) PSBA 30 p. 138:28 (NA), and see Weidner, AfO 16 309 and note 11.

2' said of persons in gen.: EGIR-ú mahrâ iše'e the lower in rank will look for the higher CT 20 49:19 (SB ext.); ipnanni muqqu ar-ku-um-ma anāku ammerki the laggard preceded me (and) I was left behind even the hindmost STC 2 80:60, see Ebeling Handerhebung 132; $ilu [a]r-ku-\acute{u}$ a minor god 357:32 and 36 (Nergal and Ereškigal); EGIR-Ú ina kussî la uššab ki.min dumu.nitá-šú la uššab ahurrū ajumma ki.min (= ina kussī uššab) the next in rank will not ascend the throne, ditto his heir will not ascend the throne, but some commoner will ascend the throne ACh Ištar 20:24; amur gulgullē ša EGIR.MEŠ u panûti look at the skulls of high Lambert BWL 148:77 (Dialogue); and low Urukaja mahrûtu u ár-ku-tu the inhabitants of Uruk high and low in rank ABL 815:4 (NB); note the use per merismum: adi qinni mahrīti u EGIR-ti together with all the family, high and low in rank Streck Asb. 56 vi 82; for $(w)ark\hat{u}$ as a designation of a replacement for either a soldier or a workman (see also sub kutallu), see the refs. cited Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 1 p. 96 No. 9 and the sequences be'rum Lú.EGIR Lú.DIDLI u Lú.UKU.UŠ ARM 3 26:23, Lú.MEŠ DIDLI LÚ.MEŠ EGIR ARM 4 10:14', also Lú.EGIR kiṣir šarrim ARM 5 70:27, and ṣābum šû ul Lú.EGIR.MEŠ this contingent should not contain replacements ARM 6 28:10, note also the refs. in ARM 7 185 i 6', 18', ii 4'.

- 3' lesser in value (said of animals): 10 UDU.NITÁ.MEŠ kabrūtu ša EGIR.MEŠ-šú-nu ten strong rams who are less good RAcc. p. 78:7, cf. one strong, milk-fed ram u 5 UDU. NITÁ kabrūtu ša EGIR-šú-nu ibid. 15, also (in same context) 5 UDU.NITÁ šanûtu ša EGIR-šú-nu ibid. 20, and note: dough-fattened paspasu-birds 2 paspasu ša EGIR-šú-nu ibid. 16, and passim in this text.
- d) back, rear -1' a part of a town: URU.EGIR MDP 23 324:5 and r. 3'.
- 2' rear ox (in a plowing team, OB only) a' wr. GUD EGIR: aššum GUD EGIR la teggi ukullām damqam šukunma šīrūšu la inazziqu tēm šērī ša GUD EGIR PN «a» ša-al-ma ... iqabbiakkum be not careless with respect to the rear ox, feed him well so that his health does not suffer, ask PN about care for the health of the rear ox and he will tell you (what his fodder should be) TCL 17 51:22 and 25; 1 GUD EGIR.RA 1 ÁB.GUD ša PN YOS 12 381:1; see also Hh. XIII 288ff., cited alpu mng. 1b-1'.
- b' wr. GUD ÙR.RA: 3 GUD.ḤI.A uzziz u GUD ÙR.RA ul išu I have been working three oxen but I have no rear ox CT 29 28:14, cf. 1 GUD ÙR.RA damqa <...> u kargullašu esrama <select?> one good rear ox and establish(?) its price ibid. 26, also 1 GUD ÙR.RA ibid. 17; 1 GUD ÙR.RA GUD PN itti PN bēl GUD SI PN2 ana MU.1.KAM īgur PN2 rented for one year one rear ox, PN's ox, from PN, the owner of the rear ox Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 26:1, cf. VAS 7 92:1, Gautier Dilbat 44:1; see also Hh. XIII 286ff. and A IV/4, in lex. section.

arkû armaja

c' wr. GUD Á.ÙR.RA: šumma awīlum ana MU l īgur idi GUD Á.ÙR.RA 4 GUR ŠE if a man rents (oxen) for one year, the rent of a rear ox is four gur of barley CH § 242:87; 1 GUD Á.ÙR.RA GUD PN itti PN bēl alpim PN₂ išām PN₂ has bought one rear ox, PN's ox, from PN, the owner of the ox VAS 16 206:1, also Waterman Bus. Doc. 62:2; 1 GUD Á.ÙR.RA 1 GUD 4 2 GUD.HI.A ana šamaššammī epēšim ana PN paqdu one rear ox, one four (year old) ox, (these) two oxen assigned to PN to plant sesame YOS 12 334:1.

- d' wr. syll.: GUD ša ar-ka 1 GUD ša qá-ab-la alpī kilallīn lutuk test both oxen, a rear ox (and) a "middle" (position) ox RA 30 99:4 (let.).
- 3' hind legs: it was a normal lion ina muḥḥi šēpēšu ár-ka-a-ti ušu[z] standing on his hind legs ZA 43 16:46 (SB lit.), cf. he had three legs 2 maḥrâti iṣṣūri ar-ki-tu alpi the two forelegs were (those of) a bird, the hind leg (that of) a bull ibid. 48; šēpāšu IGI.MEŠ-ti u EGIR.MEŠ its (the malformed animal's) fore and hind legs (are entwined) CT 31 32 r. 14, cf. šumma izbu šēpāšu EGIR. MEŠ GUD_x(GUR₄).MEŠ if the anomaly's hind legs are short CT 28 17 K.12861:5, and passim, also šumma izbu kursinnāšu EGIR.MEŠ [...] if the anomaly's rear hocks [...] CT 27 43 K.4115 r. 6, and passim in Izbu.
- 4' eastern star: MUL nadullu ár-ku-ú ZA 50 227:17, cf. MUL.MAŠ.TAB.BA EGIR-i ibid. 228:19, and passim in astron., see Schaumberger, ibid. p. 218.
- 5' other occs.: see ar-ki-tum = da-al-tu rear door CT 18 3 r. ii 8, in lex. section; ina ... tarbaṣi EGIR-ti in the back yard KAR 298 r. 13; wa(text šI)-ar-ku-tum (parallel: makrûtum, in broken context) TMB 38 No. 76:3 (OB math.).
- 2. guarantor (lit.: the one who stands behind the debtor, NB only): Lú ar-ku-ú-šú ibbakamma [...] he brings his guarantor YOS 7 125:19, Lú ar-ku-ú-šú ša AB.GAL the guarantor for the full-grown cow ibid. 21, cf. PN Lú ar-ku-šu ibbakamma YOS 7 118:11; ár-ki-i PN na-áš-šu PN (the seller) acts as guarantor Iraq 17 87 2N-T296:5;

note in broken context: PN lpha r-ku-lpha š\alpha PN₂ BRM 1 39:6.

The use of $ark\hat{u}$ for guarantor (mng. 2) instead of the normal $urk\hat{u}$ ($u\check{s}k\hat{u}$), q.v., and its derivative $u\check{s}k\hat{u}tu$ (attested in both NA and SB) is rare.

For $urk\hat{u}$, derived from a noun urku, q.v. in OAkk. and in NB, see $urk\hat{u}$.

Ad mng. 1b-1': Weidner, AfO 16 309. Ad mng. 1c-1': Oppenheim, JNES 11 138.

*arkûm (warkûm, warkû, uškû) adv.; later on, in the future; OB, Mari, NB; cf. arki prep.

- a) in OB, Mari: [u w]a-ar-ku-um ú-ul i-da-ru-ma ana šitaḥhut[im] qātam ul iparrasu but still they are not afraid and will not stop making razzias in the future Mél. Dussaud 2 p. 988:15 (Mari, translit. only); they should bring them (the deserters) here when they are seized aššum wa-ar-ku-um iddarun[im] so that they will be afraid (to do it) in the future ARM 6 35:21; obscure: ú-ma-am wa-ar-ku-ú abušu ṣabitma PBS 7 55:15 (OB let.).
- b) in NB: uš-ku-ú la taqabbi umma ul tašpuranni you must not write me afterward, "You have not given me instructions" YOS 3 80:21, cf. uš-ku-ú iqabbûnâši umma ibid. 17:39, dupl. TCL 9 129:36, cf. also TCL 9 106:9.

arkuzzi s.; (month name); Nuzi; Hurr. word.

ina arḥi ar-ku-uz-zi HSS 13 403:38, also HSS 14 157:6, 15 178:8.

armahhu (marmahhu) s.; thicket(?); SB*; foreign word(?).

giš.kiB.gal, giš.kiB.kur.ra = mar-maḥ-ḥu (var. ar-[maḥ-ḥu]) Hh. III 131f.

ar-ma-hu, ap-pa-hu-um = ki-si-it- tu_4 CT 18 4 r. iv 4, cf. ar-ma-hu, a-ba-hu = ki-si-it-tum Malku II 155 f.

šarru dāpinu muparri' ar-ma-hi GN muz nammī dadmēša the mighty king who cut through the thickets(?) of the city GN and laid waste its (the country's) settlements Lyon Sar. 4:22.

armaja see *armû.

armāniš armatu B

armāniš adv.; like the armannu-aromatic; SB*; ef. armannu.

The king ša atmûšu e[li ...] ar-ma-niš ṭābu whose words are as pleasing to [...] as the armannu-fruit CT 34 6 D.T. 64 +: 13 (Sin-šar-iškun), see Borger, JCS 19 77.

armanu (armānu, arwānu, armanū, ramanz nū) s.; (a tree and the aromatic substance obtained from it); Mari, SB; foreign word; wr. syll. and GIŠ. HAŠHUR. KUR. RA; cf. armāniš.

giš. hašhur. kur. ra = šá-par-[gil-l]u, ár-man-nu (var. ar-ma[n-nu]) Hh. III 35f.; giš. hašhur ar(var. ár). man. nu = MIN ibid. 37; ir = a[r-man-nu] A-tablet 955, IR # ar-man-nu # IR # x x x [...] BM 41354 (comm., courtesy W. G. Lambert).

ir.si.im mi.ni.in.è ir.sim bí.in.d[u_{10}]: arman-nu ušteṣṣâ i-ri-še ṭa-bu-ú the a. gave off a sweet fragrance (preceded by animal sacrifices, zību and surqinnu) 4R 20 No. 1:28f.

ύ tu-ru-u : ὑ la-pat ár-man-nu, ὑ la-pat ár-ma-a-nu : ὑ a-bi-ia-a-r[u], [ὑ la-pat a]r-man-nu : ὑ NUMUN x x Uruanna I 343 ff.; ὑ la-pat ár-ma-ni = a-bi-ú-ru Practical Vocabulary Assur 99, ὑ la-pat ar-man-ni (var. giš la-pát ra-⟨man⟩-ni) : Aš ^dNIN. PÉŠ-u Uruanna III 72; ὑ ḫīl ašāgi : ὑ gÁN.zi ša šadê ὑ la-pat ra-man-nu Uruanna II 109.

- a) as aromatic used in fumigations: lišaṣlīka za'i erēni ar-man-ni rīšāti ṭupuš ašnan may he (the future king) burn for you cedar resin, first(?) a., (and) choicest(?) wheat AfO 19 59:166 (SB lit.); lî pulluqu aslī ṭubbuḥu ar-ma(var. -man)-nu quddušu surruqu kišukki bulls were slaughtered, lambs slain, holy a. was scattered on the censer Borger Esarh. 92 § 61:14, cf. aslī ṭubbuḥu lê pulluqu ar-man-ni surruqu Streck Asb. 264 iii 8, see also (in similar context) 4R 20, in lex. section.
- b) other occs.: ar-man-na ha-ṭa-ṭa u sirašūta (I know how) to extract(?) the aromatic substance from a. and how to brew beer TuL p. 16:12; attannakki titta bašilta ar-ma-na-a giš.hašhur anāku ammīnannā titta bašilta u ar-ma-na-a giš.hašhur I will give you (worm) ripe fig and a.-apple (to eat and suck on), "What are the ripe fig and the a.-apple to me?" CT 17 50:12ff., dupl. AMT 25,2:28 (inc.), cf. 30 (sìla) giš.hašhur ar-wa-nu ARMT 12 201:1; in a list of materia medica: Ú ár-man-nu Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 i 5, Ú.BAL Ú ar-man-nu Ú.AN.húl.la

Köcher BAM 176:12, cf. ibid. 253:3; PA GIŠ. HAŠHUR.KUR.RA leaf of α . AMT 68,1:16.

The vocabulary designation "foreign apple" in Hh. III 35f. does not give sufficient evidence to establish the meaning of armannu, and the identification with "apricot" on the basis of the Syriac name "Armenian apple" (Prunus armeniaca) is based solely on the similarity of the words armannu and armenāyā. For the variety of turnip named lapat armanni, see lex. section and laptu.

In VAB 5 256:3 (= BE 6/1 106), the phrase ša ištu ša-ar-x-nim illikūnimma "(fish) which came from" seems to contain a geographical designation and cannot be read ša ar-ma-an-nim.

(Zimmern Fremdw. 54; Ebeling, MAOG 14/1 14; Thompson DAB 304f.)

armanû see armannu.

armānu see armannu.

armarû see azmarû.

armatu A s.; (copper part of a door); OAkk, lw. in Sum.

x ma.na x [gín] urudu ar-ma-tum mu giš.ig.ká.[HI.UŠ].lugal.ka.šè x minas x shekels of copper a. for the door of the gate of the king AnOr 7 245:2; 24½ ma.na 3 gín urudu ar-ma-tum giš.ig dŠul.gi.ka ba.a.gar 24½ minas 3 shekels of copper a. was applied to the door of Šulgi (beside three urudu a-ux(GIŠGAL)-a and two bronze door hinges) A 2620:6; 2 ma. na 16½ gín ar-ma-tum urudu du₈.a two minas 16½ shekels cast copper a. (for a door?) RA 49 93 No. 38:5; 2½ ma.na 5 gín ar-ma-tum (among copper items for doors) Nikolski 419:5 (all Ur III).

The amount of copper armatu is given by weight and not by number as for other parts of doors. It refers possibly to metal sheeting or plating.

Limet, RA 49 82 n. 4.

armatu B s.; (an ornament); MB.*

7 ki-lil ar-ma-ti hurāṣi 11 Gín [KI.LA] seven wreaths of a, of gold weighing eleven shekels

armēdu armu

PBS 13 80:8, also 2 ki-lil ar-ma-ti $k\dot{U}$.GI SA_5 12 GÍN KI.LÁ ibid. r. 4; ina muhhi lanuqāni ar-ma-a-tum [...] on the ...-s (part of a mirror) (there are) a.-s (beside figurines in walking posture) Sumer 9 34 ff. No. 25 iii 37, iv 13, cf. ibid. ii 2 (both MB inventories).

armītu see armû.

armu (harmu) adj.; enclosed in a case (said of a tablet); OA, OB, MB, SB; harmu in OA, OB, MB; cf. arāmu.

a) in OA - 1' with indication of the content of a tablet: x silver ammalatuppišunu ha-ar-mì-im PN u mer'ūšu ana 26 hamšātim ana PN₂ išaggulu PN and his sons will pay (the credited sum) as (stated in) the case-enclosed tablet drawn on them to PN, in 26 hamuštu-periods Bab. 4 p. 72:9; tuppušu ha-ar-ma-am ša ana sibtim illukušunni a caseenclosed tablet (stating) that (the amount) will increase to his debit through interest CCT 1 35:10; x silver and interest thereof PN ša tuppim ha-ar-mì-im ana PN $_2$ šamallā'ini ihhibilma on the basis of a case-covered tablet, PN has been made to owe (this amount) to our šamallû-merchant PN₂ Kienast ATHE 48:20; tuppum ha-ar-mu-um ša 1 gín kaspim lu ina bītija lu ina bīt PN lu ina bīt PN, mimma laššu there is no case-enclosed tablet in my house, nor in the house of PN, nor in the house of PN₂ for even one shekel of silver (i.e., nobody owes me any silver) CCT 2 36b:17; tuppam ha-ar-ma-am ina bīt kārim nīmurma 6 GÚ 2½ MA.NA AN.NA ina tuppim ha-ar-mì-im ša kārim lapit we saw the caseenclosed tablet in the office of the $k\bar{a}ru$ and (found that) six talents and 2½ minas of tin is written in the case-enclosed tablet of the kāru Hecker Giessen 34:5, cf. tuppušu ha-arma-am ša hubullišu lupta write a case-enclosed tablet stating his debt TCL 20 95:13, and cf. DUB-pá-am ha-ar-mu-um ša hubul ahišu CCT

3 1:24, tuppum ha-ar-mu-um ša x kaspim ša hubul PN BIN 4 103:17, etc.; tuppam ha-arma-am ša x kaspim ša tamkārim ša ina siliāni kunukkija a case-enclosed tablet for x silver belonging to the merchant which is in a container under my seal ibid. 55:5; x kaspam jâm habbulamma tuppušu ha-ar-ma-am ukâl he owes me x silver of my own and I hold a caseenclosed tablet drawn on him BIN 4 224:10, also ICK 1 13:8; tuppam ha-ar-ma-am ša nipilti $abika \ k\bar{a}rum \ iddina[m]$ the $k\bar{a}rum$ has given me a case-enclosed tablet dealing with the credit balance of your father TCL 4 111:7', cf. RA 59 33:14; lu mimma habbulakkum lu tuppī harmam tukâl whether I owe you anything or whether you are holding a case-enclosed tablet with me (as debtor) BIN 4 112:30, and passim referring to promissory notes; [ippa]nimeḥrat ṭup[pim ha]-ar-mì-im ša bāb ilim awēlī nuštassihma pani tuppim ha-ar-mì-im KIŠIB PN KIŠIB PN, we have had (the names of) the men removed from the copy of the case-enclosed tablet (written in) the gate of the temple, and PN's seal and PN2's seal are on the case-enclosed tablet ICK 2 147:31', cf. mehrat tuppim ha-ar-mì-im ša dīn kārim the copy of a case-enclosed tablet with a decision of the kārum TCL 4 77:17, and [tuppam ha-ar]-ma-am ša dīn dajānī ša bītim MVAG 35/2 No. 325:31.

2' other occs.: tuppam ha-ar-ma-am ša kunuk PN ukâl I (the creditor) hold a caseenclosed tablet with the seal of PN (the debtor) TCL 4 22:10, and passim referring to sealings and with kullu; tuppam ša šībīja ha-arma-am mahar PN u PN2 ukallimšu I showed him the case-enclosed tablet with (the list of) my witnesses in the presence of PN and of PN₂ BIN 4 42:13, ef. you pay x silver ana mala tuppim ha-ar-mì-im ša šībīja TCL 4 103:10; šumma tuppam ha-ar-ma-am ula šībī ana PN PN2 la uštēli if PN2 does not bring either a case-enclosed tablet or witnesses to PN (the debtor) BIN 4 147:12, cf. $lu \ \tilde{s}\bar{\imath}b\bar{e}$ tīšu lu tuppam ha-ar-ma-am tukâl whether you have witnesses or are holding a caseenclosed tablet MVAG 33 No. 246:13; PN has been paid the silver tuppušu ha-ar-muum ... idduak his case-enclosed tablet will

armu A *armû

be destroyed CCT 1 48:7; tuppušu ha-armu-um u ša kunuk kārim išti PN paqdu his case-enclosed tablet and that with the seal of the kārum are entrusted to PN TCL 20 91:8, cf. tuppam ha-[ar-ma-am] u tahsi[stam...] BIN 6 67:10.

- b) in OB: DUB ha-ar-mu-um(!) sīhtum ihheppe (see sīhtu mng. 3) CT 6 47a:17.
- c) in MB: DUB har-[mu ša] šar Kaššî ... NA₄.KIŠIB birimdišu the case-enclosed tablet which the king of the Kassites (dispatched) with the impression of his seal Tn.-Epic "v" 11.
- d) in SB: tuppi ar(var. ár)-ma la petâ tašassi you (Šamaš) can read even a case-enclosed tablet that has not been opened BMS 6:109 and dupls., see Ebeling Handerhebung 48.

The reason for considering armu and harmu, as well as $ar\bar{a}mu$ and $har\bar{a}mu$, variant forms of the same word is the parallelism of the contrasts $armu - pet\hat{u}$ (see usage d) and harmu - patiu (see sub *arruzmu). See also discussion sub $ar\bar{a}mu$.

Meissner, AfO 7 268; Eilers, OLZ 1931 929 n. 3.

armu A s.; buck (of gazelle or mountain goat); MB, SB, NA.

a) in gen.: ašar ana kussî šupšugu ina šēpēja aštaļļit kīma ar-me where (the terrain) was too difficult (for me) to (be carried in) my chair, I leapt along on my own feet like an a. OIP 2 71:40 (Senn.), also 65:41, and 36 iv 6; (blank) ar-me.meš tu-ra-a-hi.meš (blank) na-a-li.meš in-e-li.meš ina sadīrāte utemmih (see ajalu A mng. la) AKA 141 iv 19. cf. sugullāt na-a-li.meš dara.maš.meš ar-mi (var. adds .meš) $tur\bar{a}h\bar{i}$.meš ša DN u DN₂ ... epēš bu'ūri igīšūni ... utammihu AKA 89 vii 5 (Tigl. I); [ar]-mu şabītu apsasû cf. and ar-me ajalī $tur\bar{a}[h\bar{\imath}]$ pl. 48:6, K.8414:15 (SB lit., courtesy W. G. Lambert); ru(!)-bu-u na'du ar-mu ina sapārika $[\ldots]$ famous prince, an a. in (or: from) your net [...] Craig ABRT 1 31 r. 3 (SB lit.); ar-mi MAŠ.DA.MEŠ sēru ibarramma the snake hunts a.-s and gazelles Bab. 12 pl. 1:22, cf. $s\bar{e}ru...$ [a]r-mi maš.dà.meš ša $sar{e}ri$ ki.min (= ibar= ramma) AfO 14 301 i 20 (Etana); kīma Sumus qan irhû būlšu lahra immerša ṣabīta ar-ma-ša (var. AMAR-ša) atāna mūrša just as Sumuqan impregnated his cattle, (so did) the (lit.: her) ram (impregnate) the ewe, the buck the gazelle, (and) the ass the jenny Maqlu VII 25.

b) representations: 12 ar-mu.MEŠ hammurūtu 2 ar-mu x [...] 8 ar-mu.MEŠ lasmūtu naphar 22 ar-m[u.MEŠ ša ...] twelve recumbent a.-s, two [...] a.-s, eight running a.-s, total of 22 a.-s made of [...] AfO 18 304 ii 27 f., cf. [4] ar-mu.MEŠ hammurūtu ša GI[š] four recumbent a.-s of wood ibid. 306 iv 8 (MA inv.); qaqqad ar-me ša PN head of an a. belonging to PN (beside me-su-ki egrūte ša PN₂, see egru, murmū ša PN₃, etc.) ADD 1041 r. 3; ar-mu Anše umāmu KAR 98 r. 15 (SB lit.).

Armu occurs in enumerations of game animals hunted by Assyrian kings beside turāhu, najalu, ajalu, etc., which normally occur in the lexical lists beside ṣabūtu, see Hh. XIV 147ff. The equation armû, q.v., with ṣabūtu in the syn. list Malku points to the fact that beside the WSem. loan armû (arwû) there also existed a form armu, perhaps originally denoting a different species of capridae, but used for gazelle (buck) in the MA and NA period.

Landsberger Fauna 94f.

armu B s.; (mng. unkn.); syn. list.*

ár-mu (var. ar-mu) = kar-mu (preceded by terms for wall and parts thereof) Malku I 243.

Possibly a variant of arammu, q.v.

- *armû (armaja, fem. armītu) adj.; Aramaic; NA.
- a) describing objects: 40 min (= ri-ħi qi-i-tú) ar-me-i-tú (after aššurītu) ADD 969:8.
- b) referring to the Aramaic language: PN LÚ.A.BA ar-ma-a-a ADD 193 r. 9, KAV 213:21, wr. ár-ma-a ADD 207 r. 5, note LÚ.A.BA KUR LÚ ar-ma-a-a ADD 179 r. 3; ina libbi nibzi ar-ma-a-a in an Aramaic papyrus ABL 633 r. 14; egirtu ar-me-tú ABL 872:10; kanīku annītu KUR ar-mi-tu PN issu libbi URU Surri ussēbila mā PN has sent from Tyre the accompanying sealed document in the Aramaic language, it

armû arnu

says (translation into Akkadian follows) Iraq 17 130 No. 13:3.

armû (arw/biu, arwû, fem. arw/bītu, armītu) s.; gazelle; OAkk., OB, SB.

ar-mu-u= şa-bi-tum Malku V 42, cf. ar-wi-um= Malku V 65. CBS 8538:17 (syn. list).

τ ar-me-e : τ κυκ-ĥi Köcher Pflanzenkunde
 31.28

- a) as personal name; $Ar\text{-}wi\text{-}\acute{u}\text{-}um$ (vars. $Ar\text{-}wi\text{-}\acute{u}$, Ar-wi, Ar-wi-um, Ar-bu-um) Jacobsen, AS 11 80:14, cf. Ar-bi-um ITT 2/1 p. 48 933, and note the feminine names: Ar-bi-tum TCL 5 pl. 28 v 17, Ar-bi-tum Legrain TRU 41:1, for other OAkk. refs., see MAD 3 60; Ar-wi-um CT 47 62:22 (OB); Ar-wi(var.-mi)-tum PBS 11/1 p. 64 No. 276 (OB name list); uncert.: Ar-wi-[tum] JCS 15 8 iii 3 (OB lit.), see Held, ibid. p. 19, Ar-wi-tum CT 6 43:3 and 29, CT 45 11:8 (OB), $Ar\text{-}wi\text{-}\acute{u}\text{-}[um]$ ARM 1 30:5, cf. ana Ar-wi-e-[em] ibid. 10, ana Ar-wi-im ibid. 18, and see Bauer Ostkanaanäer 13.
- b) other oces.: lu ṣallāta kīma ar-me-i DUMU.MAŠ.DA (see ṣalālu mng. la-1') K.9171+:11' (to AMT 96,2), also ibid. 2', cf. [lit]tadnušum kīma ar-me-i ṣalāla Sm.1190+:7'.

For Maqlu VII 25, see armu A s.

armūtu s.; desolation, waste; syn. list.*

ar-mu-tú = na-[mu-tu] LTBA 2 2:322.

Probably a scribe's error for arbūtu, q.v.

arnabtu see arnabu.

arnabu (annabu, fem. arnabtu) s.; hare; OAkk., OB, Mari, Nuzi, SB, NB, Akkadogram in Bogh.; pl. arnabātu.

KA.edin.na (var. [a].gú.edin.na) = an(var. ár)-na-bu, sal.min = ár-nab-tum Hh. XIV 155-155a; kuš.ka.edin.na = min (= ma-šak) an-na-[bu] rabbit skin Hh. XI 47; [x].giš, [k]a.edin.na = an-na-bu Nabnitu R 161f.; A.GAR.EDIN.NA = a[r-na-bu] Practical Vocabulary Assur 380, cf. KA. EDIN.NA AfO 18 341:15 (Practical Vocabulary Nineveh).

a) in gen.: ša ar-na-ba-tim ina Ra-ze-e-em^{ki} ibāru who hunted hares in GN Syria 20 107:3 (Mari let.); an-na-bu (in broken context) Lambert BWL 214 ii 8 (fable); note as Akkadogram in Hittite: Á.MUŠEN KÙ.GI AR-NA-BU KÙ.GI a golden eagle, a golden hare

MVAG 46/2 14 ii 4, see Güterbock, AfO Beiheft 7 18f.

- b) as personal name 1' arnabu: Arna-ba AO 8642 (OAkk. personal name, cited MAD 3 65); Ar-na-bu-um (name of a woman) ARM 9 291 i 10; for Nuzi names Ar-na-bu, Ar-na-a-bu, see OIP 57 30; uncert.: Ar-na-ba-a Johns Doomsday Book 1 i 1 (NB).
- 2' arnabatu (hypocoristic): Ar-na-ba-tum (as witness) CT 8 43c:22, VAS 8 12:41.

For $Arnab\bar{a}nu$ as a geographical name, see RLA 1 152.

arnu (annu) s.; 1. guilt, wrongdoing, misdeed, offense, 2. punishment, fine; from OAkk. on; wr. syll. and NAM.TAG.GA; cf. annu in ša anni, arnu in amēl arni, arnu in bēl arni.

na.ám.tag.ga = nam.tag.ga = ár-nu Emesal Voc. III 55; nam.tag.ga (vars. nam.lá, nam.tag.gá) = an-nu-um, šer-tu A-tablet 373f.; nam.tag.ga = ar-nu Igituh I 126, also Igituh short version 56; [da]-a TAG = ša NAM.TAG.GA ár-nu Ea V 58, cf. da-a TAG = šá NAM.TAG.GA ár-nu A V/1:236, also ta-a TAG = šá NAM.TAG.GA ár-nu ibid. 238.

ka.nir.da = pi-i še-er-t[im], ka.nam.tag = pi-i ar-ni-[im] Kagal D Fragm. 3:5f.; ugula.nam.tag.ga = a-kil ár-ni Lu IV 232; lú.nam.tag.ga.al.i.da.k[am] = ša ar-ni e-me-di 2N-T344:5 (NB gramm.).

 $[\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{x}] \mathbf{x} = \text{MIN} (= it\text{-}ku\text{-}pu)$ šá ar-ni to approach, said of punishment Nabnitu O 74.

hé.du8.du8 dug, ga.zu.ta šul.a.Lum.bi nam.tag.ga.bi ḫé.zi.zi : ina qibītika en-ne-is-su lippațir a-ra-an-šu linnasih may his sin at your command be removed, his wrongdoing eradicated 4R 17:57f., cf. šul(!).a.[LUM dug.dug.en nam]. tag.ga zi.zi.[en]: ennittam [tupațțar ar]-na $tu\check{s}atb[a]$ you eradicate sin, you remove wrong doing ibid. 34f., also na.ám.tag.ga.na zí.ir.ab: anna-šu pusus obliterate his wrongdoing OECT 6 pl. 10 Sm. 306:6f.; [lú] dam.lú.da ná.a nam. tag.ga dugud.[àm]: rāḥū ašti awēlim a-ra-anšu kab[tumma] the wrongdoing of one who has intercourse with (another) man's wife is serious Lambert BWL 119:3f.; lú.ux(GIŠGAL).lu dumu dingir.ra.na šul.a.Lum nam.tag.ga an.kin. kin: amēlu mār ilišu e-nu-un ar-nam e-mi-id (see emēdu mng. 3b) 4R 17:49f.; [nam].tag.ga.bi ab.il.il = a-ra-an-šu-nu i-za-bibilhe (Enlil) removes their (the Babylonians') sins KAR 8 ii 5; na.ám.tag.ga gig.ga hul.àm : an-ni murșu lemnu BA 5 639 No. 8:7f.; gašan.e gù.ba.an. dé.e gù na.ám.tag.ga sub.ga.ám : bēltu arnu 1a arnu 1a

issīma šasē ar-ni-im-ma ASKT p. 120 r. 9f., cf. gú i.bí.déi-si-ši-ma gú.nam.tag.tag(!).ga^{ša-se-e} ar-ni he shouted to her a wrongful cry JCS 4 213:72 (Inanna's Descent), see (with Akk. glosses omitted in translit.) JCS 5 14:340.

na.ám.tag.ga níg.ak.a.mu im mu.un. tùm: an-na ēpuš šāru litbal let the wind carry off the wrong I committed 4R 10r. 41f., cf. na.ám. tag.ga níg.ak.mu nu.un.zu.[àm]:an-niēpušu $ul\ i[di]$ I do not know what wrong I have done ibid. obv. 42f.; na.ám.tag.ga.bi du₈ [...] nam.ti.la ba.an.zé.[em]: an-na-šú pu-tu-ri balāţi iddinšum OECT 6 pl. 16 K.5231:9f.; 7.4 7.4 nam.tag. ga.a.ni duh.ha: 7-it adi 7-it a-ra-an-šú putru (lord Enbilulu) dispel his guilt seven times seven times KAR 161 r. 5f., also ibid. r. 1-4, and (with other gods) ibid. r. 7-12; umun e.ri.zu na.ám. tag.ga du₈.ab ki.za an.kin.[kin] : bēlum aradka ana paṭār an-ni-šu ašrīka iš[tene'i] OECT 6 pl. 10:13f., cf. na.ám.tag.ga dugud.da mu. un.ma.al: aššu an-ni kabtu ša iššakna ibid. 15f.; nam.tag.ga gu.la: an-ni (var. ar-nam) ra-ba-a BA 10/1 93 No. 15:2f., var. from ibid. r. 1f.; u4.ne.e nam.tag.ga.bi hé.en.[du8.a]: ina ūmu annî a-ra-an-šu [lip]țur 5R 50 ii 22f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1); e.ne.èm.mà.ni nam.tag nu.al: amat an-ni la išâ SBH p. 15:22f.; [mu.lu] na. ám.tag.ga tuk.a KA.ša₆.ša₆.ga šu.te.gá: ša an-nu išû teleqqe tēmeqšu you (my goddess) accept the prayer (even) of a sinner 4R 29**:5f., dupl. ASKT p. 115:5f.; hul nam.tag.ga su.na gál. la.na: lumna ar-na (var. ár-nu) ina zumrišu iš-kuni CT 16 2:49f., restored and var. from CT 17 47:49; nam.tag nu.zu.àm: ina ar-ni-im ša la idû VAT 8345, cited Falkenstein, ZA 52 328 (OB).

lú.inim.[ini]m.ma.a.ni nam.tag.ga in. na.an.í[l]:bēl awatišu an-na i-me-du they imposed a fine on his adversary Ai. VII i 52; nam.tag.ga = a[r-nu], [nam.tag.g]a.bi = a[r-na]-šu, [nam.tag.ga.bi lugal ba].ab.íl = MIN ša[r-ru i-m]i-da the king imposed a fine on him ibid. 53 ff.

É.BI NAM TUK- $\dot{s}i$ = É.BI an-nu TUK- $\dot{s}i$, NAM = an-nu, an-nu | $\dot{a}r$ -nu CT 41 27 r. 18f. (Alu Comm.); an-nu TUK- $\dot{s}i$, an-nu = $\dot{h}i$ -tu Izbu Comm. 149f.; $\dot{s}a\dot{a}r$ -nam TUK = gar-ba-nu, ma-li-e me-e Izbu Comm. 36f., commenting on SAL.BI ina $s\bar{u}qi$ $\dot{s}a$ $\dot{a}r$ -nam TUK $irh_i\dot{s}i$ an unclean person has had intercourse with that woman in the street ibid. 35 (= CT 27 5:30).

e-tel-lu-u=ma-la me-e, an-nu Malku IV 62f., nam-tag-ga- $u=ar(\text{var. }\acute{ar})$ -nu, saḥar-šub-bu-u (var. šu-ru-ub-bu- \acute{u}) ibid. 64f.

1. guilt, wrongdoing, misdeed, offense—a) in gen.—1' in OA: mīnam tētanappaš ša ilum la uššuru u a-ra-kà kabbutumma tukabbat why is it that you keep doing (things) which the god does not permit, (thereby) making your guilt even greater? TCL 20 94:19 (OA let.); šumma (tablet adds mimma)

ar-na-am u šillatam teppaš if she commits a crime or an improper act ICK 1 27a:9 and 27b:12, see Hirsch Untersuchungen 74; 20 MA.NA x ēmudu a-šu-mì [ar]-ni-kà uš-kà-i-ma [u]š-kà-in a-ru-tum [ša]knatma [pa:t]āram [la i]mu'u they imposed (a fine of) twenty minas [...], I have pleaded and pleaded because of your offense, but the curse had been set and they would not remove (it) BIN 4 84:5.

2' in OB: šumma ar-nam kabtam ša ina aplūtim nasāḥim ... itbalam (see aplūtu mng. la) CH § 169: 25, cf. § 168: 18; SAL šī ar-nam ul išu that woman (who justifiably complains of her husband's conduct) is not guilty (if she leaves her husband's house) CH § 142:1, also § 134:36.

3' in Mari: ar-nam elija [ut]ērma $umm\bar{a}mi$ šupur ana šarr[im] he put the blame on me, saying, "Write to the king" ARMT 13 113:17, cf. [a]r-na-am \acute{u} -te-e[r]-ma ARM 3 12:23, see Kupper, ARMT 13 p. 168; a-ra-an mannim $u[l\dots]$ no one's fault $[\dots]$ ARM 1 118:22.

4' in EA: kīnanna jīpuš ar-na u juţarridni ištu āli thus he did wrong and drove me from the town EA 137:24, cf. $amur\ ar-na-m[a]$ [jī]puš PN see, Aziru has done wrong EA 140:20, also, abbr. ar EA 138:117; ul ašpur[u] ar-na-nu ana šarri I have not reported our misdeed to the king EA 89:67 (all letters of Rib-Addi), see also bu' \hat{u} mng. 3b; la jusanniqu šarru bēlija ar-ni-ia šanītam e-baaš-ši ar-ni-ia the king, my lord, has not checked(?) my (alleged) wrongdoing, moreover, my (supposed) wrongdoing (is the following) EA 254:19f.; amur anāku arad kitti šarri u la ar-na-ku u la haţāku I am a faithful servant of the king, I am not a wrongdoer nor a criminal EA 254:11.

5' in Nuzi, NA, NB: u Lú EN.MEŠ AN.ZA. KÀR šâšu ina ar(!)-ni kašid HSS 15 1:37; hunțu [...] iţīb ina pūt ár-ni ša šarri it-te-et-zi ABL 439:3, see von Soden, ZA 43 257, cf. kalz lāpu šipirti ina muḥḥi pūt ár-ni ittalka a message carrier has left about a matter of wrongdoing(?) ABL 1369:8 (both NA); PN an-nam u gillāti uma'irma ana amat lemutti

arnu 1a arnu 1b

uzunšu ibši PN instigated a criminal act, his mind was set on an evil act AfO 17 1:2 (NB leg.).

6' in SB: ma'duma an-nu-u-a ahtati kalama my misdeeds are numerous, I have trespassed in every respect AfO 19 58:137; gellēt mātija šupšuga imīdu ar-nu.MEŠ serious are the crimes of my country, many are (its) sins Tn.-Epic "iv" 27, also "vi" 33, ef. mi-i-du ar-nu-ia ina mahar Šamaš še-ri-e-tu-[ia] my wrongdoings, my misdeeds are many before Samaš ibid. "v" 37; ša ilšu la išû ma'du arnu-šú many are the wrongdoings of one who has no (personal) god AfO 19 57:110 (SB prayer), cf. na.ám.tag.ga mah.àm še.bi. da mah.àm: an-nu-u-a ma'da rabâ hitātūa 4R 10:37, cf. also ina ar(var. $\acute{a}r$)-ni ma': dūti ša ihtatû Šurpu II 70; an-na rabâ ša ultu sehērija īpušu the serious wrong that I have done (ever) since my youth BMS 11:36, see Ebeling Handerhebung 74; an-ni ahtû ešētu ugallilu all the wrongs I have done through negligence and sinfulness CT 34 9:38, see RA 21 128 r. 12; $an-nu-\dot{u}-a$ ina qaqqari ukabba[s]I trample my wrongs into the ground AfO 19 51:71 (SB prayer); kīma subāti labšāku ar-na alme[n] (see $sub\bar{a}tu$ mng. 1b-2') 4R 59 No. 2: 25; Ea Šamaš Marduk minû an-ni-ma (you recite the incantation) "Ea, Šamaš, Marduk, what is my wrongdoing?" BBR No. 26:79, cf. KAR 90:8; uncert.: Mi-na-ar-ni (personal name) Chiera STA 29 vi 12 (OAkk.); ana an-ni idû u la id[û] Scheil Sippar S. 2:10, see Ebeling Handerhebung p. 8, also KAR 23 i 22, KAR 39 r. 10, see also epēšu mng. 2c (arnu); an-nu idû la idû $\bar{e}teppu\check{s}$ $an\bar{a}[ku]$ I have knowingly and unknowingly done wrong KAR 45:19; la mudû ar-na ana dingir.meš hé-mu-uț the one who does not know (the nature of his) offense hastens(?) to (his) gods MRS 6 312 RS 15.10:10, ar-nu-šu al pí-ka ša-qa-tá-ma ibid. 12, see Lambert BWL 116, for the loan word ar-na-an in the Hurrian version, see Laroche, MRS 6 p. 319; $m\bar{u}t$ NAM.ERÍM $/\!\!/ m\bar{u}t$ $\acute{a}r$ ni imât CT 28 29:2 (SB physiogn.), cf. bēl bīti šuāti BE $(=m\bar{u}t)$ ár-ni BE $(=im\hat{a}t)$ CT 38 41:17 (SB Alu), also BBR No. 11 r. iii 19, cf. ina an-nišú imát Dream-book 330:64, also šumma amēlu ina șīt pīšu an-nam kabtam tuk-ma imât or

else the man commits a grievous wrongdoing through what he says and will die Boissier DA 226:20 (SB ext., apod.); amēlu an-nu işab: bassu guilt will lay hold of the man CT 38 27:12, cf. [URU].BI $\acute{a}r$ -nu DIB-su ibid. 3:52, also ár-nu NA DIB-bat ibid. 47:37 (all SB Alu); NA.BI NAM.TAG.GA // NAM.ERÍM DIB-su Labat TDP 180:28; mārē Sippar Nippur Bābili Barsippa ša ina la an-ni-šú-nu ina qerbišunu kamû the citizens of Sippar, Nippur, Babylon (and) Borsippa who through no fault of their own were held captive in them Iraq 16 186 vi 64, also Lie Sar. p. 64:9; LÚ.ME-šú-nu ša ina la an-ni-šú-nu zakru kar.meš their men who have been accused (lit.: mentioned) without being guilty will be saved ACh Sin 1:17: [a]n-ni abija abi abija ummija ummi ummija [ki]mtija nisūtija u salātija ana ramanija aj ithâ may the wrongdoing of my father, my father's father, my mother, my mother's mother, my clan, my relatives, my family not affect me BMS 11:22, see Ebeling Handerhebung 74, cf. $\acute{a}r$ -ni AD u AMA ŠEŠ u NIN IM. RI.A IM.RI.A IM.RI.A DIB-šú-ma the (consequences of) a wrongdoing of father or mother, brother or sister, clan, relatives (or) family have taken hold on him Köcher BAM 234:11; [ar]-ni ad.mu ad ad.mu ar-ni ama.mu a[ma]AMA.MU] [ar]-ni ŠEŠ GAL-e NIN GAL-tu ar-niIM.RI.A.MU [IM.RI].A.MU IM.RI.A.MU $\delta a(?)$ itti= ⟨ja⟩ išabbasi KAR 39 r. 11ff.; ar-na AB.BA íL $\dot{s}\dot{a}$ $\dot{s}\dot{A}$ - $\dot{s}a$ $im\hat{a}t$ she bears the guilt (for the wrongdoing of her) father, her unborn child will die Labat TDP 208:89, cf. hiţīt ár-ni AD AMA ŠEŠ NIN DUMU DUMU.SAL ARAD u [GEMÉ] $tapp \hat{e}$ itbari ru'u'a rutti JRAS 1929 281:11 (SB rel.); NA.BI ina ár-ni AD-šúhi-pi eš-šú CT 28 29:18 (SB physiogn.); lu GIDIM ša ina a-ra-an (var. $\acute{a}r$ -ni) dingir u $\check{s}\bar{e}ret$ $\check{s}arri$ $m\bar{i}tu$ be it the ghost of one who has died because of an offense against a deity or a crime against the king Or. NS 24 244:2, var. from K.2415 (SB inc.).

b) in enumerations: tuppi ár-ni-šú hitātišu gillātišu māmātišu tumamātišu ana mê ŠUB-a may the record of his misdeeds, errors, crimes, oaths, (all) that was sworn, be thrown into the water Surpu IV 79; GIG tā[ni]hi ár-ni šērti gillati hitāti Šurpu V-VI 68, and passim in Šurpu,

arnu 1c arnu 2a

also ár-ni māmīt hiţītu gillatu Surpu IV 56, a-ra-an-ka $m\bar{a}m\bar{i}tka$ Šurpu VIII 43; [m]i(?)lik ár-ni u hibilti counsel of wrongdoing and transgression ABL 924:11 (NA copy of MB let., see Weidner Tn. p. 48); ár-na gillata lu Dù-uš JNES 15 136:89 (lipšur litanies), cf. ugallil ar-ni hīti gillati KUB 4 47 r. 11; hitītum innep: puš ar-[nu]m inneppuš a wrong will be done, a sin will be committed KBo 1 11 obv.(!) 10, see ZA 44 114; DUMU.MEŠ URU ēpiš an-ni u gillati OIP 2 32 iii 11, cf. DUMU.MEŠ URU ēpiš an-ni ana šallati amnu ibid. 70:26 (Senn.), also PN ēpiš an-ni u gillati TCL 3 309 (Sar.), ša an-ni u gillati maharšu ba'û En. el. VII 156; ar-nu hītu gāt ili wrongdoing, transgression, "hand" of a god Boissier DA 211 r. 7 (SB ext., apod.).

c) with verbs for dispelling, eradicating, removing $\sin - 1'$ patāru: ahuz qāssu pu-tur a-ra-an-šú take his hand, dispel his guilt AfO 19 59:151 (prayer to Marduk); [libba]ka aj ikkud an-ni pu-tur-ma šērtī pušur let your heart not palpitate (with anger?), dispel my guilt, forgive my wrongdoing BMS 11:19, see cf. an-ni pu-tur Ebeling Handerhebung 72, ibid. 30, and passim in this text, an-ni pušur also ár-ni pu-tur šērtī pušur Ebeling Handerhebung 26:38; mu-pat-tir ar-n[i] AfO 19 119 K.11586 r. 4; $j\hat{a}$ $\dot{s}i$ $\dot{a}r$ -na $\mathrm{DU_8}$ -[ra] $\dot{s}im\hat{a}$ $tasl\bar{\imath}t\bar{\imath}$ as for me, undo my guilt, hear my prayer Or. NS 34 116:16 (SB namburbi), cf. [a]-ra $an-\check{s}\check{u}$ pu-tu[r] K.9011:8'; ina šāt mūši may I Du₈.meš ár-ni-mu(var. -iá) lušme learn during the night watch of the dispelling of my guilt BMS 1:26, see Ebeling Handerhebung 8; $\acute{a}r$ -ni-ia pu-tur gillateja pusus(u)dispel my guilt, eradicate my transgression KAR 58:36; ša ár-nu išû tapattar (var. tupattar) ár-nu(var. -na) BMS 2:23, see Ebeling Handerhebung 26; Šamaš bēl dīni li-pa-ţir ár-ni may Šamaš, the god of oracular decisions, dispel my guilt Šurpu IV 93; palāhu damāqa ullad niqû balāţu [u]ttar u teslītu ar-ni [i-p]at-tar reverence begets favor, sacrifice prolongs life, and prayer dispels guilt Lambert BWL 104:145; inaddinma itti Marduk u Ištar NAM.TAG.GA.B[I D]U8-ir if he gives (the promised votive offering), his omission toward Marduk and Ištar will be pardoned CT 40 35:14, cf. ša Na.BI Nam.Tag.ga-šú pațir CT 39 47:21, a-ra-an-šú $D[U_8$ -ir] ibid. 1:78 (all SB Alu); e-ša(text -ka)-a- tu_4 ušteššera dalhātu izakkâ ár-ni māti DU_8 -ár what is in disorder will be set aright, what is troubled will clear up, the country's guilt will be dispelled ACh Supp. Ištar 33:57; a-ra-an-šú DU_8 ZI-bi his guilt will be dispelled and he will get up (again) Labat TDP 8:26, cf. a-ra-an-šú DU_8 -šú Köcher BAM 318 i 34, and passim with patāru.

2' other verbs: $\acute{a}r$ -ni(var. -nu) $\check{s}ussuhu$ gilla[ti] šussû (it is in your power) to extirpate guilt, to remove crime Surpu IV 14, cf. MU DINGIR lipsusu ár-ni li-is-su-hu ibid. 71; šammī u napšaltu ša ina panīka kunnu lip-su-su ar(!)-nu-u-a (var. $\acute{a}r-ni-ia$) the medications and salves that are set before you obliterate my guilt BMS 12:76, see Ebeling Handerhebung 80; ar-nu-šú (var. ár-nu-šu) liptašširu hitātušu(!) liptassisa may his guilt be absolved, his offenses be wiped out JNES 15 136:77 (lipšur litanies); pu-šur nussi ár-nu AD u AMA (O Šamaš) undo, remove the wrong of (my) father and mother PBS 1/1 14:16 (SB rel.), cf. lissi šār bēr lirīq ár-ni ibid. 19; lu hepű tuppu ar-ni-[ia] may the record of my sins be broken BBR No. 26 $\dot{a}r$ -ni- $\dot{s}u$ (var. $\dot{a}r$ -nu- $\dot{s}[\dot{u}]$) $ku\dot{s}\dot{s}ida$ drive away his guilt, HUL- $\dot{s}\dot{u}$ [\dot{s}]u- $\dot{s}e$ -raredress his wrong JNES 15 134:66 (lipšur $\check{s}utb\bar{\imath}ma\ b\bar{e}l[um]\ an-na-\check{s}u\ p[u\dot{\imath}u]r$ litanies); remove, lord, his guilt, dispel enniss[u]his sin AfO 19 64:73 (SB rel.); abī ár-ni ubla a-ra-an-šu litbal my father has committed the offense (whose consequences affect) me, may it (his image) now remove the punishment (from me which) he (incurred) KAR 178 r. vi 39 (SB hemer.), for other refs. with abālu, see abālu A mng. 5a.

2. punishment, fine — a) in OA: ina 5½ MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR ša habbulākuni ¾ MA.NA ar-nu-um of the five and a half minas of silver which I owed, two-thirds of a mina is a penalty BIN 4 29:39; ana dajānī tardēma [ṭu]ppam [š]a PN maḥar dajānī [ta-á]š-ku-ma dajānum ana ar-ni-im [iddin]anni you led me to the judges and deposited the document of

arnu 2b arnu 2d

PN and then the judge imposed a fine on me MVAG 35/3 No. 325a:13, cf. inūmi abuni ana ar-nim iddinunima when our father imposed a fine on me CCT 4 7c:7; atalka bēl huluqqā'e lillikamma ar-ni šuwatima addaššum go! let the owner of the lost property come and I will pay my penalty to him personally TCL 20 85:20, cf. inūmi a(text za)-ar-nam ittadiūni BIN 6 142:13; iqqāti Pithana rubā'im Anitta rabi simmilti ar-nu ša PN TCL 21 214:23, see J. Lewy, AHDO 2 123f.

b) in OB, Mari: awīlum šû sar a-ra-an dī: nim šuāti ittanašši that man is guilty, he will remain liable for the penalty (involved in) that suit CH § 13:23, also § 4:3, and passim; šumma mārūša aššum ina bītim šūsîm usah: hamuši dajānū warkassa iparrasuma mārī ar-nam immidu if her sons persist in persecuting her to expel her from the house, the judges shall determine the facts in her case and penalize the sons CH § 172:22, and passim in CH; ar-nam kabtam šēressu rabītam ... līmussuma may (Šamaš) inflict upon him a grievous punishment, his great penalty CH xliii 47; PN a-ra-an mūtim ina ramanišu i-zé-er PN himself will be subject(?) to the death penalty Bagh. Mitt. 2 78:22 (OB); da= jānū awâtišunu īmuruma PN NU.GIG ... aššum kunukkiša ubaggiru ar-nam īmiduši after the judges had investigated the case, they imposed a penalty on PN, the qadištuwoman, because she instituted a (false) claim regarding her sealed document TCL 1 157:50, cf. VAS 8 102:7; šumma PN PN2 ibbul hibiltašu têr[šum] u PN ša ihbu[lušu] ar-nam emid if PN has wronged PN2, replace his loss and penalize PN who wronged him LIH 6:22 (let.); PN ana PN₂ abišu ula abī atta iqabbīma a-ra-an mārū awīlī immidušu (if) PN says "You are no longer my father" to his father, PN₂, they impose on him the penalty (appropriate to) free men CT 4 42a:26; $dajar{a}nar{u}$ dīnam ušāhizušunūtima dajānū ana ar-na emēdišu igbûma the judges brought them to trial and decided to punish him (the other party in the dispute) CT 2 47:27; aššum eglam ibquru kīma ar-nim e-mi-di dub la $baq\bar{a}r[im]$ $\bar{i}zi[b]$ instead of having a fine imposed (on him) regarding the field which he claimed (unlawfully), he made out a document (saving) there would be no claim VAS 13 7:9, cf. $it\hat{a}r$ ibaqqarm[a ...] eqlamkīma eqlim [utâr] u a-ra-an bāgirā[nim] immi: dušu should he make a claim again he will replace the field by one of the same value and they will impose upon him the fine given to one who makes a claim (without good reason) VAS 7 152:4; ar-nam īmidušu mut: tassu ugallibušu they imposed a punishment on him, shaved off half of his hair CT 47 31:22; [\hat{I} .L \hat{A}].E u ar-[na]-[am] in-ne-mi-id ARM 8 19:1', also [î.L\Lambda]. E u ar-[n]a-am [in]-[n]emi-[id] ibid. case 41, cf. $ar-na-am\ i-m[i-id]$ ibid. 83:17; a-ra-an šumni damqam i[na] ālini umassakupunishment for damaging our good name in our own town TCL 1 29:38 ul ikammisunimma a-ra-an-šu-nu (let.); ina muhhija iššakkan if they do not collect (the barley), I will be subject to the punishment for their (negligence) BIN 75:16 (let.), cf. war\ka\tan purusma a-ra-an-\si-na lutta\sii investigate the matter — should I always bear punishment for them? TCL 17 10:37 (let.).

- c) in MB, Nuzi, MA: a-ra-an-šu lašš[u] (the man may beat his wife and pierce her ears) he is not liable for it KAV 1 viii 63 (Ass. Code § 59), also ibid. ii 46 (§ 15); SAL šīt a-ra-an-ša tanašši ibid. i 20 (§ 2); urra u mūša damīja ina ár-ni-ia našāku (obscure) PBS 1/2 54:3 (MB let.); tēma ša iqabbū tù-\sa>-ra-ar-mi ar-nu ina muḥḥikami if you falsify the report that they give you, you will be responsible HSS 15 289:19.
- d) in SB: mār Nippuri Sippar Bābili anna emēda ana bīt ṣibittim šūrubu ašar an-nam innendu ālu ana bērūtišu dub-ak ana bīt ṣibittim šūrubu nakru aḥû errub if (the king) imposes a fine on a citizen of Nippur, Sippar, or Babylon or if he puts one of them in prison, the city (of the king) where the fine was imposed will be razed(?) (and into the place where) he was put in prison, a hostile enemy will enter Lambert BWL 112:19ff.; an-nu kabtuēmissuma I imposed a severe penalty on him Streck Asb. 66 viii 10, also ibid. 186:23, Borger Esarh. 45 ii 10; they bound him and took him before Ea an-nam īmedušuma damēšu iptar'u

arnu arnurhelu

ina damēšu ibnâ amēlūtu they inflicted the punishment on him, opening the blood (vessels), and created mankind with his blood En. el. VI 32; māhir ţa'ti la muštēšeru tušazbal ar-na you (Šamaš) make him who accepts a present and yet lets justice miscarry bear his punishment Lambert BWL 132:97; lišdud ar-ni la pālihi let an impious person bear my punishment Köcher BAM 316 vi 20', cf. a-ra-an-ši-na uš-pe-l[u] AfO 19 65 iii 2; a-ra-an ilišu DU8-su the punishment of his (personal) god will be released for him Labat Calendrier § 41': 9, cf. ar-ni kur itti ili uhhur ibid. § 66': 36; e taškun gillatu qātuššu [a]-a ubla a-ra-anšu-ma hitīta aj u[štābil] do not put the blame on him, he must not bear his punishment nor be responsible for (his) crime AfO 19 59:174; ina qereb tamhāri sikiptašu šakāni u irih pīšu elišu turrimma an-na-šu šuššî gātī ašši I lifted my hands (in prayer) so that I might overwhelm (Ursa) in battle and turn against him his insolent words so that he himself might bear the consequences of his wrongdoing TCL 3 124 (Sar.), ef. $ar(var. \acute{a}r)-nu$ uš-šu lušaššâ En. el. VI 26; a-ra-an-šu KUB 37 58:8; li-i[\check{s} - $\check{s}i$] (parallel: [l]izbilNAM.TAG.GA ilišu naši he suffers the punishment of his (personal) god CT 39 46:64 (SB Alu).

arnu in amel arni s.; traitor; EA*; abbr. ar; cf. arnu.

am[ur] Lú-lu ar-nu ana $nad\bar{a}nani$... ana PN $j[ip]u\dot{s}$ $ip\ddot{s}a$ $r[ab\hat{a}]$ now a traitor committed a serious crime in order to hand me over to Aziru EA 138:104; 2 DUMU-ia u 2 SAL.DAM nadnu ana Lú ar-ni $\ddot{s}a$ $\ddot{s}ar[r]i$ two of my sons and two women have been given to a traitor to the king EA 136:45; Aziru Lú ar-ni $\ddot{s}arri$ Aziru is a traitor to the king EA 149:58, and passim, also, wr. Lú-l[a] ar $\ddot{s}arri$ EA 138:121, ar $\ddot{s}arri$ EA 139:40; Lú. MEŠ ar-nu- $[\acute{u}(?)$ $\ddot{s}]a$ $\ddot{s}arri$ $\ddot{s}a$ ina $m\bar{a}t$ A-[mu]r-r[i] the traitors to the king who are in the land of Amurru EA 142:24.

arnu in bēl arni s.; 1. culprit, 2. sinner, wrongdoer; OAkk., Mari. EA, RS, SB, NA; cf. arnu.

an.ni = d BÁRA = be-li ar-ni Nougayrol, Studies Landsberger 24:92 (Silbenvokabular A); 1ú.nam. da.ga : be-li ar-ni-[im] Cros Tello 212 a ii 9 and 11 (OAkk. lit.).

- 1. culprit: be-el ar-ni[m b]e-el-ne [l]isniq let our lord question the culprit closely ARM 6 38 r. 4'; Lú b[e-e]l[a]r-nim (in broken context) ARM 3 18:11; inanna šumma libbi bēlija LÚ be-el ar-nim ina ne-<pa>-ri-im lidūkum[a] qaqqassu likkisuma now, if my lord wishes, let them kill a criminal in the workhouse and (then) cut off his head ARM 2 48:15; ištu ūmi annîm RN É.KISLAH // ta-am-qì ša PN DUMU PN, LÚ be-el ar-ni ana PN, ittadin: šu ana dāri dūri from today on RN has given to PN₃ for all time the threshing floor of PN, son of PN₂, the criminal MRS 6 169 RS 16.145:4; šarru bēli[j]a īde amēlūta be-el ar-ni the king my lord knows the people who are eriminals EA 157:16.
- 2. sinner, wrongdoer: putur dingir en ár-ni release, O (personal) god of the wrongdoer! Šurpu II 136; māmīt itti EN ar-ni dabābu the "oath" of talking with a wrongdoer Surpu III 134, cf. (referring to eating a wrongdoer's food, drinking his drink, interceding for him) 135-138, cf. also rihīt tamê lu išti itti en ár-ni $lu\ idbu[b]$ if he drank the leftovers of an accursed man, if he talked with a wrongdoer JNES 15 136:87, akal en ár-ni lu īkul mê EN ár-ni lu išti abbū[t en ár-ni lu işbat] ibid. 88 (lipšur litanies); zammeru ūda en ar-ni iqtana[bbi(?)]the singer speaks, "I know the sinner" KAR 141:5 (NA rit.), see TuL p. 88; be-el hīţi (var. ár-ni) emid hītašu be-el gillati emid gillassu impose punishment on only the criminal and wrongdoer Gilg. he took off his royal garment bašāmu subāt en ar-ni ēdiga zumuršu and wrapped his body in sackcloth befitting a (penitent) sinner Borger Esarh. 102 II i 3, cf. tēdiq EN ar-ni Iraq 29 55:13 (Asb.); šarrāni $lemn\bar{u}tu$ En.meš $\acute{a}r$ -[ni] MVAG 21 82 r. 4 (Kedorlaomer text).

arnurțelu s.; (a profession); Nuzi*;
Hurr. word.

[x] $\delta e^{\lambda}um$ and [LÚ] [ar]-nu-ur-hé-e-li x barley [issued] to the a. HSS 16 220:7.

arpani arqu

Compound of arnur- and -heli (-huli) "maker."

arpani s.; (a type of house); Nuzi; Hurr. word(?).

anumma PN ittikama ina £ ar-pa-ni līrub u 2 gú urudu.meš ... ušurma u ana nīš bīti ... idin now let PN enter the a.-house in your own presence, withdraw two talents of copper and give it to the personnel of the house HSS 14 587:4 (let., translit. only); 2 giš.ùr. meš ša £-i[t] ar-pa-ni ša 10.ta.àm ina anımati two beams for the a.-house which are each ten cubits (long) HSS 14 246 r. 6; ħu-ri-zu ša līb-bi £-ti ar-pa-ni the shed(?) which is inside the a.-house HSS 19 8:29.

arpu see erpu adj.

arqānu see jarqānu.

arqu (warqu, barqu, irqu, fem. aruqtu) adj.; 1. yellow, green (as a natural color), 2. greenish, yellow, sallow; from OA, OB on; Ass. irqu ICK 192:5, Hh. XIV 358, KAV 99:19, etc., barqu RA 58 64 Sch. 7:5 (OA); wr. syll. and SiG₂, SiG₂, SiG₂; cf. arāqu.

si-ig $\operatorname{SiG}_7 = ar-qu \operatorname{Sb} \operatorname{I} 362$; [si-ig] $[\operatorname{SiG}_7] = ar-qu$, a-ra-qu A V/3:243f.; si-ig $sig_7 = a$ -ra- // ar-qum (i.e., arāqu, arqu) Nabnitu XXII 235; [...] [SIG,] = a[r-q]u Ea V Excerpt 29'; [s] $ig.sig_7.sig_7 = ar$ qa-a-tum yellow wool Hh. XIX 28; [sig.za.gin. $sig_7.sig_7$] = (blank) = MIN (= argamannu) ar-qu blue-green wool Hg. C IV 7; [kù.ci sig₇].sig₇ = ár-qu yellow gold Hh. XII 257; giš.gišimmar $\mathbf{u_4}$. $\mathbf{\dot{h}i.in.sig_7.sig_7} = ar-qu$, giš.gišimmar $\mathbf{u_4}$. $\mathbf{\dot{h}i.}$ in $sig_7(var. adds .sig_7).ga al.še_6.ga(var. .gá) =$ a-ru-uq (vars.: a-ruq, e-ruq) ba-ši-il dates, green or ripe Hh. III 339f., $[u_4.\dot{b}i.in.sig_7] = [ar]-qu$ green dates, $[u_4.hi.in.sig_7.al.še_6.gá] = [a-ru-uq ba \check{s}i$]-il Hh. XXIV 272f.; $gi\check{s}.k\acute{n}.sig_7.sig_7 =$ kiškanû ar-qu (var. ir-qu) green kiškanû-tree Hh. III 9b; numun.sig₂ = $z\bar{e}ru$ ar-qu Hh. XVII 346; $[ga.\dot{u}]z.sig_7.sig_7 = MIN (= \&i-zib en-zi) \&ar-qa-a-ti$ milk from yellow goats Hh. XXIV 96; kiši₈.sig₇. $sig_7 = \acute{a}r - qu$ (var. ir - qu) yellow ant Hh. XIV 358, and passim said of animals in Hh. XIII and XIV, see ṣēru B, zuqagīpu, zumbu, etc.

 $ar-qu = hur\bar{a} su$ Malku V 165.

1. yellow, green (as a natural color) — a) describing animals: Bí.ZA.ZA SIG, ta-za-baḥ marassu ina ḥimēti tuballal you a green frog, mix its gall bladder in ghee AMT 8,1:13, and passim, see muṣa'irānu;

šumma SA.A SIG, ina bīt amēli innamir if a yellow cat appears in a man's house CT 39 48:9 (Alu), and passim in Alu, see kulbābu, kulīlu, ṣāṣu, šakkadīru, šurānu, etc.; Ùz SIG, ana Gula inakkis he sacrifices a yellow goat to Gula K.157 + 2788 r. 34 (namburbi, courtesy R. Caplice); [2 ṣalmē] kalbi SIG, two figurines of yellow dogs KAR 298 r. 20; šizib litti SIG, SIG, šizib immerti šizib enzi SIG, SIG, milk of a yellow cow, milk of a sheep, milk of a yellow goat LKA 108:8'.

- b) describing plants; iṣam ša ina qīštišu mītu la inakkisu isam wa-ar-qá-am-ma likkisu they should not cut down dead wood from the grove, they should cut down (only) fresh wood LIH 72:22 (OB let.); Ú zamar sāmu $MIN (= zamar) \acute{a}r-qu : \acute{u} MIN (= aktam) \check{s}a$ Marhaši the plant which is now red, now green is the aktam-plant of Marhaši Uruanna I 216; Ú ṣītu tamšīl : Ú išbabtu inibšu SIG, u ḥa-aṣ the plant for a flux resembles the išbabtuplant, its flower is yellow and Uruanna I 125; $\bar{a}rat \ \check{s}\bar{u}\check{s}i \ \mathrm{Sig}_7 \ \dots \ tas\hat{a}k \ \text{AMT 73,1:30,}$ cf. kamūnu SIG, Köcher BAM 151:19, GAZI. SAR SIG, ibid. 123:6, annuhara a-ru-uq-tam ... maštakal a-ru-uq-tam AMT 85,1 ii 15f.
- c) garments (OA, MA): $13 \text{ $sub\bar{a}t\bar{u}$ } bar-q\acute{u}-t[u]m$ RA 58 64 Sch. 7:5, cf. 7 TÚG $lub\bar{u}\check{s}\bar{\imath}$ $ir-q\acute{u}-tim$ ICK 1 92:5 (OA); l TÚG.ḤI.A $bir\check{s}a$ ir(!)-qa $sa^{3}upa$ (see suppu adj. mng. 2) KAV 99:19 (MA).
- d) gold: 1 huppataru hurāṣu ár-qú one ewer of yellow gold RA 43 138 i 4, ef. ibid. 3 and 21 (Qatna); see also Hh. XII, in lex. section.
- e) other occs.: enzu argat ... ina e-ki SIG, šammi SIG, MEŠ ikkal ina atappi a-rug-ti $m\hat{e}$ SIG₇.MEŠ *išatti* the goat is yellow, it eats green grass on the green ditchbank, it drinks green water from the green ditch (incantation against jaundice, for context see arāqu mng. 1b) Küchler Beitr. pl. 17 K.61 + K.3273 ii 48f., cf. $[m\acute{a} \check{s}.tu]r sig_7.sig_7 : la-li-`\acute{a}r-qu-[ti]$ 4R Add. p. 4 to pl. 18 No. 5:4f.; šumma šamnum if the oil is yellow wa-ru-u[q]YOS 10 57:13, parallel ú-ru-uq CT 5 4:11 (OB oil šumma martum maliatma mūša omens); wa-ar- $q\acute{u}$ if the gall bladder is full and

arqu arqu

its liquid is green YOS 10 31 x 23 šumma libbi lišānim wa-ru-uq (OB ext.); YOS 10 51 ii 27, dupl. 52 ii 26 (OB ext.); sihhum wa-ar-qu nadi (if) there is a yellow pustule (on the top of the "finger") CT 44 37:14 (OB ext.), also, wr. $\text{DI-}hu \text{ SIG}_7$ KAR 153 r.(!) 9; šumma nāru sig, sig, ašû sig, sig, ina māti ibašši if a river is yellow, there will be yellow ašû-disease (or: jaundice) in the land CT 39 14:7 (Alu), cf. šumma mûšu SIG, ibid. 15:36, and passim; šumma mīlu kīma mē issê SIG, hasbu if the flood is yellow (and) opaque like the water of a clay pit CT 39 16:43 (SB Alu); šumma maškim sig, ina bīt amēli innamir if a green rābiṣu-demon (preceded by white, black, red) is seen in a man's house CT 40 3:74 (SB Alu); šumma bītu sīršu SIG, if the plaster of a house is yellow (in the sequence white, black, red, and a.) CT 38 15:31, see also katarru, and passim in Alu; salam ţīdi ina kunukki sig, pāša tabarram you seal the mouth of the clay figurines with a green cylinder seal Maqlu IX 48, restored from STT 82:103a; for arqu describing semi-precious stones see dušû A, surru A mng. lc-2', šubû, etc.

2. greenish, yellow, sallow (as a discoloration of the body): šumma amēlu zumuršu SIG, panūšu SIG, šihhat šēri irtanašši amurri: qānu šumšu if a man's body is yellow, his face yellow, his flesh wastes away, (the disease) is called jaundice Küchler Beitr. pl. 18 iii 7, cf. zamar SIG, zamar sām AMT 86,1 ii 12; iltu ša panūšu sig, goddess whose face is yellow Weissbach Misc. pl. 15 No. 1:7 (Lamaštu), šumma panūšu ud. A sig. meš malû if his face is full of green (followed by red, white, black) moles Labat TDP 74:45, bubu'tu, ef. šumma panūšu sig, meš 72:11ff., and passim said of parts of the body in diagn. and physiogn.; šumma ... īnāšu $q\hat{e}$ sig. Meš $mal\hat{a}$ if his eyes are full of green filaments Labat TDP 120:29.

arqu (warqu, urqu, irqu, mašqu) s.; 1. greenery(?), 2. vegetables; from OB on; Ass. urqū (mašqū VAS 5 110:19, NB), in mng. 2 pl. tantum; wr. syll. and ú.sar (sar. MEŠ CT 39 8:1, KAR 394 ii 27); cf arāqu.

Ú.SAR = ur-qi Practical Vocabulary Assur 56; ni-is-sa sar = ar-qu A VII/4:117, also Ea VII 291; sar = ar-qu Nabnitu XXII 240; sar.sar = ar-[qu] 2R 47 ii 93 (group voc.).

uh.sar = $kalmat \ ar-qi(var. -qi)$ plant louse Hh. XIV 265; gi.gur.sar = $pan \ ar-qi$ basket for vegetables Hh. IX A el, in MSL 7 37, also Hg. B II 46a, in MSL 7 70; bar.sar, ab.dùdu.sar, bfi.gi.sar, tùntu.sar = $elit \ ar-qi$ upper (or outer) part of a vegetable Nabnitu L 182 ff.; [x]^{x-x}sar = u-ru-u u-ru-u

SAR = $\acute{a}r$ -qu STC 2 51 i 10 (NB Comm. to En. el. VII 2); SAR.SAR = ar-qu 2R 47 K.4387:32 (Alu Comm.).

- 1. greenery(?): mušalbiš wa-ar-qi-im gigunė Aja who clad the gigunů (in Sippar) with greens for the goddess Aja CH ii 27.
- 2. vegetables: šumma sar.meš (var. ú. SAR) mādu giš.lagab magal si.sá (var. i-tešir) if there are many green vegetables (and) the hūratu-plant thrives very well CT 39 8 K.8406:1 (SB Alu), also KAR 394 ii 27, vars. from 2R 47 K.4387:63, repeated as šumma ur-qu mādu ibid. 65 (Alu Comm.); šumma a'īlu ina la gaggirišu lu kirâ iddi lu būra ihri lu ur-qí lu ișși urabbi if a man plants an orchard, digs a well, or raises vegetables or trees on land which is not his own KAV 2 v 21 (Ass. Code B § 13); ka-ma-ti ár-ga ina libbi išakkan he (the tenant) will plant-plants and vegetables in (the palm-grove) BE 9 99:7 (NB); kirû ša wa-ar-qí ša PN u kirû ša wa-ar-qí PN2 la šeqi the vegetable garden of PN and the vegetable garden of PN2 are not irrigated HSS 9 32:16, 18, and passim in Nuzi; $kir\hat{u}$ ša Ú.SAR ina Ninua a vegetable garden in Nineveh ADD 364:3, and passim in ADD, wr. GIŠ.SAR ur-qi ADD 906 iv 5; ar-qa(var. -qu) dešûtu lalâ musarē abundant vegetables, the delicacies of the gardens VAB 4 160 A vii 11 (Nbk.), and passim in this text; akalu KAŠ.SAG mirsu šēr nūni Ú.SAR bread, fine beer, confection, fish, (and) vegetables (from the RA 16 125 i 26 (NB kudurru), offerings) nūnu iṣṣūru ár-qu šugarū AnOr 12 305 ii 2, and passim in NB kudurrus, Wr. Ú.SAR.MEŠ BBSt. No. 36 v 2 and 24; mālil ir-qu (the poor man) who eats (only) vegetables Lambert BWL 80:185,

arqūtu arrabu

ef. ibid. 210:12; maš-qu ša ina zēri illâ the vegetables which grow in this field VAS 5 110:19 (NB); ú ur-qí akussu laššia I will take for myself vegetables as food Craig ABRT 1 25:33 (= BA 2 643, NA oracles); 1000 GIŠ habarahhu ša ur-qi 1000 habarahhu-crates of vegetables Iraq 14 43:118 (Asn.); ur-qi šinni pīri ivory baskets for plants TCL 3 355, cf. sallī ur-qi kaspi ibid. 380 and 389; annûtu iškarē ša Lú.MEŠ NU.KIRI6 ša wa-ar-qí these are the fields of the vegetable gardeners see also urqanuhlu; HSS 14 601:56, also rabi ur-qí TuM 127d:2 (OA); PN LÚ. NU.GIŠ ur-qi PN, the vegetable gardener ABL 167:15 (NA), also ADD 906 ii 1.

arqūtu s.; greenness, freshness; Bogh., SB; wr. syll. and SIG₇(-su); cf. arāqu.

- a) with verbs describing the preparation of fresh plants for pharmaceutical purposes—
 1' with hašālu: šigušti kirî ar-qú-us-sú tahaššal you bray the garden šiguštu plant while it is still fresh KUB 4 58:8.
- 2' with $s\hat{a}ku$: $b\bar{i}na$ SIG_7 -su $tas\hat{a}k$ you crush fresh tamarisk (leaves) AMT 34,1:33, cf. Köcher BAM 264:19, also $azupir\bar{a}na$ SIG_7 -su-ma $tas\hat{a}k$ Labat TDP 222:43, SIG_7 -su-nu $tas\hat{a}k$ AMT 91,5:6.
- 3' with pussû: zēr lišān kalbi SIG₇-su tupa-sa you squeeze "dog's tongue" seeds fresh (and strain their juice into a pot) CT 23 26:2, and passim, Wr. SIG₇-su-nu GAZ Köcher BAM 124 i 49; note SIG₇-su ina mê temessi GAZ mēšunu [...] you wash and crush fresh plants in water, [strain] their juice AMT 13,6:11.
- 4' with hussû to squeeze: for refs. see hussû v.; note the mistake: SIG_7 -su-nu tuza-az (for tu-ha-za) Köcher BAM 74 iv 3.
- 5' with $nas\bar{a}hu$ to pick: Ú.DIL.BAT SIG₇-su ZI-ah K.2262:10 (med.).
- b) describing plants as fresh: several plants SIG₇-su-nu ina tinūri tesekkir you dry in a kiln when they are still fresh Köcher BAM 3 i 45, cf. SIG₇-su itti lipî bullulu to mix while fresh with tallow ibid. 1 iii 7, restored from CT 14 30 Sm. 698:14, also SUM.SAR SIG₇-su

Küchler Beitr. pl. 2:10, AMT 80,1:8f., Biggs Šaziga 67 ii 4, and passim.

arrabtu see arrabu.

arrabu (arrabû, fem. arrabtu)s.; dormouse(?), jerboa(?); OB, Bogh., MB, SB, NB; wr. syll. (with -pi AfO 18 349:12) and PÉŠ.(GIŠ.)ÙR.RA (PÉŠ.ÙR CT 39 50:23, PÉŠ.UR.RA KUB 37 28:5).

šah.giš.ùr.ra = ár-ra-bu Hh. XIV 164a; péš.giš.ùr.ra (var. péš.ur.ra) = ar-ra-bu ibid. 193; péš.ùr.ra = a-ra-bu-u Practical Vocabulary Assur 391; kuš.péš.giš.ùr.ra = ma-šak ar-ra-bi Hh. XI 62.

[bur-ti] [šam]-[h]at: ar-ra-bi: ú-la-lu(text-ku) ša māt Subartu butterfly (explained as) a., (also) ulālu in Subartu BRM 4 32:28 (med. comm.), cf. bur-ti šam-hat: ar-ra-bi ú-la-lu CT 41 43 BM 54595:8 (Alu Comm.).

a) in gen.: šumma MIN (= PÉŠ.GIŠ.ÙR.[RA] salmu ina bīt amēli innamir if a black dormouse is seen in a man's house CT 40 29 80-7-19.85:2, cf. (red) ibid. 3, cf. also ibid. 1 (SB Alu); ina libbi karāni kunuk šadīšu [ár-ra]-bu $m[i-t\acute{u} ittanmar]$ in the wine sealed in its place of origin a dead dormouse was found CT 29 49:27 (SB prodigies), restored from dupl. Sm.1918; [šumma I]ZI.GAR PÉŠ.ÙR.RA ana gušūrī ušēlâ if a dormouse takes the lamp (in someone's house) up onto the rafters CT 39 36 K.10423+:10 (SB Alu), restored from ibid. 37:19, cf. arkišu PÉŠ.ÙR PÉŠ.KI.B[AL] CT 39 50 K.957:23 (Alu catalogue), cf. also PÉŠ. ÙR.RA K.14478 (unpub. Alu, cited Bezold Cat. Supp. p. 101); panīša ar-ra-b[u] ina arkiša ham[aṣīru] in front of her a dormouse, behind her a mouse JSS 4 10 ii 6 (SB lit.); PÉŠ. ÙR.RA šuātu teleg: qīma ana libbi mašak humṣīri takammes ... ina libbi kimahhi takammes kispa takassip you take that dormouse, put it into the skin of a mouse, put it into a grave, and make a sacrifice to the dead (against $zikurud\hat{u}$) AMT 90,1:4, cf. PÉŠ.ÙR.RA šuātu lu ana nāri lu ina $s\bar{u}qi$ [it]-ta-ad-du-ú ibid. 11, ef. also zikurudû ša PÉŠ. ÙR.RA K.3278, cited Bezold Cat. p. 519, cf. (in broken context) AMT 14,6:5, 66,6:3; (various materia medica) [ina k]uš.péš.ùR. [R]A DÙ DÙ ina kišādišu tašakkan you place around his neck in a-bag (made of) dormouse skin Köcher BAM 311:55, KUŠ SA PÉŠ.GIŠ.ÙR.RA.DÙ.DÙ ina kišādišu arrabû arraku

tašakkan Iraq 19 40 i 24, ina SA PÉŠ.ÙR.RA DÙ.DÙ ina kišādišu tašakkanma iballut Labat TDP 192:39, also Köcher BAM 230:19, dupl. 295:10, cf. alsoibid. 249 ii 1, LKU 58:2; you make a (miniature) bow SA PÉŠ.ÙR.RA matan[ša...] [you put] on it as string a tendon of a dormouse Biggs Šaziga 52 AMT 73,2:7 and dupls., cf. (in fragm. context) uznī ar-ra-bi BRM 4 32:33 (med. comm.).

- b) as food: ár-rab giš.ùR ul ikkal he must not eat dormice KAR 177 r. iii 14, dupl. (omits giš) KAR 147:8, cf. šēr PÉŠ.ùR.RA ul ikkal KAR 177 r. ii 18, dupl. KAR 147 r. 8 (SB hemer.).
- c) as a field pest: ina ikkibi ša ilī mīname ma ša ūmu 10 gur uṭṭatu ina libbi a-ra-bu ù iṣṣur ik[ka]llu' it is a sin against the gods—how is it that the dormice and birds eat ten gur of barley of it every day? YOS 3 137:9 (NB let.); [a]-[ki]-lu mu-nu mu-bat-ti-ru arra-bu (among field pests) K.8072:12 (unpub. namburbi).
- d) in comparisons: (the enemy princes who) $k\bar{\imath}ma$ šutinn $\bar{\imath}$ isbatu tubuq $\bar{\imath}$ ti u $k\bar{\imath}ma$ ar-ra-be(var. -pi) ihtallalu erset la $b\bar{a}$ 'i took off into corners like bats, and who were stealing away into inaccessible places like jerboas(?) AfO 18 349:12 (Tigl. I).
- e) in personal names: Ar-ra-bu-um CT 6 28b:5, TCL 1 48:1, wr. Ar-ra-bu-um Grant Smith College 263:13 (all OB), Ar-ra-bi ABL 716:11, Ar-rab-bi BIN 1 158:20, Ar-rab Nbn. 1090:2, and passim in NB, fAr -rab-ti BBSt. No. 27:5 (early NB), as hypocoristic masc. name: Ar-rab-tum Dar. 147:5, YOS 7 91:8, and passim in NB, see Tallqvist NBN s.v.

For the meanings dormouse or jerboa to be assigned to *arrabu* and *akbaru* respectively, see Landsberger Fauna 107, Landsberger apud Weidner, AfO 18 353.

arrabû see arrabu.

arraku adj.; long, tall (used as pl. of arku); from OB, MA on; cf. arāku.

- á sud.sud: i-[dan] ar-ra-ka-a-tum (Nergal) who has long arms 4R 24 No. 1:36f.
- a) referring to parts of the body and objects: [šumma awīlum supr]āšu ar-ra-ki-a

(for arraka) if a man's nails are long (opposite: kurria short line 16) AfO 18 63:15 (OB omens); i-za-at (for ezzat?) $ritt\bar{\imath}n$ [a]-x-ka-at ubānātim suprātim ar-ra-ka-at she (Lamaštu) is raging(?), has hands, long fingers (and) nails Or. 23 338:5 (OB inc.); [šar] ilāni ša ahāšu ar-ra-ka(text -kat) (Nergal) king of the gods, whose arms are long Ebeling Handerhebung 116:8, see also lex. section; šamaššam: $m\bar{u}$ $k\bar{i}ma$ $ad\bar{a}rim$ ar-ra-ku the sesame(?) is as tall as a poplar(?) Kraus AbB 1 33:18 (OB let.); 4 (or 5) KI.MIN (= $timm\bar{u}$) 10.TA.AM ina ammete «Ki.min» malla esemte ar-ru-ku four (or five) columns, (which) are ten cubits and one esemtu long AfO 17 146 VAT 16381:6 (MA), as against 1 min (= timmu) 10 ina ammete ari-ik ibid. 3, 7, 8ff.; 4 GÚ.UN ši-it-mu ar-ra-kutù four talents of long šitmu-logs HSS 13 315:18 (= RA 36 156); 2 GÍR siparri ar-ra-ku-tum ša sà-al-[li]-we-na two long bronze daggers with(?) HSS 14 616:19 (translit. only); $5 \left[\dots \right] ar - ra - ga - \left[d \right] u$ five long $\left[\dots \right]$ EA 14 ii 83 (list of gifts from Egypt), but $3 d[iqar\bar{a}t]u$... ar-ga-d[u] ibid. 84; GIŠ.MEŠ.GAM.MEŠ ša ina mu.16.kam PN ikkisu 15 10 ina ammati ar-[ra]-ku — šaššūgu-trees which PN cut in the 16th year, and 15 of which are ten cubits long PBS 2/2 69:3 (MB); 20 GIŠ šaššūgī ana tallī 10-a-a ina 1 ammete lu ár-ru-ku twenty pieces of šaššūgu-wood for cross-pieces, let them be ten cubits long each ABL 566:17 (NA), ef. 20 $gu\check{s}\bar{u}r\bar{\iota}$... $\check{s}a$ 12. λ m ar-ra-ka26 gušūrī tapālu ša 10 ammat Nbn. 66:2, ar-ra-ku BIN 2 123:2, 2-ta dalati ... ša 15. λ M ina ammati ar-ra-ku PBS 2/1 173:2, and (in fragm. context) ár-ra-ka-a-ti ABL 774:18 (all NB); šumma immeru uznī ar-ra-ak (var. if the sheep has long ears GÍD.DA.MEŠ) CT 41 9:1, see AfO 9 119:2 (SB behavior of sacrificial lamb); šumma immeru ... suprāšu arr[a-ka] if the sheep's hooves are long (variant: kurrâ are short) AfO 9 120:13, and cf. šumma šēpāšu ana minâtišu gíd.da.meš (var. LAL.MEŠ) ibid. 11.

b) referring to persons: ina kurrēti ina ar-ra-ka-a-ti ina sinnišāti ša kî jāti ul ibašši among women, short or tall (i.e., among all women), there is not one like me TuL p. 13 ii 12 (SB lit.), for the idiomatic use of kurû

arrașabattu arratu

with arku see arku mng. 2; (as personal name) År-ra-ku-tu VAS 1 70 i 4 (NB).

Since arraku occurs only with plural nouns, it should be considered a rare but regular plural formation of arku, as daqqaqu, q.v., to daqqu, rabbû to rabû, etc. Ar-ra-ak VAS 13 13:1 (OB) is a foreign name in a list of several persons with foreign names.

arrașabattu see arșabu.

arrāšu see errēšu usage c.

arratu (erretu) s.; 1. curse, 2. accursed person; from OAkk. on; pl. arrātu; wr. syll. and Áš; cf. arāru A.

áš Aš = ar-ra-tum Ea I 327, also Sb II 338, Idu II 250; in = pi- $i\dot{s}$ -tu-um, áš = e-re-tu-um OBGT XIII 8f.; lú.áš.a = δa er-re-tim OB Lu A 83.

áš.bal = ár-ra-tum, áš.bal.e = na-za-rum, áš.bal.dug₄.ga = a-[r]a-rum Antagal VIII 113ff.; áš.bal.e = MIN (er-re-tú) šá na-za-ri Erimhuš II 63. gú.gùn.a = er-re-du = (Hitt.) hur-ta-iš curse Izi Bogh. A 100; dah = rēṣūtu, ar-ra-a-tu Proto-Izi Akk. g 1f.

áš.a.ni ḫé.me.a: lu ár-rat abišu (followed by lu arrat ummišu, aḥišu rabî) be it the curse of his father Šurpu V-VI 42f.; áš.ḫul gal₅.lá.ginҳ(GIM) lú.ra ba.ni.in.gar: ar-rat lemutti kīma gallê ana amēli ittaškan an evil curse like a gallû-demon has come upon (this) man ibid. 1f. and 21f.; lú. uҳ(GIŠGAL).lu.bi áš.ḫul udu.ginҳ šum.ma: amēla šuātu ar-rat lemutti kīma immeri iṭbuḥšu an evil curse has slaughtered this man like a sheep ibid. 9f.; bar.ra.na áš.ḫul gál.la.na: ar-rat lemutta ina zumrišu ibšû they (the demons) caused(!) an evil curse in his body CT 16 2:48, restored from CT 17 47:48; áš.ki.lul lú.ra nu.un.zu.a: lu ár-rat šaggašte ša amēlu la idû be it the curse of a bloodshed unknown to the man Šurpu V-VI 48f.

a.áš.pa.la.ba.ke lú.gu.ur šu.ba.an.di.zi.da: aššum er-re-tim šanâm ušaḥḥazu if he incites someone else for (fear of) the curses Sumer 11 110 No. 10:16f. (Šulgi); áš.bal.gig.ga dingir.ama.dInnin.ke_x(KID).e.ne: ar-ra-tú maruštu ša ili u ištari the baleful curse of god and goddess AMT 102:9f., dupl. Craig ABRT 2 15 iii 20f., cf. áš.bal.e dingir.re.e.ne.ke_x: ana ar-ra-te ša ilī against the curses of the gods Šurpu V-VI 156f.

1. curse — a) in gen.: er(text ni)-re-[tum] ina šaptiša la iš[šakka]n may there be no curse upon her lips PBS 7 75:26 (OB let.); $himtatim\ u\ a$ -ra-tim taštanapparam you keep writing me angry words and curses VAT 9224:5, cf. a-ru-tum [š]aknatma (for context

see arnu mng. la-1') BIN 4 84:6 (OA); ar-ra-at rigmika (in broken context) RA 46 92:64 (OB Epic of Zu); ina la \bar{u} mešu $ar(var. \acute{a}r)$ -rat $niš\bar{e}$ ikaššassu the curse of the people will overtake him before his time Lambert BWL 132:114; šumma . . . lišānšu unatta Áš-át AD-šu ikšussu if he bruises(?) his tongue, his father's curse has overcome him Labat TDP 120:33; lpha r(var. ar)-rat abi u ummi (may the great gods release) the curse of father and mother Šurpu IV 58, see also Šurpu V-VI 42f., in lex. section; did my mother not bake akkalu ninda. Hi. A pišāti u er-re-e-ti that I should now eat (your) bread prepared with slander and curses? Gilg. VI 73, cf. Gilgāmeš umannâ pišātiki u er-re-ti-ki ibid. 91, cf. also ibid. 86.

- b) written in a legal document for its safeguard: ar-ra-a-ti ša ina narî annî ašturuma the curses which I inscribed upon this monument MDP 2 pl. 22 v 22, cf. ibid. 45, cf. er-ret ilāni rabûti ina libbi ištur he wrote in it (the contract) the curse of the great gods (should anyone violate the contract) ar-ra-a-ti mala ina adēšunu šatra the curses, as many as are written in their loyalty oaths Streck Asb. 76 ix 60, also Piepkorn Asb. 84 viii 27; aššu ar-ra-a-ti lemnēti ša ina libbi šatru ipallahuma fearing the evil maledictions which are written thereon (the boundary stone) BBSt. No. 11 ii 17, and passim in kudurrus; er-re-te-ia imēšma er-re-et ilī la īdurma (if) he slights my curses and does not fear the curses of the gods CH xlii 23 and 25; ar-ra-a-tum annâtum ina amat Enlil ... likšudašu may these curses, by the command of the great lord Enlil, overtake him MDP 2 pl. 23 vii 41; aššum er-re-tim šināti šaniamma uštāhiz (if) on account of these curses he instigates someone else CH xlii 36, cf. ša ... aššum er-re-tim šaniam ušahhazu whoever on account of these curses incites someone else (to do it) Syria 32 16 v 6 (Jahdunlim), cf. also Sumer 11 110:17, in lex. section, MDP 6 pl. 10 iv 22, and passim in kudurrus.
- c) uttered by gods: ar-rat la napšuri iššakin ina pīšu a curse which cannot be dispelled came to his (Marduk's) lips Göss-

arrātu arru

mann Era IV 37; er-re-ta marulta ša nasāh išdi šarrūtišu u halāq nišēšu littašqar may he (Aššur) pronounce an evil curse to uproot his kingship and destroy his people AKA 252 v 91 (Asn.).

- d) in magic context: $m\bar{a}m\bar{u}tu$ ar-ra- $t\acute{u}$ la $itehh\acute{u}šu$ may the spell and the curse not draw near him Bab. 4 106:32; Åš lemutti la $t\bar{a}btu$ aj $ith\acute{a}$ aj isniqa may the evil and inauspicious spell not approach me and not come close to me BMS 12:74; Åš lemuttim $egirr\^{u}$ la damqu ana $ah\~{u}ti$ liskip may it (the phylactery) remove the evil curse (and) the inauspicious words BMS 12:68; hatta pirittu ar-ra- $t\acute{u}$ gilitta . . . iškuna (the sorceress) inflicted panic, terror, curse, trembling upon me Laessøe Bit Rimki p. 39:26, restored from STT 76:27 and 77:27, cf. KAR 80 r. 9; see also Šurpu V-VI 1f., etc., in lex. section.
- 2. accursed person: sikipti Bēl ar-rat ilāni Bēl's castaway, accursed of the gods ABL 460:14 and r. 5, also wr. ár-ra-ti ilāni ABL 521 r. 21, sikipti ár-rat ilāni ABL 1000 r. 12 (all NB).

For occs. of arratu with arāru from OAkk. on, see arāru A. Note pīšu ana dabābi suḥḥašu ana ṣa(text a)-ra-a-ti ul anandin I will not allow his (my adversary's) mouth to speak, his anus to emit flatus KAR 71 r. 9 (Ebeling, MAOG 5/3 36:8).

Landsberger, MAOG 4 319.

arrātu s. pl. tantum; brand mark (on the hand of the oblates of Eanna); NB; cf. urruru.

PN aḥūa kakkabti u ár-ra-a-ti ina muḥḥi rittišu ittadi u ana širkūtu ana DN it-ta-din-su PN, my brother, had the star and mark placed upon the back of her (the slave girl's) hand and has given her for širkūtu-service to the Lady-of-Uruk YOS 6 79:14; ina puḥri tazkur kî anāku kakkabti u ár-ra-a-tum ina muḥḥi ritti ša ¹PN ... la āmuru she testified in the assembly, "I have indeed seen the star and mark on the back of the hand of ¹PN" (oath) ibid. 224:20; (witnesses to testify concerning) PN ša kakkabtu lu ar-ra-a-ta ina muḥḥi rittišu [...] UCP 9 100 No. 37:4, cf. ¹PN ša kakkabtu u ar-ra-ta(text -bi) šendatu

PN, who is marked with the star and mark YOS 7 155:6.

Delete *irratu* CAD 7 (I/J) p.180, read *x-ša-tum*. Dougherty Shirkûtu p. 82f.

arriātu in ša arriāti s.; (mng. unkn.); OB lex.*

lú.[g]i $_4$.gi $_4$ = ša ar-r[i-a-tim], lú.ab.è = ša ar-ri-a-ti[m] OB Lu A 490f.

arriš s.; (a bird); SB*; foreign word.

šumma ar-ri-iš mušen mu.ni ana šinunūti mašil ana igi [...] if a bird called a. — it looks like a swallow — [flies] in front of [the man] CT 41:31 (SB Alu).

arru A adj.; cursed; lex.*; cf. $ar\bar{a}ru$ A. $l\dot{u}.\dot{a}\dot{s}.bal = \dot{a}r-rum$ Antagal E b 6; $l\dot{u}.\dot{s}\dot{a}.\dot{s}u$. hu.ub = ar-ru-um OB Lu B vi 21.

For sag.gá.gá.a = ar-ru see $\hat{a}ru$ v.

arru B adj.; (qualifying sheep); lex.*

udu.gír.gu.la = ár-ri Hh. XIII 4, cf. udu.šE. gír.gu.la Nippur Forerunner 3, in MSL 8/1 p. 83.

See also $ar\bar{\imath}tu$ B, with the same Sum. equivalent.

Landsberger, MSL 8/1 7 note to line 4.

arru C adj.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[uzu.x.x] = ar-ri (followed by bašlu, la bašlu) Hh. XV 268.

arru s.; bird used for decoy; MB, SB, NB; cf. arrūtu.

gíd.da.mušen = $\acute{a}r$ -rum ša iṣṣūri gíd.da. mušen means "decoy," said of birds Antagal E b7; du₆.ul.la = ar-rum Nabnitu D a 1; den. $\acute{a}r^{ar}$.ri dnin. $\acute{a}r$.ri (summed up as 4 dingir mušen. dù.ke_x line 421) An = Anum 417 and 419.

- a) in econ.: x kurumat iṣṣūri x kurumat ar-ri x (barley) rations for birds, x (barley) rations for decoys (preceded by rations for sheep) PBS 2/2 34:20, and dupl. BE 14 167:22, also PBS 2/2 143:15 (all MB).
- b) in lit.: kî šuškalli ša bā'iri kalū [...] kî ar-ri ša ušandê epšēku ina māt[ija?] [...] are trapped as (in) the hunter's net, in my land I am treated like the fowler's decoy KAR 312:14; āšib Bābili šunūti šunu iṣṣūrim= ma ar(var. ár)-ra-šú-nu attama these inhabitants of Babylon, they are the birds, you (Era)

**arru arsānu

are their decoy Gössmann Era IV 18; ar-ri $att\bar{u}$ [šunu] ittišunu their spy(?) is with them ABL 1275 r. 8 (NB); A[r]-ri-im (personal name) MDP 2 16 20 (OAkk.).

The meaning of the Sum. gid.da.mušen and the connection between this and the Sum. du₆.ul.la with arru are obscure.

(Meissner BAW 2 12); Landsberger, ZA 41 227.

**arru IV (AHw. 71) read pat(!)-rum in LTBA 2 1 x 47 (= Malku III 7); for context see $\bar{a}riru$.

*arrumu (harrumu) adj.; enclosed in a case (said of a tablet, used as pl. of (h)armu); OA; cf. arāmu.

- a) with indication of content: he usually pays the creditors of my father u tuppīšu ha-ru-mu-tim ušeṣṣâma and (thus) redeems his (the father's) case-enclosed tablets CCT 1 45:9; mala tuppēka ha-ru-mu-ti-im ša habbulātini Anor 6 pl. 4 No. 14:4, cf. tuppīka ha-ru-mu-tim ša hubullika MVAG 35/2 No. 325a r. 6'; ammala tuppēka ha-ru-mu-tim šaqālam qabiātini (the silver) which you have promised to pay according to the case-enclosed tablets drawn on you CCT 2 46b:13, cf. BIN 6 28:34.
- **b)** other occs.: lu tuppū ha-ru-mu-tum ša tamkārūtim lu ša nuāē lu našpukum ana kaspim ta'era turn (them) into money, whether they are (promissory notes inscribed on) case-enclosed tablets drawn either on merchants or on natives or whether (they are) stores (of barley) BIN 6 59:23; tamalakkī kunukkī u 2 tuppē ha-ru-mu-tim ša ēzibak: kunni as for the sealed containers, and the two case-enclosed tablets which I have left with you, (give the sealed containers to PN but the tablets (referred to as $tupp\bar{u}$) should remain in storage until my order comes) CCT 4 21a:7; lu tuppū ha-ru-mu-tum lu mehrū lu tahsisātum ša atta tukalluni whatever case-enclosed tablets, copies and memoranda you are holding CCT 2 17b:4, and note tahsisātim iš-tù tahsisātim pá-tí-a-tim tuppē ha-ru-mu-tim CCT 1 13a:22; 4 MA.NA kaspam ša tuppē ha-rumu-tim four minas of silver (debited) in caseenclosed tablets (containing promissory notes)

CCT 2 38:12, cf. kaspam u weri'am ša tuppīšu ha-ru-mu-tim AnOr 6 pl. 8 No. 22:28; kaspam mala . . . ušaqqilu tuppī ha-ru-mu-tim iškunma he presented case-enclosed tablets (with promissory notes) for all the silver (debts) which he had paid MVAG 33 No. 287:13; mehrum ša tuppē ha-ru-mu-tim (this is) the copy of case-enclosed tablets CCT 1 4:47, also la:38, TCL 21 213:46, MVAG 33 No. 226:50; there is no copy mehrī ša tuppīšu ha-ru-mu-tim nušbalkitma we had a copy of his case-enclosed tablets made TCL 19 44 r. 17', and passim.

The key passage is CCT I 13a:22 (usage b) which shows *harrumūtum* "case-enclosed" in contrast to *pati'ātum* "opened"; see also discussion sub *armu*.

arrūtu s.; use as decoy; NB*; cf. arru s. 10 su-ma-ak-tar-a-tú mušen ana ár-ru-tu ina igi PN u PN₂ Lú.mušen.dù.me ten migratory(?) birds (given) to PN and PN₂, the fowlers, for use as decoys GCCI 2 23:2.

The NB ref. ar-ra-ú-tu, qualifying kurkû "geese," in BM 64020:1 and 10f., cited von Soden, Or. NS 35 6 sub 8, may belong with this word.

arsannu see $ars\bar{a}nu$.

arsānu (arsannu, ansannu) s.; (a kind of groats); from OB on, Akk. lw. in Sum.; ansannu (beside arsannu) in Nuzi.

šE $\acute{a}r$ -sa- $nu=\acute{a}r$ -si Practical Vocabulary Assur 32; ar-za-nu-um RA 18 59 vi 13 (Practical Vocabulary of Susa), tu_7 .ar.za.na sig_5 . $ga= \acute{s}in$ -di-e- $tum=[\ldots]$ Hg. B-VI 98, cf. tu_7 .ar.za.na, tu_7 . ar.za.na. sig_5 Forerunner to Hh. XXIII-IV 10f. \acute{u} AB ar-za-nu-sig-gu=1 (sigma). Köcher Pflanzenkunde 4:31.

- a) in Ur III: 2 sìla ar.za.na UET 3 73:6; 1 sìla ar.za.na (beside níg.àr.ra gruel) UET 3 126:5, also Jones-Snyder No. 188 ii 41, and passim in Ur III, for other refs., see MAD 3 66; note má.ar.za.na.ka boat (carrying) a. AnOr 1 256:3, see Goetze, JCS 2 175.
- b) in OB, Mari, Elam: $ar-s\grave{a}-na$ (beside honey) BIN 7 113:5, 5 sìLA $ar-s[\grave{a}-na]$ Iraq 7 48 No. 927, cf. 4 sìLA $ar-s\grave{a}-na$ ibid. 52 No. 957 (Chagar Bazar, translit. only); 1 sìLA

arsānu arsuppu

ar-sà-ni(!) (followed by Níg.ÀR.RA) MDP 18 68:11; 2 sìla pappasu 2 sìla ar-sà-nu (beside various cereals, for the royal meal) ARMT 12 91:4, and passim in amounts of two silas for the royal meal, but note 56 sìla ar-sà-nu ibid. 696:15; 2 sìla isqūqu 1 sìla ar-sà-nu (totaled as 3 sìla šipku) ibid. 276:4, cf. 18 sìla šipku 4 sìla ar-sà-nu 2 sìla hallūru (totaled as 24 sìla šipku) ibid. 281:4, but totaled as NINDA "flour" ibid. 167:6 and 394:4.

- c) in MB: 5 US.TUR.MUŠEN 4 KUR.GI. MUŠEN ša bēlī ZÍD.DA u ar-sa-a-ni šūkula išpura (as for) the five ducks (and) four geese to which my lord directed me to feed flour and a. PBS 1/2 54:14 (let.); 1 PI ana ar-sa-ni PBS 2/2 41:9, cf. x ZÍD ar-sa-ni ibid. 71:4; x ar-sa-nu PBS 2/2 133:13, 45; 90 SìLA ar-sa-nu sa-niq-tum Peiser Urkunden 126:5, TU, ar-sà-na pots of a. (as column heading) BE 15 169:1.
- d) in Nuzi -1' wr. arsannu: x šE ana $ar-s\grave{a}-nu$ x barley for a. (given to the cook) HSS 14 55:17, cf. x šE ana $ar-s\grave{a}-an-ni$ ibid. 61:18; x SìLA $ar-s\grave{a}-an-nu$ ibid. 76:1; x šE ana $ar-s\grave{a}-nu$... ana za-an-nu ibid. 66:11, and passim in Nuzi, also 40 (SìLA) šE ana pappasu ana $ar-s\grave{a}-an-nu$ u ana za-an-nu-u (see zannu) HSS 16 120:6 (translit. only).
- 2' wr. ansannu: x še.meš an-sà-an-na-am ana 'PN nadin HSS 13 347:45, cf. HSS 16 18:52, also, wr. še.meš an-sà-an-n[a] HSS 13 358:69 (all lists of rations); x še an-sà-an-nu ana akali HSS 14 126:5, cf. ibid. 3 and 8, cf. also HSS 13 406:46, 14 84:11.
- e) in MA: 4 sìla ar-sa-nu (beside $hašl\bar{a}tu$, q.v.) KAJ 226:10, cf. x sìla $\lceil ar \rceil \text{-}sa\text{-}a\text{-}n[u]$ KAJ 277:13.
- f) in SB: TU_7 ar-sa-na Köcher BAM 123:5; note TU_7 .AR.Z[A.NA], TU_7 .AR.ZA.NA SIG_5 , TU_7 .AR.ZA.NA MÚD, TU_7 .AR.ZA.NA mar-ri, TU_7 .AR. ZA.NA KI.LAM $SI[G_5]$ Dream-book 315:4–8, also x ŠE ar-sa-ni Köcher BAM 42:21; GIŠ.BAR ar-sa-na (in broken context) AMT 10,2:6.
- g) in NB: x zíd.da šupēlti ana še.bar u x x ar-sa-an-ni GCCI 1 98:3.

For AR-ZA-NA as Akkadogram in Bogh., see Güterbock, JCS 10 90 n. a. For Nuzi, see E. Cassin, RA 52 20.

arsikku s.; (a kind of millet); MB(?).

ŠE.KA.bulug.ga(var. .g[e]) = $\acute{a}r$ -sik-ku Hh. XXIV 148; [ŠE.A]R.ZIK = tu-uh-nu Practical Vocabulary Assur 22; \acute{v} .ŠE.AR(var. $\acute{A}R$).ZIK = \acute{v} duh-nu Köcher Pflanzenkunde II iii 79 (= Uruanna II 484).

ša-ak-ki še-b/pu-kàt ù ar-si-ik-ki (obscure, listed among several three-member groups of words of which many list names of games) RT 1959 No. 341:5 (= HS 87, MB, coll. from photo).

It is very uncertain that the lexical passages are to be connected with the cited MB lit, ref.

arsu s.; (a cereal); lex.*

še $\acute{a}r$ -sa- $nu = \acute{a}r$ -si Practical Vocabulary Assur 32.

arsuppu (ersuppu) s.; 1. carp(?), 2. (a cereal), 3. (a kind of apple); OB, MB, SB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and (in mng. 1) GUD.UD. KU6, (in mng. 2) ŠE.GUD.

 $[gu_4].ud ku_6, [guD]^{e\S-tu-ub} ku_6 (vars. kud.da ku_6, e.gu[D] ku_6, [e.guD].[id].da ku_6) = \acute{ar-su-up-pi} (var. ar-\langle su \rangle -up(!)-pu) Hh. XVIII 9f.; [gu-ud] [guD.uD].ku_6 = ar-su-up-pu, [še\S-tu-ub] [guD]. ku_6 = min Diri VI E 14f.; še.gud.ud = <math>[\acute{a}]r$ -su-up-pu (between še'u and šegušú) Hh. XXIV 140; eš-tu-ub gud = \acute{ar} -su-up-pu Ea IV 134, also A IV/3:16; še-eš-tu-ub še.gud = ar-su-up-pu Diri V 206; giš.hašhur.še.gud = ar-su-up-pu — a-apple Hh. III 44.

ambar.ra gu₄.ud.ku₆ suḥur.ku₆: appāra ar-su-up-pi u pu-r[a-di] BE 13436 r. 10 (NB prayer to Enki), cited Falkenstein, AfO 16 62; [še.gu]D še.muš₆ še.in.nu.ḤA ab.sín.bi u₄.sá.dug₄. ga.bi um.ma šu.sikil.ta u.me.ni.íb.arà: ar-su-up-pu šēgušu inninnu ša ina šir'iša ūmša [ka]šedat puršumtu ina qātīša ellēti liṭēnma (for translat., see inninu lex. section) CT 17 22:129.

mi-li ár-su-up-pu = mi-li har-ri Malku II 61.

1. carp(?) — a) in gen.: 15 ar(!)-zu(!)-pu KU₆ 15 a.-fish ARM 9 250:1; ar-su-up Á ín the a.-fish (from along) the river bank (in broken context) 2R 60 No. 1 iii 3, see TuL p. 14; nārātum mīlašina er(!)-su-up-pi [...] as for the rivers, their high water [brings] a.-fish SEM 117 r. iii 14 (MB lit.); šumma martu kīma qaqqad akkulli ... rēssa kīma ta-ar ú-ṣi šanīš

arsuppu aršātu

 $k\bar{\imath}ma$ qaqqad GUD.UD.KU₆ if the gall bladder is like the head of a hoe, (explanation:) like the of an arrow, variant: like the head of the a.-fish CT 28 46:8 (SB ext.).

- in magical use: qulipti SUHUR.KU6 $qulipti \; \text{GUD.UD.KU}_6 \; \text{ scales of the } pur\bar{a}du\text{-fish},$ scales of the a.-fish KAR 298 r. 28, see AAA 22 72, cf. BAR (= qulipti) GUD.UD.KU₆ ina išāti turrar you char the scales of an a.-fish in the fire KAR 90 r. 16, see TuL p. 119, cf. MAŠ GUD.UD.KU6 ina KUŠ (you put) scales of an a.-fish in a leather (bag) Köcher BAM 30:43' (= LKA 136);IGI GUD.UD.KU6 ša imitti IGI SUHUR.KU₆ ša šumēli tu-PA-ţa-[ap] 3 ūmē ina tābti tušnāl tušellamma IGI GUD.UD.KU6 ša imitti ana imitti igi suhur.ku₆ ša šumēli [ana šumēli tašakkan(?)] you gouge out the right eye of an a.-fish, the left eye of a $pur\bar{a}du$ fish, you leave (them) in brine three days, you take them out and [put] the right eye of the a.-fish at the right and the left eye of the purādu-fish at the left AMT 28,7:3f., restored from AMT 23,2:14f. and AMT 78,1:6f., cf. IGI GUD.UD.KU6(!) imitti (wr. Á.ZI.DA) šumēli (wr. Á.GÙB.BU) ina ṭābti tušnâl K.2571:53' and dupls. (SB namburbi, courtesy R. Caplice).
- 2. (a cereal): ŠE.GUD (beside ŠE.MUŠ and zíz) ITT 3052, cited ITT 2/2 p. 13 (Ur III); 8 Sìla še.gud Riftin 62:1, also ibid. 63:1 and (beside še ši-ip-kum) 119:3; x še.gud ana kurummat bītim(!) x še.gud ana maštīt bītim Riftin 129:1f. (all OB); ŠE.GUD MDP 18 80 r. 2 and 4; er-su-up-pi ši-gu-ši $sumun[d\hat{i}]$ SEM 117 r. iii 21 (MB lit.); naphar 1 (GUR) 1 (PI) 40 (Sìla) ana miris ar-su-[pi] in all one gur one PI 40 silas for a gruel of a.-grain (for ten geese and ten ducks) PBS 2/2 92:16 (MB); ŠE.GUD ŠE.MUŠ₅ ŠE.IN.NU.HA ZÍZ.AN.NA AMT 91,2:5 (SB namburbi rit.), cf. ŠE.GUD ŠE.MUŠ₅ ŠE.GIG.BA ŠE.LUGAL ŠE.ZÍZ.AN.NA AMT 91,4:2, also še.gud še.muš₅ še.in.nu.ha še.gig ŠE.ZÍZ.A.AN BBR No. 41 ii 25, NINDA ZÍD.ŠE. GUD.UD LKA 154:21, and cf. CT 17 22:129, in lex. section.
- 3. (a kind of apple): see Hh. III 44, in lex. section.

In Iraq 14 35:131, read GUD.MEŠ madlūte, cf. alpu mng. la-3'.

Landsberger, JNES 8 282 n. 112 and 283 n. 114, MSL 8/2 p. 84f., and pp. 97–100.

arşabu (arraşabattu) s.; (an agricultural implement); NB*; pl. arşabātu.

[x a]r-sa-bi 1 akkullu $rab\hat{u}$ [one] a., one large pick YOS 6 218:47, cf. 2 MA.NA 50 GÍN 1 nashiptu ... 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ MA.NA ar-sa-ba-ti ibid. 46; 3 $qulm\hat{u}$ parzilli 3-it na[shiptu] 1 ar-ra-sa-ba- tu_4 Camb. 18:8.

arșatu see erșetu.

aršammaja s.; (a group or organization); LB; foreign word.

eqlātišunu gabbi ša Lú ar-šam-ma-a-a all the fields of the a.-clan BE 974:8; unqu PN Lú šaknu ša Lú ar-šam-ma-a-a seal (impression) of PN, the overseer of the a. BE 1086:19, cf. ibid. 13, also ibid. 100:7 and 16; PN ša hadri ša Lú ar-šam-ma-a-a PN who belongs to the organization of the a. TuM 2-3 191:4, and passim in LB Nippur.

A designation of a particular clan or ethnic group holding "bow land" in feudal tenure organized in a *hadru* under *šaknu* officials with Persian names.

For Persian officials named Aršam in this period, see Cardascia Archives de Murašû p. 10f.

aršātu s. pl.; wheat(?); OA; wr. syll. and GIG.

a) wr. syll.: [20 naru]q ar-ša-tí 10 naruq \check{se} 'im twenty sacks of a., ten sacks of barley(?) TCL 14 53:1, cf. 3 naruq u $2\frac{1}{2}$ DUG ar-ša-tí u 1 Dug še'im three sacks and two and a half pots of a. and one pot of barley (?) ibid. 9, also 2 naruq ar-ša-tí u 1 DUG buqlu PN ilqi ibid. 14; 10 narug ar-ša-tum CCT 1 33b:8, ef. ibid. 30a:17, and passim; lu qēmum lu ar-ša-tum ašar še'um ibaššiu šēribama bring into (the new house) whatever barley(?) there is, either flour or a. CCT 3 14:13; 1 Gin kaspam ana šaršarānim ar-ša-tim ašqul I paid one shekel of silver for a-measure of a. Golénischeff 13:10, cf. $1\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN kaspam [a]na(!) ar-ša(!)-tiašqul I paid one and a half shekels of silver for a. TCL 4 102:15; x minas of silver 29 GÍN kaspum šīm 4 dug ar-ša-tim ša ina GN alqiu CCT 1 23:4; še'am u ar-ša-tim ezib

aršātu aršu

CCT 2 17b:16; 30 naruq še'am kīma 12 naruq ar-ša-tum iṣṣēr PN PN owes thirty sacks of barley for the twelve sacks of a. ICK 2 2:4'; 7 naruq še'am u 3 naruq ar-ša-tim Studies Landsberger 181 n. 44 I 697:4; $\frac{2}{3}$ MA.NA 5 GÍN šīm ar-ša-tim ša ana PN niddinu 45 shekels (of silver), the price of the a. which we sold to PN TCL 20 170:6; x naruq mišlam še'am mišlam ar-ša-tim x sacks, half barley(?) (and) half a. ICK 1 172:12; note: 9 GÍN kaspam šīm al-ša-tim KT Blanckertz 14:28.

b) wr. gig: 19 naruq ar-ša-tim sig₅-tim (referred to as GIG line 8) ICK 193:2; 2 narug 1½ DUG mišlam še'am mišlam GIG two sacks and one and a half pots, half barley(?) (and) half a. Kienast ATHE 75:7; naruq gig šīmtija 4½ gín ta a-kàr(!)-pì-tim 12 MA.NA kaspum šīmša (as for) the price of forty sacks of a, my purchase, at four and a half shekels for each pot, its price is twelve minas of silver ibid. 12:23; 2 narug GIG BIN 6 232:1; 1 me'at naruq uttutum mišlum GI[G mišlum še'um] one hundred sacks of uttatu, half a., half barley(?) VAT 13505:x+14 (unpub., cited Hildegard Lewy, JAOS 76 202); [x] DUG ar-ša-tim [a]na ma-ar-nu-a-tim [is]mu-du they ground x a. for a-dish ina x ar-ša-tim ... $\frac{1}{2}$ DUG TCL 4 84:18, buglam ušpa'ilu they exchanged one-half pot of the x a. for malt KT Hahn 35:2, cf. 3 DUG [a]r-ša-tim $[\dots bu$ -uq]-lam(!) nušpa'il TCL 4 84:16; amtam šāhizama GIG la-bi₄ra-tim ana kurummatim liţēna ba-pì-ra-am mimma la tussab instruct the slave girl that they should grind the old a. for food, but do not add any beer bread CCT 3 8a:30 (coll. M. T. Larsen).

Aršātu is a cereal measured by the naruqqu "sack" and its subdivisions karpatu and šaršarānu. The reading of the logogram GIG as aršātum is deduced from GIG referring to aršātum in ICK 193:2 and 8, from the fact that the two do not occur side by side, whereas both occur beside še'u, see H. Lewy, JAOS 76 202f.

The translations "wheat(?)" for GIG and aršātu and "barley(?)" for še'u in the OA passages are based on the evidence offered

by texts from Mesopotamia proper where GIG and ŠE clearly denote wheat and barley. There exists, however, the possibility that aršātum (also GIG) refers in OA to processed barley, perhaps to groats or grits (for lit. see H. Lewy, JAOS 76 201 n. 1) as is suggested by CCT 3 14:13 cited usage a. The possibility should, however, not be excluded that še'u and aršātu refer to different species of barley.

aršu (waršu, arašu, maršu, fem. aruštu) adj.; dirty, unclean; OA, SB; ef. aruštu, urāšu, urruštu.

túg.Mu.Bu^{mu-ud-ra} = \acute{u} -ra- $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ = $\emph{su-bat}$ ar- $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ Hg. B V 26, also Hg. D 429, Hg. E 77; túg.sfg^{mu-ud-ru}BU = a-ra- $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ Nabnitu IV 222.

- a) referring to garments: 4 Túg wa-ar-šutum four dirty garments CCT 5 34c:5, cf. 3 TÚG ša $Akkid\hat{e} \times x [w]a$ -ar-šu-tum ibid. 36a: 27; subāssunu ar-šu ubbib (see subātu mng. 1b-1') Borger Esarh. 23 Ep. 32:15; qaran alpi (var. gizzi) ša šumēli qaran ajali turrar Túg a-ruuš-ti(var. -te) ta-man-za-'a you char the left horn of an ox (variant: goat), the horn of a stag, you wring(?) a dirty cloth Köcher BAM 216:64', vars. from AMT 4,6:8, dupls. AMT 70,2:16+94,7:3, 96,4:2; ezib ša anāku dumu lú. HAL aradka túg gi-ni-e-a ár-ſšá]-tú labšāku disregard it (if) I, the diviner, your servant, may be dressed in my everyday soiled garments PRT 29:14, cf. ibid. 15 r. 4, 27:3, wr. ár-šat ibid. 73 r. 2 and 4, and passim, see PRT pp. xix and xxi; (Gilgameš) attadi ar-š[u-ti-šu] KUB 4 12 r. (!) 3, cf. iddi mar-šu-ti-šu Gilg. VI 3.
- b) referring to persons: ša ina šūpîšu ubbabu ar-šu-ti (Marduk) at whose rising (in the sky) the dirty cleanse (themselves) Craig ABRT 1 30:35; [šumma DN ina] [È]-šú IGI.MEŠ-šú ár-šu if, when Marduk leaves (Esagil for the New Year's procession), his face is dirty CT 40 38 K.11004:17 (SB Alu), also ACh Supp. 2 Ištar 82:17.
- c) other occs.: ša kīma ur-ri-e urrušu ERÎN-šeš ubbubu ... ša ina ár-ša-a-ti ubburu kīma qê hurāṣi nummuru (it is in your power, Nabû) to cleanse like those who became unclean like, (and) to make as resplen-

aršu artu

dent as a gold thread those who are tied(?) with (possibly to be emended to ina up-šá-a-ši(!) with witchcraft) STT 71:32, see W. G. Lambert, RA 53 135; uncert.: $\bar{e}tiq$ libbi ar-šá-a-te he who passes among unclean (things) AfO 19 63:47, cf. $[u\bar{s}$ -tá]k(?)-ši-du-šú ar- $[\bar{s}$ á]-a-ti ibid. 65.

aršu see eršu B adj.

aršuzuzil s.; (a medicinal drug); MB*; foreign word.

10 sìla *ar-šu-zu-zi-il* (in a list of drugs) PBS 2/2 107:32.

See also zuzilu.

artamašše s.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

kīmu mullé ša huluqqê kīma eṣēdi ša GN u kīmu sú-up-ki ša ar-ta-maš-ši ša mu-lu₄-ni annî ... nittadin we have given (the three oxen) for compensation for the losses, for the harvesting of GN, and for the work-assignment(?) (of this city, see line 13) of the a. of this fine (imposed on) us HSS 13 31:9 (translit. only).

Shaffer, Studies Oppenheim 190f. n. 29 (with Hurrian etymology).

artartena s.; (a textile treated in some special way); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; cf. artartennūtu.

iltēnūtu ⟨GÚ⟩.È.A.MEŠ PN ēpuš iltēnūtu ⟨GÚ⟩.È.A.MEŠ ar-ta-ar-te-na PN₂ ēpuš PN made one set of naḥlaptu cloaks, PN₂ made one set of a.-type naḥlaptu cloaks HSS 13 277:8.

artartennūtu s.; (a special treatment of textiles); Nuzi*; cf. artartena.

14 MA.NA SÍG.MEŠ Ša PN u PN₂ ana ar-ta-ar-te-en-(nu)-ti ilqi PN₂ took 14 minas of wool belonging to PN for a. (after the harvest he will deliver a fine garment to PN) HSS 5 95:5, cf. (PN declared) 1 TÚG.HI.A ša PN₂ ana ar-ta-ar-ti-in-nu-ti ilteqimi u 1 TÚG damqu... ana PN₂ anandinmi ibid. 36:4.

Koschaker, OLZ 1931 226.

artatillu see ardadillu.

artāwa s.; state of bliss after death; LB; Old Pers. word; wr. artāma.

dumqi ina ba-la-ṭu-ia lūmur u ina mi-it-úti-ia ana ar-ta-a-ma lu-ú-tu-ru let me experience happy things while I live and be in a blessed state after my death Herzfeld API p. 31:40, cf. dumqi ina balāṭušu immar u mi-i-ti ana ar-ta-a-ma i-ta-ar ibid. 46 (Xerxes Ph)

Loan word from Old Pers. artāvan-"righteous, blessed."

artītu s.; (a red flower); lex.*

artu (aštu) s.; foliage; Bogh., NB, SB, Akkadogram in Bogh.; wr. syll. and PA; cf. aru A.

giš.úr = il-du root, giš.pa = ar-tu foliage, giš.íl = me-lu-u top, giš.suhur = qi-ma-tu crown (of a tree) Hh. III 514ff.; pa = a-[a]r-tu Erimhuš II 287; [pa-a] [PA] = ar-tu, la-ru-u Sa Voc. N 7'f.; giš.pa.v.ku = sippatu, ar-tu, MIN a-su-hi Hh. III 88ff.; gi.an.na.gi.zi(var. .izi), gi.pa.gi.izi, gi.a.sal.gar, gi.a.sal.bar = ar-ti (vars. ar-te, as-tum) ki-i-si foliage of the kisu-cane Hh. VIII 10–12; gi.pa.gi = ar-tum MIN (= $qan\hat{e}$) Hh. VIII 155.

suḥur edin.na pa nu.sig, ga.mu: qimmassu ina ṣēri ar-ta la ibnû (a tamarisk which drinks no water in the bed) whose crown has not grown foliage out in the steppe (said of Tammuz) 4R 27 No. 1:6f.

Ú PA.PA.PA, Ú a-a-ba-sa (see ajābu): Ú a-rat a-ra-ru Uruanna I 278f.; Ú ar-ti su-hi: Ú e-ſnir]hi, Ú e-nir-hi: Ú tu-ba-qu, Ú tu-ba-qu; Ú kam-kadu, Ú ṣa-ap-ru: Ú MIN Köcher Pflanzenkunde 11 i 64ff.

šaplānu šuršīšu E[a ...] elēnu ár-ta-šu urab[bi] below Ea [...-ed] its roots, above [...] grew its foliage BBR No. 80 r. 8 and dupl 81:9, cf. ár-ta-ki ú-rab-bi 79-7-8,135 ii 5', cf. also giš.šinig giš.ge₁₅ an.edin.na mú.a pa.zu an.šè úr.zu ki.šè pa.zu an.šè giš.búr.búr.ru úr.zu ki.šè te.me. en.sig₇.ga Šurpu IX 1ff.; áš-tum ḥašḥūri titti nurmē karāni foliage of apple tree, fig tree, pomegranate, vine (among appurtenances for a ritual) BE 8 154:6 (NB); a-ar-ti irrē taḥaššal (ina) dišpi unaṣṣab you chop leaves (lit.: foliage) of the irrū-plant, he (the patient) sucks it in honey KUB 4 49 ii 1ff.,

arțiš

aru A

cf. PA Ú *irrê tubbal takassim* Küchler Beitr. pl. 6 i 12; [... a-a]r-ti balti (var. PA GIŠ.NIM) KUB 37 44:25, var. from dupl. 43 i 12′, see Köcher, ibid. p. iii; as Akkadogram: 1½ PA AR-TU GIŠ.BU-RA-A-ŠI KUB 17 28 iii 31, and PA GIŠ.BU-RA-A-ŠI ibid. 44, see Goetze Tunnawi 84 n. 319.

arțiš (or ardiš) adv.; (mng. unkn.); lex.* $[(x)].GAR = \acute{a}r - diš s\acute{u} - kip - tum$ (preceded by [(x)] x = ap - pu - ut - tum) MSL 4 178:4.

aru A (eru, haru) s.; frond, leaf of the date palm; from OB on; wr. syll. (ha-ri YOS 2 2:20, 23, ha-[ru]-ú UET 5 468 ii 29) and PA; of artu.

pa = a-rum, uru₆ ur. Ku₆ = Min Ku₆ fish spawn (see $\hat{a}ru$), peš = Min Nabnitu IV 133 ff.; pe-eš peš = hu-\$a-bu, a-r[um] Idu II 133 f.; giš.pa.gišimmar = Min (= a-rum) š \acute{a} Giš.Gišimmar Antagal VIII 16; pa-a pa = kap-pu, a-ru Ea I 305 f.; pa-a pa = a-ru Sb II 209; giš.pa.gišimmar = a-ru Hh. III 356; pa-a gišimmar = kap-pu, a-rum Ea I 229 f.; gar, gar.šu, gar.pa, gar.pa, gar.pa, gar.sig.ga, gar.paš.a = ip-šu š \acute{a} a-ri plaiting made of date palm fronds Nabnitu E 149–154, cf. [...] [Gar] = ip-šu š \acute{a} a-ri A III/6:27; [Gu] R_5 -Gur $_5$ = Min (= \acute{u} -ru-u) š \acute{a} a-ri to cut off (or: cut-off, said of) a frond Nabnitu L 71.

giš.pa.gišimmar garza gal.g[al.la šu.mu] mu.un.da.an.gál: a-ra ša parṣū rabūti [ina q]ātīja našāku in my hands I carry the frond of a date palm, great in its effects CT 16 6:212f., see also Ai. IV iii 49, cited usage a; giš.pa.gišimmar á.zi.da.zu.šè mu.un.da.an.gál: a-ra gi-šimmar-u ina imnika tanaššīm[a] you hold a date palm leaf in your right hand (parallel: an e'ru-branch in the left) CT 42 10:9f.; pa giš.gišimmar u.me.ni.kud lú.ux(GišGAL).lu.bi á.šu.gìr.bi u.me.ni.kéš.da: a-ra sulutma ša amēli šuātu mešrētišu rukkisma split leaves of a date palm and bandage the limbs of that man AfO 16 300 ii 18.

GIŠ.PA.KUD GIŠIMMAR = \acute{u} -ru- \acute{u} e-rum to cut (or: cut-off), a frond CT 41 29 r. 4 (Alu Comm.).

a) referring to cultivation of the date palm: [... P]A.gišimmar [... ù.bí.i]n.ud [šu.ba.ab.te.g]á: šākinu iṣabbatma ina e-ri«-i» sulup gišimmari ubbalma ilaqqi (obscure) Ai. IV iii 49ff.; a-ra-am zi-na-tim(text -tum) inaṣṣar ana pīḥat kirîm izzaz he (the person renting the date orchard) will guard leaves and fronds, and will be responsible for the

orchard BE 6/1 23:10, cf. [ana] e-ri-im [na]ṣārim YOS 12 281:11, and e-ra-am naṣram ibid. 17, also e-ra-am zinā i-na-zu-al PBS 8/2 246:11 (all OB); ana gišimmarim naksim ana e-ri-im haṣbim ... bēl kirîm ītanappal he will be responsible to the owner of the orchard for any date palm cut down, for any frond that is broken off BIN 2 77:19, cf. BIN 7 182:24, also ana e-ri-im la ḥaṣābi VAS 13 100:7 (all OB).

- b) in economic use: bītam e-pu-uš bilat a-ri bilat sî 1 šuši zinâm wāṣītam u 1 daltam šūbilam I am building a house, send me a load of (date palm) leaves, a load of fibers, sixty upper ribs, and a door VAS 16 57:22 (OB let.); ina panītim ašpurakkunūšimma ana sî u ha-ri kalukunu ittahdurumma tattanah: dara inanna sî u ha-ri šūbilanim earlier I wrote to you, and (ever since) all of you have been fretting about the date palm fibers and leaves, now send me the fibers and leaves! YOS 2 2:20 and 23 (OB let.); 120 pa giš. gišimmar (between zú, see sû, and peš. murgu) Reisner Telloh 114 iii 16, and passim in Ur III, also wr. giš.pa.gišimmar UET 3 782:11, and passim.
- c) in rit. and med.: [ina e]-ri giš.gišimmar qablīšunu raksu their (the figurines') hips are girt with (a belt of) palm leaves RAcc. 133:209f., cf. šešgallu 40 gi.meš ... ša riksu ina e-ri gišimmari irakkassunūtu the high priest ties together forty reeds with (a cord of) palm leaves RAcc. 145:455; [š]ulluhu šuluhhūja tabku e-ru-ia ina qaqqarimma my rites are performed (i.e., are performed with me), my leaves are heaped on the ground Lambert BWL 160:3, cf. e-ru-šu ibid. 9 (Fable of Tamarisk and Date Palm), cf. 7 PA GIŠ. GIŠIMMAR (for a ritual) ABL 977 r. 12 (NA); PA gišimmari ša iltāni ša ina la šāri inamzuzu 7 u 7 riksī tarakkas šipta 7-šú tamannu ina you tie seven and seven pūtišu tarakkas knots in fronds from the north side of a palm tree that sways even when there is no wind, you tie it on his forehead reciting the incantation seven times AMT 103:25, also AMT 20,1 r. 9, 24, 26, and CT 23 40:21 (SB med.), cf. also BE 31 60 ii 5; kīma pitilti annî BÚR-ma

aru B

ana išāti Šub-u Girra qamû iqammû PA.MEŠšú ana gišimmarišu la iturru just as this
matting is unraveled and thrown into the
fire and the fire consumes it entirely, and (just
as) the fibers it is made of will not return to
the date palm Šurpu V-VI 85; anāku e-ra
haṣba maštakal našāku I carry a broken-off
leaf and maštakal-plant Maqlu I 46, cited as
GIŠ.MA.NU (i.e., e'ru) ha-aṣ-bu KAR 94:12 (Maqlu Comm.), cf. PA (text GIŠ) GIŠIMMAR lihṣub ina
rēš bīt ili ⟨šu⟩ liš[kun] he should break off a
palm frond, place it at the head (i.e., upper
part?) of his god's sanctuary KAR 178 r. v 78.

d) other occs.: šumma ... gišimmaru 5 GIŠ.PA.GIŠIM[MAR.BI IGI] (= ša 5 arūša ittanzmar) if a date palm which has five fronds is seen (in the orchard within the city) CT 40 44:13; šumma šahū PA GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR naši if a pig is carrying a date palm leaf CT 38 46:29 (both SB Alu), also KAR 405:2 (Alu catalog).

For the distribution of aru and zinû in Ur III and OB, see discussion sub zinû. The ref. 6 30 Ma.Na ha-ru-û patālum six (men) engaged in twisting ropes of thirty minas of best quality palm leaves UET 5 468:29 belongs with harû B, q.v., and not aru, on the basis of the lex. equivalence harax in [éš.š]u. sar.harax.libiš= pi-til-tum ha-re-e Ur X 138 (Excerpt of Hh. XXII, courtesy O. R. Gurney), although the Surpu ref. cited usage c describes pitiltu as made of Pa.Meš of the date palm.

For refs. written PA referring to leaves of other trees and plants, see artu and larû.

aru B s.; (a type of wool); syn. list*; foreign word(?).

 \dot{sintu} , $qerdu=\dot{si}$ -pat sad-ri regular wool, a-ru = MIN rug-bi wool Malku VI 193ff.

It is uncertain whether this word should be identified with the Elamite word ari, q.v., which is equated with rugbu.

arû adj.; destitute; syn. list.*
en-şu, a-ru-u = be-ru-u hungry Malku VIII 13f.
Variant of erû adj., q.v.

arû A s.; 1. product (in multiplication), 2. mathematical table, ephemeris; from OB on; Sum. lw.

a.rá = a-ru-u4-um Kagal E 1:19; [a-ra] [A.DU] = a-ru-u šá níg.šid A I/1:201.

a.rá 1.zu 2.àm 3.àm [...]: a-ra-a idi ušanna u[šallaš ...] he knows the multiplication table, he can multiply by two, three, [...] RA 28 135 Sm. 947 ii 5f. (Examenstext B); a.rá igi igi.ba igi.[gub.ba] ... 1.zu.ù: a-ra-a igi igibâ ... tīdê Gadd, BSOAS 20 256 K.2459:10ff. and dupls., see igibâ lex. section.

- 1. product (in multiplication) a) in OB math.: atta ina epēšika a-ra-am ana šinīšu tašakkan you, in your procedure, take the product twice (the product here denotes a rectangle with an area of 1 iku) TMB 71 No. 145:3; i[g]iam tapaṭṭar itti a-re-e-em ša taškunu tuštakkalma pūtam inaddikkum you take the reciprocal, and you multiply it by the product which you posited it will give you the side ibid. 7, cf., wr. A.RÁ TMB 71 No. 219:4, 6, and passim, see TMB p. 215 s.v.
- b) in lit.: upaṭṭar igî A.RÁ-e (var. A.RÁ-a, A.RÁ) itgurūti ša la išû pīt pani I can solve the most complicated divisions and multiplications which do not have a solution (given in the text) Streck Asb. 256 i 16; see also RA 28, etc., in lex. section.
- 2. mathematical table, ephemeris: UD.22. KAM UD.14.KAM UD.25.KAM UD.15.KAM ina a-re-e qabi the 22nd day (corresponds) to the 14th, the 25th (to) the 15th, (as is) said in the ephemeris ACh Sin 3:49 (astrol. comm.), commenting on Bab. 6 pl. 1:16-19, see Bab. 6 19 and ZA 43 313 n. 2; pirišti Anu Enlil u Ea ša $k\hat{\imath} \ \hat{sati} \ \text{UD AN } ^{\text{d}} \text{EN.L\'IL} \ u \ \text{A.R\'A-} a \ \hat{s}ut\bar{a}bulu \ \ (\text{see}$ abālu A mng. 10b-3') BBR No. 24:18, cf. ina A.RÁ tuštabbal LBAT 1629:4, also BM 34103:14, cited abālu A mng. 10b-3', and ina sâti ina a-re-e MCT 140 V 10, see BiOr 14 190ff.; DN ... ēpišat nikkassī a-re-e Ninkarrak, who calculates the a. Craig ABRT 2 16:14, see JRAS 1929 10, also Bu. 89-4-26,129:8'; a-ru-ú nēmeqi Anūtu pirišti ša[mê u erșeti] nișirti ummânu the a. which represents the wisdom of Anu-rank, the secret of heaven and earth, the scholar's secret knowledge TCL 6 26 r. 13 (LB colophon), see Neugebauer ACT p. 12 No. 135; KA.INIM.MA NAM.KÙ.ZU (= $n\bar{\imath}meqi$) a-re-e $\check{s}u$ -a-[tu(?)] (obscure) Bab. 6 pl. 1:15 (SB) astron.).

arû B arû A 1b

For ammat $ar\hat{e}$, see ammatu discussion section and mng. 2k-3'.

In the math. expression (x) A.RÁ y "(to multiply) x by y" the reading of A.RÁ is not known; for refs. to idioms where A.RÁ is used, see $al\bar{a}ku$ mng. 4c-15, see also $nas\hat{u}$.

In JAOS 71 267:13 (= UET 4 171) read za(!)-re-e hul-liq destroy the father (for context see aššatu usage p).

arû B (erû) s.; (a headband); MB.

 $a\text{-}ru\text{-}u(\text{var.} \cdot \acute{u}) = ku\text{-}lu\text{-}lu$ (followed by synonyms for $par\dot{s}igu$) Malku VI 139f., var. from An VII 223; $[a]\text{-}[ru]\text{-}\acute{u} = [ba]\text{-}[\dots], [e]\text{-}\check{s}u\text{-}\acute{u} = ba\text{-}[\dots], dam\text{-}[\dots]$ Malku VI App. A 1ff. (= CT 18 25 K.7719).

l TÚG a-rum tabarri one a. of purple wool (in lists of clothing) PBS 2/2 121:29, cf. 10 TÚG a-rum ibid. 124:1 (both MB).

See the SB and NB refs. cited sub eru s. "headband"; to eru may belong also the MB refs. 1 e-rum hurāṣi ša harbaqāni u ajarāni 1 gold headband (decorated) with harba=qānu-bird(s) and rosettes PBS 1380:5, cf. ibid. 6f., r. 2f. and 9, cf. 2 e-ru hurāṣi . . . [x] e-ru parzilli (followed by 1 parsig takilti) PBS 2/2 120:46.

arû C s.; granary, storehouse; OA(?).

a-ru-u, a-ka-mu = qa-ri-tum granary Malku I 269f. ina a-ri-im lu ka-an-ku let them be sealed in the storehouse(?) TCL 4 30:31 (OA let.).

J. Lewy, Or. NS 19 11.

arû D s.; (a word for enemy); lex.*

ú.ri = a-rum, a.ri = a-a-bu, ba.ri = a-bu-fu} Antagal N ii 18' ff.

See also ajaru D.

arû A (warû) v.; 1. to lead, to bring (mostly persons and animals), 2. itarrû to rule, to guide (a child), to steer (a boat), 3. šūrû to have brought, to send (mostly persons and animals), 4. šutārû to guide safely, to conduct; from OAkk., OA on; I uru — urru — imp. ru and uru, I/3 (itarrû — imp. itarri), III (OAkk. ušēri and ušūri), III/2; ef. muttarrû.

tu-ú TừM = a-ru- ι ú A VIII/3:13; từm = MIN (= a-ru- $[\iota$ í]) ša ta-b[a(!)-li] Antagal VIII 92; butu-um. ma = a-ru- ι i Erimhuš V 196; $[rig_7]$. ga = a-ru- ι u, [ur.KU. $rig_7]$. ga = kal-bu a-ru-u Nabnitu

IV 155f.; la-aḥ-la-aḥ $_{DU.DU}^{DU.DU} = i$ -tar-ru-ú(text -ru) Diri II 31, also KBo 1 48:31 (Diri); la-aḥ $_{DU.DU} = ru$ -'-ú Diri II 20; su₄-u $_{DU}^{DU} = i$ -ta-ru-ú-um MSL 2 p. 144 ii 8 (Proto-Ea); ga.ga = i-tar-ru-ú Izi V 171.

bar.ra ki.ba.ra.lal(var. .ni).e hé.ni.íb. túm.mu.dè: ina (var. ana) ahâti ašar la âri li-ru-šu may they bring him outside, to an inaccessible place CT 17 35:46f.; dUdug sig5.ga dLama sig5.ga šu gi.gi.da hé.en.da.ab.rig7.eš: ina šulmi lit-tar-ru-ka may the favorable male and female genii lead you in well-being Schollmeyer No. 1 iv 29f.; hur.sag.a.ni.ta um.ma.da.an. ri: ultu šalî i-ta-ra-a he led (them) away from his mountain CT 15 14:22f.; ki za.pa.ág sum.mu u.me.ni.dé: ašar rigmu nadû ú-ru-šum-ma take it (the drum) to where the cry was raised CT 16 24 i 29f

 $a\text{-}ru\text{-}\acute{u}$ || $\check{s}u\text{-}lu\text{-}uk$ (incipit of a syn. list. or comm.) ABL 335 r. 2'; $r[i\text{-}\dots]=\check{s}u\text{-}ta\text{-}ru\text{-}\acute{u}$ RA 17 124 K.2044+ibid. 183 D.T. 103 ii 8 (unidentified comm.); $d_{\text{DU}\text{-}\text{DU}}=mu\text{-}ut\text{-}tar\text{-}ru\text{-}\acute{u}$ DINGIR.MEŠ STC 2 pl. 61 ii 25.

- 1. to lead, to bring (mostly persons and animals) -a) in OAkk.: RN ... in sigarim ana bāb Enlil u-ru-uš (Sum. e.túm) he led Lugalzagesi in a neckstock to the gate of Enlil Hirsch, AfO 20 35:28, cf. ibid. 41:12 (Sar.); 30 MA.NA hurāsam 3600 ma.NA weri'am 6 ARÁD. GEMÉ . . . u-ru-a-am-ma ana Enlil A.MU.RU he brought thirty minas of gold, 3600 minas of copper, six slaves, and dedicated them to Enlil ibid. 56:59; 34 sheep PN ana GN u-ru PN brought to Gasur HSS 10 171:9, cf. u-rualso (men and MDP 14 89 No. 33 ii 6, animals) li-ru-ù-nim ITT 1 1057 r. 4, ibid. 1471 r. 4, cf. li-ru-nim ibid. 1103 r. 1, and see MAD 3 p. 59.
- b) in OA 1' referring to persons: mer'ē PN ru-a-nim-ma kaspam ... piqdama bring the sons of PN here and entrust the silver (to them) MVAG 33 No. 257:24, cf. alik suhārī ... ru-a-ma go and bring the servants KT Hahn 14:30, and note aššat PN ... ana kārim ... ri-a-ši-ma bring (pl.) the wife of PN to the kārum BIN 6 69:22; uncert.: si'am ku-ri-a-lim ammīšam i-ta-ri-a(text -za)-am leave and send the ... there CCT 2 17b:20.
- 2' with qablītu: šumma la kuāti šā'imz šunu ú mu-ri qá-áb-li-tim ú-li-ba-ši if it were not for you, there would be no one

arû A 1c arû A 2a

to buy them (the houses) nor one who would bring the qablītu-object TCL 142:13; kaspam bīt tamkārim lu nilqēma qablītam lu nu-ri ù-ul attunuma e-ri-a-ku(text-ma) let us take the silver from the business firm and let us bring the ..., if you do not, I am destitute(?) CCT 4 24a:40f.; concerning the house which PN's family wants to sell, we said qablītam nu-ra let us bring the RA 58 125:5, cf. PN qablītam ú-ra CCT 5 1a:13.

- c) in OB: ana māt nukurtišu kamīš liru(var. adds -ú)-šu may she lead him captive to the land of his enemy CH xliv 23, cf. in SI.GAR ú-ra-aš-šu-ma YOS 9 35:120 (Samsuiluna); ana ṣēr[ika] it-ta-ru-[nim] LIH 10:15.
- d) in MA, NA: šumma abassu la ītamar tuppušu ú-ra-šu if he has not seen (i.e., taken care of) his case, he will bring him his tablet KAJ 89:16 (MA); issu māt Aššur u-ru ABL 1022:9 (NA).
- e) in hist.: biltu ... ana māt Aššur ú-ru-ni amhur they brought me tribute to Assyria (and) I received (it there) Unger Reliefstele 18 (Adn. III), ef. [iš]lulamma ú-ra-a ana māt Borger Esarh. 32:14, puhur nišēšu makkūršu ana māt Aššur ú-ra-a Rost Tigl. III p. 44:12, Gargamišaja bēl hiţţi ... itti makkūri= šunu ašlulam ina (var. ana) gereb māt Aššur ú-ra-a Lie Sar. 74; ša nāsikšunu ipīduma urru-ú mahar šar māt Kaldi who put their sheikh in fetters and brought (him) before the king of Chaldea Lyon Sar. 3:18; kašurrû aqqara ša šadūšu rūqu ú-ra-am-ma $\dots uk\bar{\imath}n$ I brought in the precious basalt whose native region is far away and set it up OIP 2 127 e 4 (Senn.), and passim referring to persons and objects in NA royal inscriptions; kamûs: su ana ālija Aššur ú-ra-aš-šum-ma Lie Sar. 56, and passim; bilat mātātišunu ... ana mahrija lu it-tar-ru-ni they regularly brought their countries' tribute before me Weidner Tn. 28 No. 16:85, cf. šattišamma bilta u maddatta ana ālija Aššur . . . lit-tar-ru-ni AKA 47 ii 96
- f) in lit.: Enkidu tibi lu-ru-ka ana Eanna rise, Enkidu, let me take you to Eanna Gilg. P. ii 17, cf. alka lu-[ú]-ru-ka [ana] libbi

Uruk Gilg. I iv 36; alik sajādi ittika harimtu ... \acute{u} -ru-ma go, hunter, and bring with you the prostitute ibid. iii 41, cf. illik şajādi ittišu harimti ... ú-ru-ma ibid. 46; ina zumrija usuhšuma ú-ru-šú ittika remove it (the evil demon) from my body and take it with you PSBA 31 pl. 6 (after p. 62):23 and KAR 57 r. i 20, cf. kaššāpu kaššāptu ana KUR.[NU.GI] ú-rašu-nu-ti LKA 90 r. 23, ana gidim arallê li-ru- $\check{s}\check{u}$ -nu-ti ibid. 154 r. 13; lu bīta kaššatma \check{u} -ru-ši ina libbi even if she is powerful in your house, send her away Lambert BWL 102:78; $r\bar{e}\hat{i}$ [ana(?)] $b\bar{i}t\bar{i}$ ru-'-a-am bring me my shepherd to my house (incipit of a song) KAR 158 ii 8; $ilq\hat{u}\check{s}u$... ur-ru- $\check{s}\check{u}$ $a\check{s}ri\check{s}$ $d\tilde{\imath}[ni]$ they took him to bring him to the place of judgment 4R 54 No. 1:30, see OECT 6 63 ii 23; \acute{u} -ru-ni- $[\check{s}u$ -nu]-ti Tn.-Epic "v" 6; note in a colophon: kī pî lē'i [ša PN išṭur]uma ana $m\bar{a}t$ Aššur ú-ra-a according to a wooden tablet [which PN wrote] and brought to Assyria CT 28 20 r. ii 3'.

2. itarrû to rule, to guide (a child), to steer (a boat) - a) to rule: they (the gods) commanded me un.dagal.la.ni silim.ma ... DU.DU.mu.dè: nišī[šu] rapšātim in šulmim ... i-tar-ra-am to rule over its numerous population in contentment LIH 98 ii 30 (Sum.), VAS 1 33 ii 3 (Akk., Samsuiluna); the great ša ina gimir adnāti ana i-tar-re-e salmāt qaqqadi ēnu inaššú who elevate rulers (and name princes) to rule over all the blackheaded in all inhabited regions OIP 2 78:2 (Senn.), cf. [...].bi DU.DU.bad.da: nišīšu ina nuhši hegalli i-tar-ri-i 4R 12:21f.; É.BI ubarru it-tar-ru-šú // u-bar-rum // nak-ri [//...i]t-tar-ru-šu a stranger will rule this house, (explanation:) ubarru means an alien, [...] will rule it CT 41 32:13f. (Alu Comm.); mu-tar-ru-ú māti the guardian of the country En. el. VII 72. cf. mut-tar-ru-ú ba'ulāti Hinke Kudurru i 12, also KAR 80:16, mut-tar-ru-u tenēšēti KAR 184 obv.(!) 19, cf. VAB 4 88 No. 9 i 2 (Nbk.), mut-tar-ru-u nišē rapšāte OIP 2 135:2 (Senn.), and passim in such phrases; for $r\bar{e}$ 'û BMS 12:38, mut-t[ar]-ru- \check{si} -[na]see bišītu mng. 2a; mut-tar-ru-ú šiknat napišti guardian of all animate beings 4R 9:51; mut-tar-ru-ú rubê Gössmann Era I 21.

arû A 2b arû A 3c

b) to guide (a child, etc.), to steer (a boat): kâti adi mati ni-it-ta-na-ar-ri-ka how long still will we have to give you directives? ARM 1 108:5; tarītu it-tar-ru-šu a nurse maid guided him (the infant Marduk) En. el. I 86; ša DN u DN₂ ana biblat libbišu it-tar-ru-šu-ma (the king) whom Aššur and Ninurta guided to obtain his desire AKA 92 vii 38, cf. ina tūb libbi u kašād irninte tābiš lit-tar-ru-šu ibid. 106:62, ina qabli u tāhazi šalmiš lit-taribid. 103:30 (Tigl. I); kīma abi u ummi it-ta-nar-ru-un-ni-ma they (the gods) are directing me like parents Böhl Chrestomathy No. 25:18 (Sin-šar-iškun); ša etla u ardata ina šulmi it-ta-na-ru-ú unammaru kīma ūme who guides young men and women in good health and makes them look as (beautiful as) daylight Gössmann Era I 22; ina tūb šēri u guide me hūd libbi i-tar-ri-in-ni ūmešam every day in health and happiness BMS 8 r. 16, see Ebeling Handerhebung 62:35, cf. ta-tana-ru (in parallelism to tere'i line 5) BMS 42:6; note it-na-ar-ru ananātim always leading battles VAS 10 214 i 11 (OB Agušaja); in broken context: [i/a]-na bītišu i-ta-ar-ra-am JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 9 r. vi 12 (OB lit.); elippa malītu ina nāri i-tar-ru-u to steer a laden boat in the canal Surpu IV 29; exceptional: may Ea take intelligence from him ina mišītim li-itta-ar-ru-šu and may they take him away (into captivity) unnoticed CH xliii 6; when you (Tammuz) scatter the wild animals li-tar-ru-šu kal gerbēti may the wild animals take it (the disease) over all the fields RA 13 112:8.

- 3. \check{suru} to have brought, to send (mostly persons and animals) a) in OAkk.: ana PN li-iq-bi(!)-ma(!) li-si-ri- $\dot{a}m$ he should tell PN to have (animals) brought to me MDP 14 p. 68 No. 7 edge 3 (coll. I. J. Gelb), cf. [l]i-si₁₆-ri-am HSS 10 6:20, li-su-ri- $\dot{a}m$ ITT 1 1265 (translit. only).
- b) in OA: suḥārī išti PN wašab iḥidma ippanīmma šé-ri-a-šu my servant is staying with PN, be sure to have him brought here with the next (caravan) KTS 30:42; suḥāram ana mamman la tù-šé-ri you should not have the servant brought to anybody (else)

CCT 2 36a:24, also amtam šé-ri-a-nim TCL 20 103:9, şuḥāramla uš-té-ri-a-ku-um TCL 476:19, and passim; šumma emārē la uš-té-ri-am if he does not have the donkeys brought here CCT 3 49b:11, cf. emārē ... ana ṣēriki ú-šéru-ni-ki-im CCT 4 36b:7; pirdī ša tašpu= ranni ippanīja ú-šé-ra-am I will personally bring the pirdu-animals you wrote me about BIN 4 2:22, and passim; tuppēja lu-šé-ru-nikum let them have my tablets brought to you KTS 40:26, cf. našperātim lu-šé-ru-ni-a-tí TCL 20 115:24; kaspam lu-šé-ru-ni-ma let them have the silver brought to me (so that I will not have to withhold what the man asks of me) KT Hahn 14:46; pazzurtušu mera PN aṣṣēr PN, ú-šé-ri-am-ma the son of PN had the smuggled goods brought to PN2 (but they were seized) Kienast ATHE 62:29.

c) in OB: $s\bar{a}bam \dots kus\hat{a}mma \check{s}u-ri-[a-a]m$ have the persons (whose names are written on the tablet) brought to me in fetters Kraus AbB 1 91:8, ef. kusaššuma [š]u-ri-a-aš-UET 5 64:8. ana sērija šu-ri-a-aš-šu Sumer 14 23 No. 5:24; aššum rēšim ša mahrika rēšam šu-ri-a-am as for the slave who is with you, have the slave brought to me PBS 1/2 14:6; SAG.GEMÉ ul tu-ša-ra-am-ma tušu'um tanaddin if you do not have the slave girl brought here you pay ninefold (her value) Kraus AbB 1 51:18; qadum šipātim ša qātiša δu -ri-a- δi have her (the slave girl) brought here even with the wool (to spin) in her hand ABIM 21:37; şuḥāram šu'ati ú-ša-ar-ra-akkum I will have that young man brought to TCL 17 48:10, cf. šu-ri-ši-mi you ordered): Send her to me! Kraus AbB 1 134:9, lu-ša-ra-ki-iš-ši I will send her to you (fem.) ibid. 12, lu-ša-ri-a-ak-ki-im ibid. 51:22; ul tuša-ri-šu-nu-ti-ma šub.zabar šarrim illakak: kum if you do not have them sent, the king's bronze will come upon you Sumer 14 55 No. 28:22; anumma PN uš-ta-ri-a-ku-um herewith I am sending you PN BIN 7 21:6, cf. PN ša ištu Mutiabal PN, ú-šu-ri-a-am MDP 281:5' (translit. only), see Leemans, RA 5572; nīnu šu-ri-a-nu we have been sent OECT 3 53:10; referring to animals: burtam ša taqbû šu-ri-am BIN 7 55:6, imēram ... šu-ri-a-ni-im CT 29 2b:9; note also: kunukkātija ana šarrim

arû B

šu-ri-i-ma have my sealed documents brought to the king BIN 7 39:10; elippāti ... qadu rakkābīšina naṭūti ana ṣērija šu-ra-am have boats with their appropriate crews sent to me YOS 2 36:12; aššum šē ... šu-re-e concerning the sending of barley TCL 1 52:9.

- d) in Mari: suḥārī šunūti ana pan PN u PN, ana ālim šu-ri-šu-nu-ti send these young men to the city to (be at the disposition of) PN and PN₂ ARM I 110:11, cf. ana ālim \acute{u} -ša-ri ibid. 18; ina 2 as \ddot{i} r \ddot{i} ša PN \acute{u} -ša-reem ... 1 asīram ... šu-re-em-ma send me one prisoner of war from among the two prisoners that PN has brought here ARM 4 wardī GN ... ul ú-ša-re-em 53:8 and 18; I have not had the slaves from GN brought (to my lord) ARM 2 13:6; if he is caught ana ṣēr bēlija ú-ša-ar-ra-aš-šu I will have him brought to my lord ARM 2 102:26; anumma suhārī ... uš-ta-re-kum now I am sending you the young men ARM 1 110:24; awīlê šunūti lisbatuma ana sērija šu-re-eš-šunu-ti ARM 1 63:5'; note aššum kaspim ša bēlī ittija ú-ša-re-em on account of the silver which my lord sent with me RA 35 117:25; inanna anumma tuppam šâtu u awīlê bēl pāḥatim ... ana ṣēr bēlija uš-ta-re-e-em now I am sending herewith this tablet and the responsible persons to my lord ARM 3 59:21, and passim in Mari.
- 4. šutārû to guide safely, to conduct: muš-ta-ru-ú Sippar Nippur u Bābili (Merodachbaladan) who guides safely GN, GN₂ and GN₃ VAS 1 37 ii 8; one-sixth of a shekel (spent) for cooked dishes on the second day a-šu-ta-ru-i-šu for accompanying him (home) BIN 4 157:32 (OA).
- arû B v.; 1. to vomit, 2. šu'rû to induce vomiting; MB, SB; I i'arru, I/3, III; wr. syll. and HAL.

bu-ru $\#AL = a-ru-\acute{u}$, $a-\acute{s}u-\acute{u}$ Ea II 266f., also Ea App. A iii 1, also cited TCL 6 12 d iii 2, see Schuster, ZA 44 253; $\#al = a-ru-[\acute{u}]$ Antagal VIII 91.

1. to vomit — a) in med. — 1' as a symptom: [šumma murus]su ipṭurma a-ra-am la iprus if his illness leaves him, but he does not stop vomiting PBS 2/2 104:2 (MB),

Wr. HAL la iprus Labat TDP 160:33; ÉN MU. UN.TAR.KALA.GA a-ru-ú lipparis ZA 10 196 Si. 276:6 (med. comm., coll.); šumma SAG.KI-šú DIB-su-ma KI.MIN (= libbi libbi iltanassi) magal i_x-à-ru (wr. pi-pi-ru) u majāla la inašši if his temple hurts him, and he keeps crying "my belly, my belly!" and he vomits a great deal, and cannot the bed Labat TDP 32:11, cf. šumma amēlu SAG.KI.DIB.BA-ma ma: gal HAL majāla la inašši AMT 19,1 r.(!) 31, dupl. CT 23 48:19; šumma amēlu ... libbašu ana a-re-e i-ta-na-šá-a if a man's stomach heaves in order to vomit Labat TDP 180:26, libbašu ana HAL i-te-ni-il-la-a-ma ibid. 22:44, and libbašu ītanāš: libbašu ana HAL ētenellā (see $\hat{a}\check{s}u$) STT 403:19 (comm. to Labat TDP 18:3); šumma rēš libbišu ikassassu ... u i-ta-nar-ru if his midriff causes him pain and he keeps vomiting Labat TDP 180:32, wr. HAL ibid. 118 ii 24ff., also, wr. HAL.MEŠ ibid. 22, HAL.MEŠ ibid. 23; šumma amēlu ... ina $ge\check{s}\bar{\imath}\check{s}u$ marta i- $\acute{a}r$ - $r\grave{u}$ if a man vomits bile when he belches Küchler Beitr. pl. 16 ii 23, cf. i-ár-ru Köcher BAM 240:39', also šumma . . . dama HAL if he vomits blood Labat TDP 120 ii 26, 234:22, 236:40, ina pīšu dama HAL ibid. 238:59.

- as a therapeutic measure: tasâk ina 2' šikari išatti i-ár-ru-ma ina'eš you pound (various drugs), he drinks (them) in beer, vomits and thus recovers AMT 36,2:8, 10, wr. HAL-ma ibid. 12 and 14, wr. i- $\acute{a}r$ - $\lceil r\grave{u} \rceil$ Küchler Beitr. pl. 17 ii 70ff., and passim, cf. arkišu KAŠ.SAG iltanattīma i-ár-rù RA 40 116:12, also ina pišu HAL-ma he will vomit through his mouth ibid. 7; lišānšu tušasbat [NA]G i-ár-rù you place (the medication) on his tongue, he will swallow (it) and vomit Köcher BAM 201:20, also šumma amēlu šam= ma ištīma la i-ár-rù if a man drinks the medication but does not vomit (followed by šumma amēlu šamma ištīma la ip-ru la isnuh iii 44) Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 iii 42; ú a-re-e emetic plants (beginning of a prescription) Köcher BAM 146:49, also AMT 39,1:38.
- b) other occs.: (uncert.) šammahu ša ina unși it-tar-ru-ú the great intestine which.... (for ītarrû?) for hunger Lambert BWL 54 K.3291 r. line 'a' (Ludlul III 38).

arû C

arû

2. šu'rú: to induce vomiting: inu á iṣṣūri tu-šá-'-ra-šu-ma you make him vomit with a bird's feather AMT 36,2:7, also ibid. 80,7:6, tu-šá-'-raš-šú Küchler Beitr. pl. 14 i 16, cf. (the medication) tašaqqīšu tu-šá-'-ra-šu-ma iballuţ ibid. pl. 16 ii 25.

arû C (*warû, erû, *marû) v.; to eut branches; SB, NB; I (lex. only), II umarri (imarru VAS 3 97:21, Gordon Smith College 86:11), II/2; cf. urrû, urû.

[gu-ur] [guR₅] = ka-sa-mu, ka-ṣa-ṣu, [u]r-ru-u A VI/4:34ff.; [...] = ur-ru-u Nabnitu IV 159; [gur₅].ra = mur-[ru-u] Erimhuš II 288; giš.gur₅. gur₅, giš.PA.KUD^{gu-ug}.KUD^[MIN] = u-ru-u šá giš.giš.tir.sù.sù = min (= u-ru-u) šá giš.Tir. (see $ar\hat{u}$ D), im.sè.sè.ki = ur-ru-u šá im (see $ar\hat{u}$ D), si-iggad+kfd+giš = ur-ru-u Nabnitu L 81ff.

[da-ar] [dar] = \dot{u} -[ru- \dot{u}], mu-[ur-ru-u], mi [š \dot{a} . . .] A II/6c 125ff.; si-i [sI] = e-[ru-u(?)], ur-ru-[u] A III/4:161f.; si = pe-tu-u, ur-ru- \dot{u} CT 19 6 K.11155+ r. 4'f. (text similar to Idu); [si-ig] GAD+kfd+GIŠ = ur-ru- \dot{u} A III/1:19, dupl. CT 19 12 K.4143 r. 4'f.; [si-iq]-qa GAD+kfd+GIŠ = mur-ru-u Sb I 230; ni-gi-in LAGAB = ur-ru- \dot{u} Ea I 32n; ni-gi-in NIGIN = ur-ru- \dot{u} ibid. 47p; ni-gìn LAGAB = m[ur]-ru- \dot{u} A I/2:56; ni-gìn NIGIN = mur-ru- \dot{u} A I/2:143.

ka-pa-ru, a-ru-u = na-ka-su Malku IV 131f., also An VIII 170f.

- a) in NB date cultivation contracts: libbi harūtu inaṣṣar raṭbu ul ú-ma-ri he will take care of the central bud of the date palm and of the branches, he will not cut off any (branch) with sap (in it) VAS 5 49:7, cf. VAS 3 32:6, 196:13, and passim in NB date cultivation contracts, note the spellings (all third person sing.) ú-mar-ru VAS 5 26:21, ú-ma-ru VAS 3 69:12, mar-ru ibid. 109:23, ú-mar 121:24, i-mar-r[u] VAS 3 97:21, i-ma-ru Gordon Smith College 86:11.
- b) in omens: šumma lām giš.gišimmara šarāmi: a-di(text-ki) la gišimmara un-darru-ú if before pruning the date palm (expla-

nation:) before he cuts (the branches of) the date palm CT 41 29 r. 2 (Alu Comm.), with comm. GIŠ.PA.KUD GIŠIMMAR = ú-ru-ú e-rum cut branch, twig (see aru As.) ibid. 4; šumma ... mišiḥšu ú-mar-ri-ma GAR if (Jupiter) cuts off(?) its brilliance and ACh Supp. 2 Ištar 63 iv 25, also Thompson Rep. 202:3 and 201A:3.

Two verbs have to be differentiated: a verb $urr\hat{u}$, $murr\hat{u}$ "to cut" (Sum. KUD, GUR₅, DAR), which the vocabularies also list as $ar\hat{u}$ and $er\hat{u}$ (see Izi D, A III/5, and Malku IV, in lex. section) and therefore have been listed here, and a verb $urr\hat{u}$ (Sum. sù), which on the basis of the Sum. equivalence belongs with the adjective $er\hat{u}$ "naked," but to which the vocabularies also supplied an infinitive $ar\hat{u}$, see $ar\hat{u}$ D v.

Ungnad, MAOG 4 223 n. 3.

arû D (*erû) v.; (mng. uncert.); OB, SB; I (lex. only), II; cf. erû adj.

sù = a-ru- \acute{u} , mu.mu.sù.sù = cIš ur-ru- \acute{u} (followed by cIš.pa.kud.da = u-ru- \acute{u} cut branch) Antagal G 121f.; cIš.tir.sù.sù = cIII. (= \acute{u} -ru-u) \acute{s} \acute{u} cIII. to, said of a forest, IM.sè.sè.ki = cIII. cIII. to, said of clay (or: one's self) Nabnitu L 83 f.

uga.bi giš.tir.mu sù.a.bi: $\bar{a}ribu\dot{s}u(!)$ $q\bar{\imath}\dot{s}tu$ ur-ra-a its crow-s the forest SBH p. 9:108f., cf. g^{18} erina $_{\mathbf{X}}\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{S}^{1} \\ \mathbf{S}^{1} \end{pmatrix}$ mu.bu.bu.ra.bi giš. tir.mu sù.a.bi(!): $\dot{s}ur\dot{s}\bar{u}a$ $nussu\dot{h}u$ $q\bar{\imath}\dot{s}\bar{u}t\bar{u}a$ ur-ra-a my roots are pulled up, my forests ibid. 104f.

[l]illik šāru [q]aqqara li-[e]-er-ri let the wind blow, let it the ground BRM 4 1:15 (OB Atrahasis); see also SBH, in lex. section.

The ref. gulgul amēlūti ina 121 li-ir-ri-ma Köcher BAM 240:14' is to be emended to li-ir-ri-\(\cdot\)ir>-ma, from urruru "to char," q. v., see Köcher, Studies Landsberger 323 ff.

arû E v.(?); (mng. unkn.); EA*; foreign gloss.

u hadiāti danniš u $/\!\!/$ a-ru- \acute{u} ina $\~{u}$ mi and I was very happy, gloss: a., on (that) day EA 147:28 (let. of Abimilki).

More likely an Egyptian than a WSem. gloss.

arû see erû C s. and erû v.

āru âru

āru s.; hide(?); OA.*

3 a-re-e ša alpim 9 gín kaspum šīmšunu three ox hides(?), their price is nine shekels of silver BIN 4 162:10, dupl., wr. 3 a-ri OIP 27 55:7, also 3 a-ru ša alpim cited Lewy, Or. NS 19 14; $\frac{2}{5}$ gín ana šinīšu a-re-e KTS 51a:4.

Meaning based on Heb. ' $\bar{o}r$ "hide." J. Lewy, Or. NS 19 14.

âru (mâru) s.; (a fish); lex.*

[NI]NDÁ×GUD×AŠ KU $_6$: a-[ru], si-in-g[ur-ru] Hh. XVIII 93f.; [a.r]i KU $_6$ = a-[ru] ibid. 89; ú-ru(var.-ri) NINDÁ×Ú.AŠ = a-ru (var. ma-a-ru) (followed by singurru) Sb II 198; NINDÁ×Ú.AŠ^{ur}.KU $_6$ = a-rum KU $_6$ Nabnitu IV 134; NINDÁ×Ú.AŠ^ú-rum</sup>.KU $_6$ = a-rum šá KU $_6$ Antagal VIII 17.

It is unlikely that the obscure entry a-ru (before hu-u-la-lu) with Sum. reading gloss [x x t]i-ra MSL 8/2 161:35' (Bogh. Forerunner to Hh. XVIII), belongs with this word.

âru (wâru) v.; 1. to go, advance (against a person), to turn against a person, to confront, oppose, to attack, 2. (w)u'uru to send a person, a message, 3. (w)u'uru to give an order, 4. (w)u'uru to rule, to govern, 5. II/3 to direct(?); from OAkk., OB on; I i'rirm'ir — i'ar/i'ir, pl. i'irru, II uwa'ir/uma'ir — uwa'ar/uma'ar, imp. wu'ir, stat. wu'ur, II/3 utta'ir (undana'ar ABL 1240 r. 10), part. mutta'iru; ef. ma'aru, mu'irru, mu'irtu, mu'irtu, mu'irtu, muma'iru, têrtu, urtu, u'urtu.

sag.gá.gá = a-ru (followed by håšu) Hh. II 292; sag.gá.gá = a-rum Antagal VIII 15; sag.gá.gá.a = ar-ru Kagal B 255; sag.gá.gá = a-ru (in group with håšu) Erimhuš II 86; sag.gá.gá = a-ru wa-ru-um (followed by he'āšum) OBGT XIII 3; sag, sag.gá.gá = a-rum Nabnitu IV 131f.; sag.gá.gá = a-rum, ki sag.gá.gá.nam.me = a-šar la a-ri Antagal G 142f.; giš.túg.pi.gál, giš.túg.pi.sum, giš.túg.pi.gar.ra = a-rum Nabnitu A 183ff.; ir.h[U] = wa-a-rum, ka-<pa>-d[u]-um UET 6 366:1f. (exercise tablet).

gi, kin, kin.gi, a, a|g·ga|ÂG = w-ú-rum Nabnitu IV 125ff.; gi = w-ú-ru šá ter-ti CT 12 29 iv 9 (text similar to Idu); a-ka ÂG = w-ú-[ru] Idu I 93; á.ág.gá.è (vars. á.ág.è, á.ág.gá.kal) = ú-'u-ú-rum A-tablet 80; á.ág.gá.è = min (= ter-tum) w-ú-rum CT 18 49 i 23.

sag ki.bi.gal.gal.la.bi.šè(var. omits .bi.šè) a.ba íb.ta.an.gá.gá : ana sakkêšu rabbûtu (var. GAL.MEŠ) mannu i-'i-ri who would dare to oppose his great ordinances? Lugale I 44; šúr.a.ni.ta dingir na.me sag nu.un.gá.gá : ana ezēzišu ilu mamman la i-ir-rù no god dares to oppose him when he is in a rage KAR 101 ii 7f.; ní me.lám an.ginx(GIM) dugud.da.mu.dè sag a.ba mu. un.gá.gá: ana puluhti melammēja ša kīma Anu kabtu mannu i'-ir-ma who would dare to confront the terror of my glory which is as powerful as that of Anu? Angim II 19, cf. a. ba sag mu.un.gá.gá: man-nu-ú a // IA-ar «ar» Lambert BWL 268:7; dA.nun.na dingir.gal.gal.e.ne sag nu.mu. un.da.ab.gá.gá (var. [nu.mu.ni].íb.gá.gá) : Anunnaki ilū rabûtu ul i'-ir-ru-šú even the Anunnaki, the great gods, do not attack him Angim II 12; a.sur.radEn.ki.ke_x(KID) sag.bi in.gá.gá.[...]: ša ana mê sarrūti ša Ea i'-ir-[ru] he who dares to proceed against the flowing waters of Ea CT 17 34:23f.; dInnin dug₄.ga.a.ni dA.nun.na 1.àm sag nu.un.gá.gá.da : Ištar ša ana qibītiša Anun: naki ištānu la i-ir-ru (var. i'-ir-ru) the goddess Istar, against whose command not one of the Anunnaki dares to proceed CT 16 13 ii 33ff.; [sag ... nu].mu.un.gá.gá: [...] a i'-ru-ka SBH p. 59:27f.; lú.níg.nu.zu.a.ra sag.ba.du bí.in.dù.a (var. sag ba.an.di.íb.du₁₁.a): ša ina la edê i-i-ru (var. i-ru-ru) LKA 75:17f., vars. from 5R 50 i 33f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1); dGibil ku.li ki.ág.gá.a.ni da.bi da.ab.du: dmin ibri narāmšu ittišu i'-ram-ma his beloved friend DN went with him CT 16 44:76f.; libiš Bal.tilki Din.tirki.ta zag.bi húl hé.en.gá.gá:ultu qereb Aššur ana šubat balāţu ittija hé-diš lu i'-i-ra (the king of the gods) proceeded with me in joy from Assur to Babylon 5R 62 No. 2:44f. (Šamaššum-ukin); an(var. adds .na).nu.è.a ba.an. bad.da.eš(var. .du.uš) : ana šamê šá la a-a-ri (var. a-ri) issû they removed themselves to heaven, where one is not to proceed CT 16 43:69f.; ki.ba. ra.lal(var. .ni).e : ašar la-a-ri (var. la-ma-ri) CT

ur.sag nam.kal.ga.a.ni á.ág.gá.šè nu.ub. zu.a: qarrādu ša dannūssu ana u'-ú-ri la naṭāt hero whose strength takes no orders (from others) Lugale IX 2; Eridu.ga gú ba.an.dé.eš.àm á ba.an.da.an.ág.eš: ina Eridu issûma ú-ma-'-i-ru CT 16 18:10f., cf. á mu.da.an.[ág ...]: \acute{u} -ma-'ir-an-[ni] ibid. 28:58f.; gal.bi á.mu.un.da. an.ág: rabīš ú-ma-'-i-ru-in-ni (Ea and Marduk) have solemnly sent me KAR 31:3f., cf. á.gal ma. da.an.ág = ra-biš ú-ma-'-ir SBH p. 74 r. 4f.; mi an.ne mà.e ba.gub.ba múš.nu.túm.ma e.ne. ne.ne mu.un.ne.ši.in.ág.ge.eš: mūša u urra uzuzzu la naparkâ šunūti ú-ma-'-ir-šú-nu-ti he commanded them (sun, moon, and Venus) to remain on duty day and night CT 16 20:66ff.; lu a-ni-im-hu-lu-di-mu ib-ši-mi-a (Emesal for lú á.níg.hul.dím.[ma] íb.ši.ág.gá.a 294:24f.): ša i-na i-da-at li-mu-tim up-ša-ši-e-ia \dot{u} -wa- $\langle a \rangle$ -ru he who gives orders with evil intentions âru 1a âru 1d

(translat. of Sum.) Sumer 11 pl. 16 No. 10:7, see p. 110.

[...] dingir.diš.àm nu.um.ma.ši.in.gi: [...] ilam ištēn la ú-ma-'a-ru-ma he does not send out any other god [but you] Angim II 36, cf. nu.um.ma.ši.in.gi: ú-ma-'a-ru-ma ibid. 38, a.a.zu dEn.ki.kex ù.ši.in.sal // á.biù.mu.un.da.an.gur5: abuka Ea i-šap-par-ka // ú-ma-'-ir-ka-ma SBH p. 55 r. 6f.

a-ru-um = a-la-a-ku An IX 67; a-ru-um = a-ma-[ru], a-la-[ku], $q\acute{e}\text{-}re\text{-}[bu]$ CT 18 18 K.4587 ii 11ff.; $i\text{-}i\text{-}ir \parallel a\text{-}ri \parallel a\text{-}lak$ CT 41 30:18 (Alu Comm.). $u^*\text{-}\acute{u}\text{-}r\grave{u} = \acute{s}\acute{a}\text{-}kin \ te\text{-}me\text{, } \acute{s}\acute{a}\text{-}pa\text{-}r\grave{u}$ Izbu Comm. V 219f.; Pirìg. ŠÈ Pirìg Kin- $\acute{a}r$: Lugal ana Lugal $\acute{u}\text{-}ma\text{-}ar$ one king will send messages to the other 2R 47 K.4387 i 8 (unidentified comm.).

- 1. to go, advance (against a person), to turn against a person, to confront, oppose, to attack -a) infinitive: ina bīt asakki ašar la-'a-a-ri in a tabooed place to which one does not go AAA 20 pl. 99 No. 105 r. 27 note the writings: (Adn. III), and passim, a-šar la a-ri STT 38:129, a-šar la-ma-ri BBSt. No. 11 ii 22, la-a-ma-ri MDP 2 pl. 22 iii 27, note also wr. NU IGI (i.e., la-amāri) VAS 1 36 iv 23, RA 16 126 iii 25; ana šad la-'aa-ri to the inaccessible mountain CT 15 40 iii 19 (SB Epic of Zu); ina eqli la-a-ma-ri (to bury the kudurru) in an inaccessible region BBSt. No. 6 ii 36; halşūte la-ma-ri inaccessible fortresses MAOG 6/1-2 p. 11:4 (Asn.); *i'-ir-ma* Marduk ... maḥariš Ti'amat libbašu a-ra ubla Marduk came forward, his heart desired to confront Tiamat En. el. III 55f.; attūnuma teppušu a-ri u ta-a-ri you (gods) alone bring about my attacking and turning around (in battle) PBS 1/2 106:29, see Ebeling, ArOr 17/1 178, cf. a-[$ri\ u\ ta$ -a-ri] teppušu ibid. 23.
- b) preterit: im-i-ru (var. i-me-ru) (because) he has been forward Šurpu II 77, with commentary [...] // im-ru ginû SIZKUR (obscure) Šurpu p. 51:29; i'-i-ir-ši-ma iṣīḥ iṣbassima he went up to her and laughed (in her face), he seized her (by her hair) STT 28 vi 30, see AnSt 10 126 (Nergal and Ereškigal); ana šubat šar ilāni lu-'-ir-ma let me proceed to the seat of the gods Gössmann Era IV 127; ana tāḥazi ul a-ir atūra arkiš I did not advance into battle (but) turned back 3R 38 No. 2 r. 12, see Tadmor, JNES 17 138:14; šumma amēlu ina sūqi ina alākišu ṣurārû i-'i-ru-

ma īmur if a man sees a lizard head toward him while he walks in a street KAR 382:18 (SB Alu); ina puhri e ta-'-ir uzuzza do not set out to stand (around) in the assembly (parallel e tuttaggeš) Lambert BWL 100:31; šammu IA usâ šû IA i-i'-ru let no plant sprout, let him not venture forward CT 15 49 iii 49 (Atrahasis); e ta-mir-ma e tūšib do not go ahead and sit down STT 28 ii 40, see Gurney, AnSt 10 114, parallels e ta-mir-ma šikari ul [taš]-ti ibid. 43', e ta-mir-ma ... e tam-si ibid. 44', and passim, repeated but with errors: e ta-mir-ma (for ul i-mir-ma) $u[l \ u \dot{s} ib]$ ibid. iii 55'ff. (Nergal and Ereškigal); i-me-ir ina mahra Tn.-Epie "ii" 25; i'-ir-ma Marduk Marduk came forward En. el. III 55 and 113; a mountain (region) issūr šamê ... qerebšu la i-'i-ru into which not even a high-flying bird ever went AKA 270 i 49 (Asn.), cf. (in the same phrase) la i'-ru KAH 284:84 (Adn. II).

- c) present: mār bārê i'-ár-ma ana maḥar [...].MEŠ illak the diviner gets up to go before the [...] BBR No. 1-20:38; ajumma ul (var. la-a) IA-ar(var. -ra) no god can advance (parallel mahariš Ti'amat ul ussi) En. el. II 90, ef. Ti'amat ša sinnišat IA(var. i)-ar-ka ina kakku Tiamat who is but a woman is attacking you with arms ibid. 111; nišū šahtuma ul i'-mi-ri (var. ir-ru) ana šāšu people are afraid, they do not dare to face him Gössmann Era I 26; ajû ilu ša ina šamê u erseti i-ir-ru kâša which god, either in heaven or the nether world, could attack you? BA 5 385:14, see Ebeling Handerhebung 94, cf. ana tebîšu ezzi ša i'-ir-ru ul ib-ši there is none who could counter his furious onslaught STC 1 205:11, see Ebeling Handerhebung 94; ša ilu la i-ir-ru ițehhû (men approach) where a god does not venture Gössmann Era II (p. 17) 18, see Frankena, BiOr 15 14; ana šubat ilī ašar lemnu la i'-a-r[u] to the residence of the gods, where no evil can penetrate Gössmann Era II (p. 21) KAR 169 iv 34.
- d) imperative: šalmiš alik u ina šalāme i'-ir-ma bītka amur go away safely, proceed in well-being and see your house (again) EA 12:11 (MB); i'-ir alik DN qudmešunu iziz=

ma go ahead, Kaka, stand before them En. el. III 11.

2. (w)u'uru to send a person, a message - a) to send a person -1' in gen.: adiPA.TE.SI la ù-wa-e-ru-uš HSS 10 12:11 (OAkk.); warki mārē šipri ... ina šanîm ūmim šâtu ú-wa-e-ru u PN ittišu wu-ú-ur they sent him the day after the messengers (left) and PN was sent with him ARM 6 19:31; ullanum inūma bēlni ú-wa-'ì-ra-an-ni-a-ti when our lord sent us here from there Bagh. Mitt. 2 p. 56 i 13, cf. ibid. 24; mamma ina mahar Marduk išpuranni Ea ú-ma-'-ir-an-ni who has sent me to Marduk? — Ea has sent me BMS 12:99; manna lušpur u lu-wa-ir ana mārāt Ani 7 u 7 whom should I send with a message to the seven and seven daughters of Anu? JCS 9 8 A 13 (OB inc.); Anšar mārukunu ú-ma-'-i-raan-ni your son DN has sent me En. el. III 13, wr. \acute{u} -ma- \dot{i} -i-ra-an-ni ibid. 71; \acute{u} -ma- \dot{i} -ir-maAN.ZA.QAR ilu ša šunāti I have sent DN, the god of dreams BMS 1:25, see Ebeling Handerhebung 8, cf. $k\hat{a}$ sa \acute{u} -ma-ir-ka KAR 83 i 8, ef. also ú-me-'-e-er Tn.-Epic "iii" 11; note in curses: $\check{s}a \dots sakla \dots \acute{u}$ -ma-'-a-ru-ma (or) he who sends a fool (and has him remove the stone) MDP 6 pl. 10 iv 28, cf. BBSt. No. 6 ii 35, No. 8 top 2 (p. 48), No. 7 ii 9, 1R 70 ii 23, ef. um-ta-'-ir-ma MDP 2 pl. 22 v 50, cf. also irag= gumu ušargamu ú-ma-'-a-ru ušahhazu BBSt. No. 3 v 35, lu lišān lemutti ana muhhi ú-ma-'a-ru-ma or sends a false witness VAS 1 36 v 4, mamman ušahhazu ú-ma-'-a-ru VAS 1 37 v 25, la pālih ilī ... lemniš ú-ma-'a-ru or sends an irreligious person with evil intent ibid. 27, ana idi lemutti ú-ma-'-a-ru šanamma ina lemnēti ušahhazu Hinke Kudurru iii 22, $[ka-ra-am \ \acute{u}]-ma-'-r[u-ma]$ AnOr 12 305 r. 12 (all kudurrus), also lu mamma šanâ ú-ma-'-ruma (vars. \acute{u} -ma- \acute{a} -ru-ma, \acute{u} -ma-a-ru-ma) AOB 1 64:46 (Adn. I), lu amēlūta šikin napišti \acute{u} -ma-'-a-ru-ma ušahhazu AKA 250 v 70, ef. ibid. 82 (Asn.); ištu īlamma šēlibu ú-ma-'-ir-a $ni j\hat{a}[\check{s}i]$ Lambert BWL 200:14.

2' with indication of purpose: $in\bar{u}ma$ and iprim u-wa-e-ru-u-ka when I sent you to do the work (I told you as follows) Kraus AbB 1 56:6 (OB let.); and $i\bar{u}uz$ ibite ...

aklī u šāpirī ú-ma-'-ir-šú-nu-ti I sent to them overseers and commanders to teach (them) correct behavior Lyon Sar. 12:74, and passim in Sar., cf. ana turri gimillišu ú-ma-'i-ra Lie Sar. p. 68:463 note 10; ana patē nāri šuātu āšipa kalâ ú-ma-'-ir I sent an exorcist and a singer to inaugurate this canal OIP 2 81:27 (Senn.); ana šakān adê u salīme ú-ma-'-eru rakbēšun umma they sent their mounted messengers to arrange for a treaty of reconciliation with the (following) message Streck Asb. 12 i 124; mār šiprija ša šulme ú-ma-'-ir ṣīruššu I sent him my messenger with a message of greeting ibid. 24 iii 21.

3' with indication of direction: PN LÚ. GAL.SAG.MEŠ ... itti ummānija u karāšija ana GN ú-ma-ir-ma ašpuršu I dispatched PN, the highest officer, with my army and my camp to the Na'iri land 1R 30 ii 20 (Šamši-Adad V), cf. ana in Uknê . . . qurādīja ú-ma-'ir-ma Lie Sar. 338, mundahsija ana qereb agamme u apparāti ú-ma-'-ir-ma OIP 2 52:34, and passim in Senn.; ana mehret šar Elamti ú-ma-'-ir ṣēruššun ú-ma-'-ir ibid. 87:30; OIP 2 61 iv 71, and often in Sar., Senn., Esarh., and Asb.; 10 mārīkunu ša ittija tu-wa-e-runi-šu-nu-ti your ten sons whom you (pl.) have sent with me PBS 7 42:11 (OB let.); LÚ. NAM.MEŠ ... ittišunu ú-ma-'-ir-ma Borger Esarh. 55 iv 43; ummāni mātitan ú-ta-'-ir ittišu he (Nabonidus) sent his armies with him (Belshazzar) into all countries BHT pl. 6 ii 19; narkabāt sīsēja ú-ma-'-ir arkišun OIP 2 47 vi 33; DN ... kakkēšu ezzūti ... idū'a ú-ma-irma Aššur sent his furious weapons (to be) alongside me TCL 3 126 (Sar.).

- b) to send a message: aššum tēmim ša PN ú-wa-e-ra-ak-kum as to the report which PN sent to you ARM 1 5:25, tuppu har[mu ša] šar Kašši ša ú-ma-'-e-ru the case-enclosed tablet which the king of the Kassites has sent (provided with his own seal) Tn.-Epic "v" 11, cf. ana ahāmiš ú-ma-'-ar KUB 3 17:11, cf. also (uncert.) bi-ir-ti šarrim ana nakrim ú-[wa]-[ha]-ar YOS 10 47:12 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb).
- 3. (w)u'uru to give an order a) in gen.: šimē siqrīja ša ú-a-wa-ru-ú-ki (for uwa'arūki)

âru 3b âru 3d

epši listen to my command, do what I order VAS 10 214 r. vi 20 (OB Agušaja), kīma ú-wa-e-ru-ku-nu-ti epša TCL 7 9:14, $k\bar{\imath}ma$ $b\bar{e}l\bar{\imath}$ \acute{u} -wa-e-ra-an-ni ibid. 20:6, $k\bar{\imath}ma$ ú-wa-e-ru-ku-nu-ti as I ordered you BIN 7 8:11, ef. ibid. 9, and passim in OB letters, note mala š[a] ... tu-a-wi-ra-an-ni ana PN aqbīma PBS 7 107:11, tu-a-wi-ra-an-ni-i-ma ibid. 11, \acute{u} -wa-e- \acute{i} -ir TCL 7 51:15; $\check{s}umma$ bēl têrtim ... la ú-wa-e-er if the person in command does not give commands ARM 1 61:30; uluma ullānumma wu-ú-ru or else they have received orders from elsewhere Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 32 SH 920:22; I summoned the kings of Syria \acute{u} -ma-'-ir- $\mathring{s}\acute{u}$ -nu-ti-magušūrē ... ušaldiduni gave them orders and they had beams dragged (to Nineveh) Borger Esarh. 60 v 73, cf. māt ana Aššur iḥṭû ú-ma-'-iru-in-ni jâši they (the gods) ordered me (to fight) every country that had committed crimes against Aššur ibid. 46 ii 29; mārē ummâni emqūti ú-me-'-ir-ma Ι gave orders to expert craftsmen (and the surveyor made the survey) VAB 4 62 ii 25 ef. nišēja mādūtu ú-ma-'-(Nabopolassar), CT 34 31:57 (Nbn.); šaprāku allak u'-ú-ra-ku adabbub I am sent and I go, I am commanded and I speak Maqlu I 61, $j\hat{a}$ ši $Ea \ldots \hat{u}$ -ma-'i-ra-an-ni (var. \hat{u} -[ma]-'iru-an-ni) Ea has given me orders ibid. VII 66; alsi mārē bārê ú-ma-'i-|ir| I called the diviners and gave orders AnSt 5 102:72 (Cuthean Legend); ú-me-e-ra-ma ummānšu Tn.-Epic "iii" 36; Marduk assembled the great gods $t\bar{a}bi\check{s}\acute{u}$ -ma-'- $\acute{a}r$ (vars. \acute{u} -ma-'-a-ru, \acute{u} -ma-'-a-ra) inandin têrtu En. el. VI 18; note with tarādu and šapāru: PN ... ú-wa-e-ra-am-ma itti: šunu attardam I gave orders to PN and sent him with them OECT 3 25:11, also ibid. 8:7, LIH 9:13, Kraus AbB 1 16 r. 3, and passim in OB letters; PN ... ana ṣēr PN₂ ú-wa-i-ra-amma attardam ARM 1 120:15; turtannu ... ina panāt ummānija ú-ma-'-ir ašpur I ordered the turtannu to head my army and sent (him into the fray) Layard 96:160, and passim in Shalm. III.

b) with words for command (u'urtu, urtu, têrtu, ṭēmu, amatu): wu-ú-ra-ti-ka wu-e-er give your orders ARM 1 35:12 (OB Mari); bēlī

ú-wa(text -te)-e-ra-an-ni ur-ta-am my lord has given me orders Kraus AbB 1 109:30'; aššu la naparšudišu šūt rēšija . . . ur-tu ú-mair-ma I gave orders to my officials so that none should escape TCL 3 333 (Sar.), ana zanān māhāzī ... ur-ta-šu kabitti ú-ma-'-i-raan-ni VAB 4 64 i 9 (Nabopolassar); šarru PN ... u PN₂ ... ur-ta \acute{u} -ma-'-ir- $\acute{s}u$ -nu-ti-maBE 183 ii 8 (kudurru); [lu(?)]-ma-'-ir ur-tu JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 3 r. 11 (SB lit.), and passim; têrtam šu'ati ú-wa-e-ra-an-ni CT 37 2 i 37 (Samsuiluna); ultu tērêtim napharšina ú-ma-'-i-ru after he had given them all their orders En. el. VI 45, cf. tērêti ša ilī kališunu ú-ma-'-CT 15 39 ii 1 (SB Epic of Zu); tēm tuwa-'i-ra- $\check{s}u$ -nu-ti $\bar{\imath}pu\check{s}u$ Bagh. Mitt. 2 p. 56 ii 22; ţēmanı gamram ú-wa-e-ra-aš-šu anumma Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 37 SH 887:6, tëmam gamram ú-wa-a-ar-ka ARM 2 69:11, and passim; ana ú-'-úr ţēmu šakāna šitūltu to give orders and make deliberations RA 11 110 i 17 (Nbn.); ina amat Aššur u Ištar ša ú-ma-'-e(var. omits -e)-ru-in-ni Streck Asb. 50 v 124.

- c) with direct speech quoted: $k\bar{\imath}$ 'am \acute{u} -wa-ir-ku-nu-ti umma anākuma VAS 16 88:5 (OB let.); Šamši ana amēl Ḥurri um-te-'-ir ardānija têr the Sun sent an order to the ruler of the Hurrians, "Return my subjects" KBo 1 5 i 12, cf. $k\bar{e}$ 'am um-te-'-ir-ma ibid. 13, also ibid. 26 and 29; $iss\bar{\imath}ma$ kala $il\bar{\imath}$ \acute{u} -ma-'- \acute{a} r AfO 14 146:108; $\check{s}e\check{s}\check{s}a$ um-ta-'-ir (var. \acute{u} -ma-'i-ir) he gave orders to the sixth Gössmann Era I 37.
- d) with reference to the content of the order, etc.: inūma Marduk ana šutēšur nišī ... ú-wa-e-ra-an-ni when Marduk gave me orders to lead the people aright CH v 19, cf. rabīš lu ú-wa-e-ra-an-ni VAS 1 33 ii 4 (Samsuiluna), also PBS 7 133 i 27; aššum ... sēnī šināti šullumim ú-wa-e-er-šu-nu-ti I ordered them to keep these sheep and goats in good condition TCL 14:12; tēm šitūlika lamādam ú-wa-'ì-ra-ni-a-ti he ordered us (to let only the sheikhs enter the city) to learn about your well-considered opinion Bagh. Mitt. 2 p. 56 i 14, cf. ibid. ii 17 (OB letters); wu-e-er ina mūšimma limūtu give orders that they die that very night ARM 18:13; wu-e-

ra-an-ni-ma luttalak give me orders and I will leave ARM 2 24:11; wu-'u-ra-ku I am under orders ARM 5 27:36; kīma ša bēlī \acute{u} -wa-e-ra-an-ni ARM 3 33:8, and passim; \acute{u} ta-'-ir-šu-ma šar ilāni Marduk Marduk, the king of the gods, gave him the command (and he took up arms to avenge Babylonia) BBSt. No. 6 i 12; ana kašād GN Aššur bēlī ú-ma-'i-ra-ni-ma my lord Aššur gave me orders to conquer GN AKA 75 v 67 (Tigl. I), cf. mātāti . . . ana pêli šuknuše u šapāri aggiš \acute{u} -ma-'i-ra-ni angrily he ordered me to take possession of, subdue and rule the countries AKA 268 i 42 (Asn.), cf. ana $sap\bar{a}h$ [Elamti] \acute{u} -ma-ir-u-in-ni-maStreck Asb. 180:18, and passim in hist., ú-ma-'i-ru-in-ni-ma bēlē gešrūti Unger Bel-harran-beli-ussur 10, cf. also zanān $m\bar{a}h\bar{a}z\bar{\imath}$... $rab\bar{\imath}\check{s}$ \acute{u} -ma- \acute{r} -ir-an-ni VAB 4 72 i 13, and passim in Nbk. and in similar phrases in Nbn.; mêša la šūṣâ šunūti um-ta-'-ir he ordered them not to let her (Tiamat's) water come out En. el. IV 140; kî šallat nākirī ana šalāla ú-ma-'-a-a-ri (var. ú-ma-'-ir) sābašu he gives (variant: gave) his troops orders as if to plunder the enemy Era IV 24. Note the special use in OB Harmal and Bogh, with respect to a king or an official: inūma ana ra-bi-[a-nu-tim] šarrum ú-wa-eru-[ka] when the king appointed you to the position of a rabiānu Sumer 14 38 No. 17:7 (Harmal); inūma šarru rabû Tabarna ... māram Mur[šili] ana Lugal-ru-tim ú-wa-a-ru when the great king, the tabarna (Hattušili), installed his son Muršili as king KUB 1 16 r. iv 75 (third line of subscript); dutu Arinna šarrūta u SAL.LUGAL-ut-ta ú-ma-'-ar Sun-goddess of Arinna grants the ranks of king and queen KBo 1 1 r. 35, cf. atta ... mārēka ... kur Hurri ana šarrutti ana dārātimma li-mi-'-ir-šu ibid 75.

e) other occs.: ú-ir (imp.) RA 15 174 i 2 (OB Agušaja); ina patri ú-wa-e-er-š[u] (if) he-ed him with a dagger MIO 1118:42 (Bogh. treaty); that I have not inquired about the health of the king my lord šarru ana hīţu la un-da-na-'-ar the king should not consider(?) a crime ABL 1240 r. 10 (NB), cf. they are constantly maligning him ul un-da-'-ir ibid. obv. 10.

- $(w)u^{2}uru$ to rule, to govern -a) countries: māt Aššur ana wu-['u-ri] u šapāri ina gātēja umalli he has entrusted me with ruling and governing Assyria Winckler Sammlung 2 No. 1:14 (Sar.); the officials ša $B\bar{\imath}t$ -Sinmāgir [ú]-ma-a-ru-ma who rule over Bīt-Sinmagir BE 1 83 ii 13 (kudurru): šakkanakkī *u rēdê mu-ma-'i-ru-ut mātišu* the governors and officials who rule his country TCL 3 33 (Sar.), ef. [mu-ma]-i-ru-ut māti Tn.-Epic "i" 32; lu emget u damgiš ú-e-ra be wise and rule KBo 1 11 obv.(!) 25, see ZA 44 116; anybody whom Aššur will name ú-ma-'a-ru māta and who will rule over the country Unger Bel-harran-beli-ussur 17; $\dot{s}a$... baluţēmija ina kussīšu ūšibuma ú-ma-'i-ru māssu who sat down on the throne without my consent and ruled his country Winckler Sar. pl. 33 No. 69:84, and passim; the king will die a natural death $kabtum m\bar{a}tam \acute{u}-wa-e-er$ a powerful person will rule the country YOS 10 56 i 17 (OB Izbu), cf. mār ekalli māta \acute{u} -ma-ar CT 28 6 K.766:6 (= Thompson Rep. 276, Izbu report).
- b) mankind: [ina] qaqqari tu-ma-'-er abrāti on earth you rule mankind LKA 17:15, see Ebeling, Or. NS 23 346; ša ... ú-ma-'i-ru (var. ú-ma-'-ir-ru) ba'ulāt Enlil OIP 2 94:66 (Senn.), ša ... ú-ma-'-ru tenēšēte Lie Sar. 446.
- c) other oces.: admāti bītka la tu-wa-a-ar how much longer will you be unable to run your own house? ARM 173:45, also ibid 108:8; wu-ur wardim ... ul ele[i] am I not able to manage a slave? ARM 1 108:15; anāku ṣeḥrēkû $u wu - \hat{u} - r[a] - am ul el \hat{i}$ am I a youngster and unable to rule? ibid. 12, also (your brother) ša ummānātim ... ú-wa-e-ru ARM 1 73:47, also, with \acute{u} -wa-a-ru ibid. 108:9; $p\bar{\imath}ka\ libbaka$ li-wa-'ì-ir u libbaka li-wa-'ì-ir birkīka (see birku mng.1b) RA 45 172:15f. (OB lit.); Lú akil narkabti la ú-ma-'-ir eli PN the overseer of the chariots has no power over PN MRS 6 81 RS 16.239:32, note the use of $mal\bar{a}ku\ eli$ in the same phrase ibid. RS 15.137:16; uncert.: ina eqlāti lu la ú-ma-'-ar he has no right of disposition over the fields HSS 13 402:20 (translit. only); ištiānum šadū ilī wu-'u₅-ur one, a mountain among the gods, was put in command

âru

CT 15 3 i 8 (OB lit.); lu-ma-ir kullat kališunu Igigi CT 15 39 ii 15 (SB Epic of Zu); $t\bar{e}m$ Esa=gila tu-ma-ar Gössmann Era p. 25 II 7; nakru URU.BÅD.MU \acute{u} -wa- \acute{ar} the enemy will rule my fortified city CT 31 37 K.7971:7 (SB ext.), cf. [E]N(?) \acute{e} LÚ.BAD \acute{u} -wa-a-ar (obscure) CT 39 47:4 (SB Alu).

5. II/3 to direct(?): alki ... atkaši ... pululitam lu labšāti ú-ta-e-ri-ši an-na go, move on (to her abode?), wear an awe-inspiring sheen and give her this (order?) (obscure) VAS 10 214 r. vi 37 (OB Agušaja); mu-ta-'-ir (var. mu-ut-ta-'-ir) mimma šumšu (Nusku) who directs everything KAR 58:28, see Ebeling Handerhebung 38, cf. (Aššur) [mu-ut]-te-'-e-ir kullat gimri OECT 6 pl. 2 K.8664:5 (prayer of Asb.).

The ref. Mama ištīnam ulidma appam (or: zappam) naši ú-wA-ri šarram after Mama has borne the first (son), he is, he the king CT 15 1 i 9 (OB lit.) is perhaps to be translated "he wakes the king," from êru.

Ungnad, ZA 31 38; (Kinnier Wilson, JSS 7 $181 \, \mathrm{ff.}$).

âru see ajaru D.

arūbu (or arūpu) s.; (a part of the neck); SB.*

a-ru-bu || su-ḥa-tú Izbu Comm. 176; a-ru-bi || su-ha-tum ibid. 377g.

šumma izbu a-ru-ub sīsê [šakin] if a malformed creature has the a. of a horse (in section devoted to kišādu neck) CT 27 13:10; [šumma izbu 15-šú ša] 15 ina a-ru-bi-šu naši if the malformed creature carries its right shoulder on its a. CT 27 45 K.4129+:3, cf. [šumma izbu 15-šú ša] 150 ina a-ru-bi-[šu naši] ibid. 4, also [šumma izbu ZAG].MEŠ-šú ina a-ru-bi-šú naši ibid. 5, all restored from Virolleaud Fragments 18:10f. (SB Izbu).

The commentary text cannot be used for an identification of the part of body $ar\bar{u}bu$ or $ar\bar{u}pu$. For possible Semitic cognates in the meaning "neck," see Holma Körperteile 141.

arullu s.; (an ornament); Qatna*; foreign word.

 $1 \ a$ -ru-ul(var. omits)-lu kù.gi one golden a.-amulet (among various objects for a

neeklace) RA 43 152:146 (inv.), also, wr. 1 $\lceil a \rceil$ -ru-li ibid. 184:10.

arurtu A

arullu (an implement of the maltster) see urullu.

arūnu s.; (a plant); plant list.*

Ú.UKUŠ.LI.LI.GA: tam-šila-ru-ni— $lilig\hat{u}$ -cucumber: likeness of an a. Uruanna I 252; Ú pi-qu-u: Ú $BURU_5$.HI.A MIN, Ú (var. GIŠ) a-ru-nu, Ú dam-ši-lum: Ú MIN ibid. 575 ff.; Ú dam-ši-[l]um: GIŠ a-ru-nu Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 ii 22.

arūpu see arūbu.

arūrātu see arūrūtu.

aruru (an implement of the maltster) see urullu.

arurtu A s.; drought, famine (ensuing from drought); OB, MB, SB; pl. arrātu (BBSt. No. 7 ii 34); cf. arāru C.

a-ru-ur-tú, sunqu, nibrītu, dannatu, hušahhu = bubūtu LTBA 2 2:340ff., and dupls. ibid. 3 v 4ff., 4 v 1ff.; $^{\rm d}_{\rm DALHAMUN}$ (IM× IM) = $^{\rm d}_{\rm A}dad$ šá a-ru-ur-ti CT 24 40:42.

- a) in gen.: sunqu bubūtu a-ru-ur-tu hušahhu ina mātišu lu kajān may there be constant want, hunger, drought (and) famine in his land AOB 1 66:57 (Adn. I), cf. ūmē a-ru-ur-ti šanāti hušahhi ana šīmātišu lišīmu BBSt. No. 4 iv 9 (MB kudurru), also ūm su-gi-e u ar-ra-ti ana šīmātišu lišīmu BBSt. No. 7 ii 34.
- in omens: a-ru-ur-tum ina mātim iššakkan drought will occur in the land ZA 43 310:10 (OB astrol.); še'u u $q\hat{u}m$ ina KISLAH.MEŠ isehhir a-ru-ur-tum [...] barley and flax in the silos will diminish [and there will be a] drought ACh Sin 35:10; ina māti kališa a-ru-ur-tum máš.an[še ...] in the whole country (there will be a) drought, the cattle [...] ACh Supp 2 Sin 8:1; arkat šatti a-ru-ur-tú ibašši there will be drought at the end of the season Labat Calendrier § 74:25, cf. ACh Supp. 1 Ištar 34:18, also ACh Adad 2:22; $\lceil x-x-tum \rceil = a-ru-ur-tum, \lceil e \rceil - si-el-tum = a-ru-ur-tum$ tum an isiltu-mark (on the exta) (predicts) drought CT 20 40:38f., restored from Meissner Supp. pl. 20 Rm. 131: 3f. (ext. with comm.).

Köcher, Studies Landsberger 325.

arurtu B arzallu

arurtu B s.; (a disease); SB*; cf. arāru B. šu.mà šu.ur₄.ra ma.al.la.ba: ina qātija a-ru-ur-ti iškuna who made my hands tremble 4R 21* No. 2:16f., see OECT 6 p. 2.

mūtu namtaru a-ru-ur-tú namurratu hurbāšu death, plague, twitching of limbs, terror, chills AnSt 5 102:94 (Cuthean Legend), cf. ašuštu a-ru-ur-tu hūṣ h̄pi libbi gilittu pirittu Maqlu V 75 and 77.

arūru s.; outlet of a canal; SB.*

a-ru-ru = A.MEŠ šap-lu-tum, mu-se-e me-e, mu-u Malku II 54 ff.

id hirîtu id tuklātešu a-ru-ur-šá askirma mê du[ššû]ti ana rušumdi utīr I blocked the outlet of the canal, his mainstay, and turned the abundant water supply into swamp TCL 3 + KAH 141:221 (Sar.).

Laessøe, JCS 5 25.

arūrūtu (arūrātu) s.; shouting (to express complaint); SB*; cf. jarūru, jarūrūtu.

DUB.KA.dù.dù = a-ru-ra-tum ZA 9 164:23 (group voc.).

īlīma Ištar ina muḥḥi dūri ša Uruk su[pū]ri išḥiṭ ḥuppa ittadi a-ru-ru-ta (var. [a-r]u-ra-ta) Ištar went up to the wall of ramparted Uruk, took a stance of mourning, uttering a cry of woe Gilg. VI 158, var. from Garelli Gilg. 122 v 3'.

Probably an onomatopoeic expression.

Thureau-Dangin, RA 16 170.

aruššu see amuššu.

aruštu s.; dirty state; SB*; cf. aršu adj. KUR GN ... [...] abāra munammir a-ru-uš(text -du)-ti-šū-nu ušaklim [...] Mount(?) GN produced (lit.: revealed) lead which whitens their (buildings'?) dirty state Lie Sar. 227.

aruthe s.; (a utensil); NA*; foreign word.

a-ru-ut-he parzilli bīt buṣinni parzilli an iron a., an iron lamp (among booty taken from Urartu) TCL 3 365 (Sar.), cf. 1 a-ru-ut-he AN.BAR Iraq 23 33 ND 2490+:40.

arutû s.; (a word for mountain); syn. list.*

a-ru-tú-u(var. -ú), ú-hu-m[u], hur-sa-an-nu = šad-du-u Malku II 32ff.

arūtu s.; (clay) pipe (through which libations to the dead are made); MB, SB.

pa PAP = a-ru- \dot{u} -tum, $r\bar{a}$ tu MSL 2 130 iv 6f. (Proto-Ea); [du]g.a.ru.tum, [du]g.a.pa₄. hal(!), [du]g.a.pa₄ MSL 7 203:92ff. (Forerunner to Hh. X).

a.pa₄ ki.sè.ga pà.da zag.ki.a.nag.gá.mu: pāqidu a-ru-tu ki-sè-ge-e ašar maltūš (Šamaš) who (in the nether world), where its (the ghost's) drinking place is, takes care of the pipe through which the offerings to the dead are made UVB 15 36:11.

šaplānu a-ru-ta-šu mê kaṣûti aj ušamķir may he (Šamaš) never let the pipe for him receive cool water down below (i.e., in the nether world) BBSt. No. 2 col. B 20 (MB kuduru), cf. ana a-ru-ti-ku-nu mê kaṣûti luqqi (var. luṣqi) LKA 89 r. i 17, dupl. KAR 227 iii 24, see TuL p. 132:50, also ina a-ru-ti erṣeti mê [kaṣûti aj iqqi] KAR 184 obv.(!) 48, see TuL p. 82; for unilingual Sum. refs. see Ā. Sjöberg, Studies Landsberger 63f.

Sjöberg, Studies Landsberger 63f.

arûtu see erûtu.

arwānu see armannu.

arwītu see armû.

arwiu see armû.

arwû see armû.

arzallu (arazallu) s.; 1. (a plant), 2. (a stone), 3. (an implement, OA only), 4. (a piece of jewelry, NB only); OA, SB, NB; pl. arzallū (OA), arzallūnu (NB).

Ú ár-zal-lum = su-uh-si d15 Practical Vocabulary
Assur 100; Ú ár-zal-lum : Ú šu-uh-su [d15], Ú síg
SAL.LA Uruanna I 338f., Ú ár-zal-lu, Ú ár-za-zu : Ú šá-ki-ru-ú Uruanna I 29f.; Ú (var. GIŠ) ár-zal-lu : AŠ kib-si MAŠ.DA Uruanna III 70; [...] : Ú ar-zal-lu Köcher Pflanzenkunde 30b iv 14 (pharm.).
NA4.SIKIL : NA4.ŠU.SI ŠUB[A], NA4 ár(!)-zal(!)-l[u]
Uruanna III 164f.: NA4 ár-zal-lu : NA4 BBABB.

Uruanna III 164f.; NA_4 ár-zal-lu : NA_4 .BABBAR, NA_4 it-ta-[mir] ibid. 166–166a; NA_4 ár-zal-lu NITA : NA_4 it-te-mir $N[U S]IG_5$ ibid. 167; NA_4 ár-zal-lu SAL : NA_4 it-te-mir SIG_5 ibid. 168.

1. (a plant): $\circ \acute{a}r$ -zal- $l\acute{a}$ (among medications for $k\bar{\imath}s$ libbi $\check{s}a$ ANŠE.KUR.RA) Köcher BAM 159 v 33, also 311:72'; $\circ \acute{a}r$ -zal-lum(var.-li) Köcher BAM 216:57', var. from ibid. 312:8, $\circ \acute{a}r$ -zal-lu Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 i 25 (pharm.);

arzanikkatu asakku A

ψ ar-zal-l[a] (among plants to be mixed in cedar oil and rubbed on the temple) AMT 97,4:23; [ψ] άr-zal-la AMT 59,1 i 39; ψ sīḥu ψ άr-zal-lά zēr apruša AMT 73,1 ii 4; ψ ar-zal-lum (among ingredients for a potion against "hand of ghost") AMT 76,1:26; ψ άr-zal-la Köcher BAM 161 v 8, cf. ibid. 155 iii 7, 221 iii 16'; šim.šeš gam.gam ψ άr-zal-la STT 95:151; for other refs. and use in med., see Thompson DAB 319.

- 2. (a stone): abnu šikinšu kīma NA₄.ZÚ BABBAR NA₄.ZÚ MI NA₄.ZÚ SIG₇ NA₄ [ar]-za-lum [MU.NI] the stone which looks like white, black (and) green obsidian (mixed) is called arzallu STT 108:25 (series abnu šikinšu), cf. abnu šikinšu kīma kappi raqraqqi NA₄ ár-[za]-lum [MU.NI] the stone which looks like the wing of a stork is called a. ibid. 26; NA₄ ár-zal-lu KAR 184 r.(!) 13, see TuL p. 83; NA₄ ár-zal-la AMT 102:33, also (against paralysis) AMT 77,5:16; NA₄ me-ku NA₄ ár-zal-lum NA₄. dLAMA Yalvaç, Studies Landsberger 332 i 13 (stone list), cf. (in similar context) AMT 7,1 iv 7.
- 3. (an implement, OA only): 3 haṣṣinnū 1 kalappu 4 ar-za-lu three axes, one pick, four a.-s CCT 4 20a:10; ar-za-lá-am ukâl he holds the a. (as pledge) TCL 14 61:5; 1 mušālam ... ar-za-lá-am one mirror, (oil, and an) a. BIN 6 84:21.
- 4. (a piece of jewelry, NB only): $10\frac{1}{2}$ gín $gir\hat{u}$ DIŠ [...] 30 ar-za-la-a-nu ša AGA.AGA Zababa ten and $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ shekels (of gold), one [...] (and) thirty a.-s for the double-crown(?) of Zababa UCP 9 108 No. 53:2; $i\check{s}t\bar{e}n$ ajari pani x x $i\check{s}t\bar{e}n$ a-ra-za-al-[lu] one rosette for the front, one a. Nbn. 1081:6, cf. (gold for?) x ar-zal-la Nbn. 1067:2.

For the plant wr. ú.SIKIL, see sikillu.

Ad mng. 2: Thompson DAC 108f. Ad mng. 3: (J. Lewy, Or. NS 19 21 n. 2; Oppenheim, AfO 12 344 n. 4). Ad mng. 4: Oppenheim, JNES 8 178 n. 17.

arzanikkatu s.; (a medicinal plant); SB*; foreign word.

ύ ar-za-ni-ik-ka-tú # ύ ku-uk-ka-ni-tu $_4$ BRM 4 32:25 (comm.).

Thompson DAB 132 n. 2.

arzatu s.; (mng. uncert.); Nuzi.*

11 ar-za-tum ka-ab-bar-nu-ú (listed among containers and utensils) HSS 15 81:9 but parallel has 2 ka-sà-a-tum ka-ap-pa-ar-[nu] HSS 14 529:14.

arzatu see arzazu.

arzazu (arzatu) s.; (a plant); plant list.*

ý dŠá-maš (var. [ý šá]-mi dŠá-maš), ý ár-zal-la,
ý ár-za-zu (var. [ý a]r-za-tu) : ý šá-ki-ru-u Uruanna
I 27ff., from Köcher Pflanzenkunde 2 i 11ff., vars.
from ibid. 1 i 6f.

In Köcher Pflanzenkunde 1 i 6f. [a]r-za-tu replaces arzallu; this form, as well as arzazu, may be a variant of arzallu, q.v.

asa'ittu see asītu.

asakkiš see ašakkiš.

asakku A (ašakku) s.; (a demon and the diseases it causes); OB, SB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. (ašakku ZA 45 206 iv 5, Bogh.) and A.sAG.

 $\dot{a}.s\dot{a}g = [a-sa-a]k-kum$ A-tablet 81.

dNin.urta ur.sag ní nu.zu á.sàg mu.un.ši. in.tu.ud: ana dmin garrādu la ādiri a-sak-ku ūtallissu (Anu) made (the earth) give birth to the asakku-demon for Ninurta, the fearless warrior Lugale I 27; á.sàg me.lám(var.adds.ma).bi a. ba šu mi.ni.íb.tu.tu : a-sak-ku(var. -ka) melam= mēšu mannu imahharšu who can withstand the sheen of the a.-demon? ibid. 43; giš.tukul.e kur sahar.ta in.da.ab.šár zé.eh.ha á.ság.e nu.tuku (replacing the older version's PEŠ á.sàg. ka nu.tuku) : kakku ina šadî ina eper ubtallilma a-sak-ku sihhu ul iši (see sihhu lex. section) ibid. V 27; whom the namtaru demon has seized (with sabātu translating dib.ba) lú á.sag.a šu bí.in. dib.ba: ša a-sak-ku ikmūšu whom the a.-demon has captured 5R 50 i 39f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1), cf. á.sàg a.gin_x(GIM) íd.da ba.an.[...]: a-sakku kīma mīli nāru ishup the a.-demon overwhelmed (him) like the flood of the river ibid. ii 27f.; á.sàg $\verb|hul.gála.má.uru_5.gin_x zi.[...]: \textit{a-sak-ku lem:} \\$ nu kīma abūbi tebīma CT 17 3:21; á.sàg lú.kár. a.ra: a-sak-ku habbilu lawless asakku-demon 4R 29 No. 2:2, and passim; á.sàg tu.ra su.na mi.ni.in.gar.re.eš: a-sak-ku(var.-ka) marsa ina zumrišu iškunu they put the evil a.-demon in his body CT 16 2:41, and passim; note the enumeraudug.hul á.sàg.gig.ga lugal.[ùr.ra an.ta.šub.ba]: utukku lemnu a-sak-ku marşu $miqit \, \text{En} \, \acute{u}\text{-}[ri]$ Falkenstein Haupttypen p. 93f.:21, nam.tar á.sàg sa.ma.[na]: namtaru a-sak-ku sāmā[nu] 4R 29 No. 1 r. 21f.; note: á.sàga-za-ag.a. ni a.gime-qi-me héhe.im.ma.a[n. ...] may his a.-disease [run off him] like (this) water ASKT asakku A asakku B

p. 75:4, dupl. 5R 50 ii 71 (= Schollmeyer No. 1): nam.tar.hul.gál hé.a [á.sàg].gig.ga hé.a tu.ra.nu.dùg.ga hé.[a]: lu namtaru lemnu lu a-sak-ku marşu lu murşu la tā[bu] be it an evil namtaru-demon, a dangerous a.-demon, (or) a bad disease CT 17 34:21f., cf. nam.tar hul.gál á.sàg gig.ga: NAM.TAR lem-nu a-sak-ku margic (with Greek transcription [...]ταρ λειμν ασαχ μουρς) Iraq 24 69f.:3f., and passim in the series A.sAg. GIG.GA.MEŠ = asakkī marṣūti; á.sàg.gig.ga su. lú.ka mu.un.gál.[la]: a-sak-ku marşu ina zumur amēli ittabši the dangerous a.-demon has settled in the body of the man CT 17 6 iii 29f., cf. á.sàg lú.ra sag.bi mu.un.na.[te]: a-sak-ku ana amēli ana qaqqadišu ittehi ibid. 9:1f., nam.tar á.sag. gin_x lú.ra te.a: ša kīma a-sak-ku ana amēli itehhû ibid. 29:3f.; á.sàg sag.gú.kud anše. kex(KID) ba.ni.in.ná : a-[sak]-ku ina urē sīsê ušnīlma he made the a.-demon lie in the horse stable 4R 18 No. 6:8f.; nam.tar á.sàg.ga: namtaru a-sak-[ku] OECT 6 pl. 1 K.5016:2f.

- a) in mythological contexts: the 21st of Kislimu uhulgallû ūmu lemnu ilitti a-sak-ki an evil day, birthday of the a. Borger Esarh. 104 ii 3: dLugal.edin.na, dLa-ta-ra-ak, dAb.ba.gu.la, dE-qu, dMuh-ra, $[dKu]-\check{s}u$, [dA.N]UN.KI, [dA.ŠEŠ.K]I(?) = 8 dA-sak-kuDUMU dA-nim STT 400:16ff., and cf. 3R 69 No. 3:65ff., also Craig AAT 90 K.2892 r. 12ff.; 7 asak-ki [...] (after list of same deities) KAR 142 i 42; (after a list of sacred localities in streets and gates) 7 BÁR.MEŠ KUR.DU.MEŠ ša 7 a-sak-ki dumu Anim kišitti Ninurta seven \dots shrines of the seven a.-demons, the children of Anu, defeated by Ninurta ibid. ii 9, ef. $\delta \bar{a}kin(?)$ kišitte a-sak-ki Šurpu IV 3; MUL.LÚ.U $G_x(BAD) = pa-qar \text{ A.SAG}$ 5R 46 No. 1:28, cf. [ina] KI a-sak-ku STC 2 pl. 71 r. 16 (astrol.).
- b) in lit. and magie: lizziz Ennugi bēl iki u palgi a-sak-ku likmu may DN, lord of bank and canal, stand ready and capture the a-demon Surpu IV 103; tārid A.SAG (apotropaic figurines of dogs, the name of the first is) Driver-Away-of-the-a.-Demon KAR 298 r. 19, and cf. AfO 19 119 K.11586 r. 5; dNam[tar ul iṣba]ssu a-sak-ku ul iṣbassu erṣeti [iṣbass]u death did not seize him, the a.-demon did not seize him, the underworld seized him Gilg. XII 51; mušēṣât uzu.A.SAG (var. mu-šu-[x]-at(!) LUGAL a-sa-ki) (gate) which expels the evil (name of the mušlālu-gate in Nineveh) OIP

2 112 vii 80, var. from STT 372:6; la a-ma-ta ana irti a-sak-ki šuk[na] Borger Esarh. 105 ii 24.

- c) in enumerations of diseases: mursam kabtam A.sAg lemnam a grievous malady, an evil disease CH xliv 56; [miq]tam sikkatam išātam šanādam šuruppâm a-sa-ak-kam Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 3:13 (OB inc.), cf. ša ... nam= taru a-ša-ak-ku šuruppû tānihi şabtuš whom pestilence, a.- disease, chills, exhaustion have seized ZA 45 206 iv 5, cf. ibid. 19 (Bogh. rit.); mursu di'u šuruppû a-sa-ku CT 15 49 iii 12, 16, 28 (SB Atrahasis), dupl. CT 46 9 r. 4, cf. lišša= kinma ana nišī a-sa-ku CT 15 49 iii 50, also ibid. 60; atrud a-sak-ku ahhāzu šuruppû ša zumrika I have chased off the a., the jaundice, (and) the chills of your flesh Maqlu VII 39, cf. littabil A.sAg ša šer' $\bar{a}nija$ may the a.disease of my sinews be carried off (after murşu, tānihu) BMS 33:30, see Ebeling Handerhebung 124; ina di'u ... rihisti Adad A.SAG mur-[şu . . .] ina hul šuruppû u hurbāšu li'bu ša šadî ... išêţ inneţţir iballuţ išallim will he escape, be saved, live, stay well from di'udisease, storms, a., disease, [...] from the evil of chills and frost, "mountain fever" Craig ABRT 181:14 (tamītu), also Á.SAG (mentioned between di'u and $h\bar{u}s$ [libbi]) CT 41 24 79-7-8,53:5 (namburbi).
- d) other occs.: $b\bar{e}l$ $b\bar{i}ti$ šuāti ina mišiti u (var. omits u) a-sa-ak-ki (var.: Á.SÅG) $im\bar{a}t$ the owner of that house will die of seizure of a.-disease CT 40 3:62, vars. from ibid. 7:53, cf. kišititi (wr. Kur-it-ti) a-sa-ak-ki attack of a.-disease CT 40 K.2285+:54 (SB Alu); \dot{v} pu-qu- $t\dot{u}$: \dot{v} NA₄ a-sak-ku(var. -ki) Uruanna II 18a, also III 53.

Asakku as a disease is not found in medical texts and should therefore be taken as a poetic term describing the effects of the addemon on a person. For A.SAG.GIG.GA glossed di'u GIG-tum.MEŠ KAR 44:8, see di'u lex. section.

The interpretation of the spelling Á.sAG as "he who smites the side" (Jacobsen, JNES 5 147 n. 31) is probably a popular etymology. Ebeling, RLA 2 108f.

asakku B s.; something set apart (for god or king, a taboo); OA, OB, SB; wr. syll.

asakku B asallu

and AZAG(KÙ.AN), exceptionally Á.SAG (Boissier DA 250 iv 13); Sum. lw.; cf. ašakkiš, asakku B in bīt asakki.

 $\mathbb{K}[\mathring{\mathbf{U}}.A]\mathbb{N} = a - s \mathring{a} - a k - k u - u m$ Proto-Diri 582; a-zag (var. a-za-ag) // $\mathbb{K}\mathring{\mathbf{U}}.[A\mathbb{N}] = [a - s a k - k u]$ Sb II 108; [a-sà-ag] $\mathbb{K}\mathring{\mathbf{U}} = \mathring{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{U}$ Ea III 292.

 $sa_6 AN = a - sa - a[k - ku]$ MSL 2 131 vi 53 (Proto-Ea); $[sa - a] AN = \delta a \ k\dot{v}.AN \ a - sak - ku$ A II/6 ii 18; $[sa_6 - a] [AN], [a - sa_6] [k\dot{v}.AN] = [a] - sa - ak - kum$ MSL 3 218 G_6 i 7'f. (Proto-Ea).

KÙ.AN $/\!\!/ a$ -sak-ku = kàs-pa dingir CT 41 33:9 (Alu Comm.).

- a) in gen.: x [AN.NA] ša a-sà-ak-ki-[im(?)...] ša DN x (minas of) [tin] from the consecrated property of Adad of Terqa ARM 7 105:2; māmīt arni u a-sak-ki the "oath" of sin or taboo Šurpu III 141; marṣu māmīt Á.SĀG iṣabbassu imât the "oath" of a taboo will seize the patient (for whom the extispicy is performed) and he will die Boissier DA 250 iv 13; É.BI ina KÙ.AN // ina A.AN uššab this house will stay under a taboo(?), variant: CT 39 35:45 (SB Alu), cf. KÙ.AN [x] CT 39 39:18 (SB Alu) and Dream-book p. 308 III i 19.
- b) with verbs 1' with $ak\bar{a}lu$ to infringe on a taboo (OB, Mari, SB): see $ak\bar{a}lu$ v. mngs. 7a and 12; note the replacement of asakku by SAR.MEŠ and $\check{s}urqu$: $b\bar{a}qir\bar{a}n$ ibaqqaru SAR.MEŠ RN . . . $\bar{i}kulu$ anyone who enters a claim has infringed on a taboo of Šamši-Addu ARM 8 11:31 (Mari); ina mimma annım ša itmū ubarrušima šu-ru-uq ilim u šarrim inz nakkal should they prove that she had taken a false oath, a taboo of god and king is infringed upon TLB 1 231:23 (OB Sippar).
- 2' with leqû and šarāqu to appropriate something which is under a taboo: a-sà-kà-am iltanaqqe he continuously appropriates what should not be touched Kienast ATHE 38:23 (OA); aššum UD.KA.BAR a-sa-ki-im ša DN leqêm concerning the matter of the taking of the bronze, property sacred to Adad ARM 1 101:6; aššat šaggîm a-sa-kám ištanarriq the wife of the temple administrator is constantly stealing what is under taboo CT 6 3 r. case B (OB liver model), cf. aššat ša-gi a-sa-kam ištanarriq ibid. case C, also EN a-sa-ka išta=narriq i[sabba]tušima iqallûši the entu

priestess will repeatedly steal what is under taboo, they will seize and burn her ibid. 2 case A, see RA 38 77, for an unpub. parallel see *ēnu* mng. 2b-1'b'.

3' with šakānu (mng. uncert.): a-sa-ak šarrim ana pī errēšim išku[n] (if) he has made the farmers infringe on a taboo of the king (lit.: has placed the king's a. in the farmers' mouths) ARM 2 55:36.

Landsberger, ZA 41 218f.; Thureau-Dangin, RA 38 41ff.

asakku B in bīt asakki s.; forbidden place; MB, SB; wr. syll. and £.AZAG (£.Á.SÀG Unger Reliefstele 27); cf. asakku B, ašakkiš. gá-kù.AN GÁ×KÙ.AN = £ a-sak-ku Ea IV 274 and A IV/4:201.

ša ... ina É.AZAG ašar lāmāri ... inakkimu he who would store (my stela) in a forbidden place, where it is inaccessible AKA 106 viii 67 (Tigl. I), cf. ana É a-sa-ak-ki (vars. É.AZAG and É a-sa-ki) ašar lāmāri ušēribu AOB 1 64:42, and passim in Adn. I, ana É.KÙ.AN ašar lāmāri uštēribu MDP 10 pl. 11 iii 21 (MB kudurru), wr. É a-sa-ki MDP 6 p. 44 v 17, ina É a-sak-ki ašar lā'āri TU-ma AAA 20 pl. 99 No. 105 r. 26 (Adn. III); ana É a-sa-ki la tušerrib Unger Bel-harran-beli-ussur 24; note ina É.Á. sàg ušerraba Unger Reliefstele 27; atypical: $\check{s}u\bar{a}tu$ ina $\acute{\mathbf{E}}$ a-sa-[ak-ki ... lu] ak \bar{u} \check{s} him I flayed in a tabooed place AfO 6 84 part 3:12 (Aššur-bēl-kala).

asallu s.; (a bowl of metal or stone); OB, MA, NA.

a-sa-al-lu ud.ka.bar bronze a.-vessel (listed before diqāru) Practical Vocabulary Assur 434; na₄.a.sal.lum BM 38385 iv 19 (list of stones).

1 URUDU a-sa-lum KI.LÁ.BI 4 MA.NA UET 5 792:12 (OB), cf. 2 URUDU.ŠEN 1 URUDU a-sà-lu-um two copper kettles, one copper a.-bowl ibid. 793:4; 1 a-sa-lu GAL 1 a-sa-lu ša na-kám(!)-tum one large a.-bowl, one a.-bowl for the storehouse KAJ 303:3f. (MA), also 1 a-za-lu JCS 7 132 No. 46:3 (MA Tell Billa); the scepter, the chest, the braziers (and) da-sa-lu erî ša ekalli šarqu the copper a. of the palace have been stolen Iraq 27 28 No. 81:9 (Nimrud let.), cf. asallu (vessel made) of fifty minas of copper ND 433:3 cited Iraq

asāmu asāmu asāmu

13 109; 4 a-sa-la-a-te erî 20 diqārē erî four a.-vessels of copper, twenty diqāru-vessels of copper ADD 963:2, cf. a-sa-la-a-te erî (between narmaku and diqāru) TCL 3 395 (Sar.), also, wr. a-sa-al-la-te erî ibid. 362; 2 a-sa-al-lu erî ADD 964 r. 2.

asāmu (wasāmu) v.; 1. to be fitting, proper, suitable, 2. ussumu to make fitting and suitable, 3. šūsumu to make suitable; OA, OB, MB, SB; I īsim(?) — stat. asim (Ass. fem. usmat), II ussim — ussam — ussum, III; cf. asmātu, asmiš, asmu, simānu, simtu, šūsumu, usmu.

du-[u] $DU_7 = a$ -sa-mu S^b II 98; du-u $DU_7 = [a$ -sa-mu], sa la-ab DU = a-sa-[x x x] (followed by damāqu) Nabnitu R 184f.; ru-u $DU_7 = [MIN (= [x-x]-nu) \delta a]$ a-sa-mi A IV/3:85.

ka.bal.e.nu.du, : pûm ša ana atwî la w[a-asmu] mouth not fit for arguing Kagal D Fragm. 3:9; en ši.dMu.ul.líl.le men sag.e du, : bēlu napišti Enlil ša agû ina qaqqadišu as-mu lord, life of Enlil, whom the crown on his head suits so well Lugale IX 1; kù.luh.ha šul é.gal.aš ba.ab.du,: kaspu mesû etlu ša ana ekalli as-mu fine silver, hero suitable for a palace ibid. XII 4, cf. bára kù.gi ki.in.gi.ra du, a: parak šaššu ša ina māti as-mu dais of gold which is so beautiful in the country ZA 10 276:30 and dupls., see Böllenrücher Nergal No. 6, Sum. also CT 42 pl. 44 No. 37:9; é.mar è.a i.bí.bar hé.du, : šīha gatta ša ana naplusi as-mu tall of stature, beautiful to look at 4R 9:23, cf. mu.lu.zi.da i.bí.bar þé.[du] (var. me.zi.dè. eš bar.ra ķé.du,): ša ... ana naplusi as-mu LKU 16:9f., var. from dupl. BA 10/1 75:7f.

giš.tukul... nam.lugal du₇.a.bi: kakku ša ... ana šarrūti šu-su-mu mace fitting for kingship (parallel: šūluku) 4R 18 No. 3:29f., cf. [...].te.en giš.šudun giš.gigir šu.du₇.a: [...] la(?)-'-i-mi ša ana nīri narkabti šu-su-mu fitting for the yoke of a chariot 4R 12 r. 7f. (MB royal); su.lim an.ta.gál nam.nir.ra du₇.a nir gaba.til: šalummatu naši etellūtu šu-su-um etel irta gamir (see etellu usage a-1') 4R 25 iii 8f.

tu-us-sa-am 5R 45 K.253 iv 31 (gramm.).

- 1. to be fitting, proper, suitable a) in gen.: Adad gave plentiful rain šadū i-si-mu iṣu iḥnub the mountain region became seasonably verdant, the trees grew luxuriantly (uncert., perhaps to sâmu "turn red") SEM 117 iii 17 (MB lit.).
- b) in the stative -1' in OA: $mašk\bar{u}$ wa-as-mu the hides are suitable KT Blanckertz 3 r. 17; a-li us-ma-at-ni . . . $tupp\bar{i}$ sašme:

ama a-li ús-ma-at-ni epšama wherever it is convenient have my tablet read and act wherever it is convenient BIN 6 138:6 and 12, cf. ali wa-as-ma-at-ni RA 59 170:22, ašar ús-ma-at-ni lu nēpuš CCT 2 47:15, ašar us-ma-at-ni lēpušu TCL 14 3:44, ašar wa-asmu-ni epšama CCT 3 30:25, ašar wa-as-mu-ma ibid. 31; kaspam u sibassu mala wa-as-mu have him weigh out the silver šašgilašu and the interest that (you deem) appropriate KTS 13a:18, see Oppenheim, AfO 12 353 n. 33, cf. kīma [us]-ma-at-ni kaspam sibtam leqe TCL 14 49:29; ús-ma-at kīma uznim patā'im tasalli: anni is it proper that you cheat me instead of informing (me)? TCL 20 90:32.

- 2' in hist.: zikru qardu ša ana šarrūti as-mu valiant warrior, fit for kingship BBSt. No. 36 ii 24 (Nabû-apla-iddina), cf. zānin ešrēti [...]e-mu as-mu ibid. No. 35:10 (Merodachbaladan); GIŠ.ERIN.MEŠ dannūti šīhūti paglūti ša dumug: šunu šūguru šūturu būnāšunu as-mu hisib kur Labnānu tahdāti (for translat., see būnu A mng. 2b) VAB 4 174 ix 41 (Nbk.), cf. $qu \tilde{s} \tilde{u} r \tilde{e}$ erēni ištu kur Ḥamana šá ku du-ka (= šūlu: ka?) ana Ešarra ana É-ia as-ma ku bīt hidâte ana é Sin u Šamaš dingir.meš kù.meš <...> (I presented?) to the temple of the luminaries Sin and Šamaš cedar beams from the Amanus which for Ešarra, were fitting for my temple(?), the temple of rejoicing (obscure) AKA 374 iii 90 (Asn.).
- 3' in lit.: ina pīka lu a-si-im dabābu ina īnīka lu namir niṭlu may speech in your mouth be proper, in your eyes may sight be clear JRAS 1920 567 r. 7 (SB lit.); Išum [ṭā]biḥu na'du ša ana našē kakkī ezzūti qātāšu as-ma the awesome slaughterer whose hands are suitable for bearing (his) raging weapons Gössmann Era I 4, cf. Išum ša qātāšu as-ma Streck Asb. 196:22, see also lex. section; mal as-mat takassap you break off (from the bread?) as much as necessary AfO 18 110:16 (SB rit.).
- 2. ussumu to make fitting and suitable —
 a) in hendiadys: igārātešu kīma šarūr ṣēt kakkabāni ú-si-im ušarriķ I endowed its (the temple's) walls with a fitting brilliance like

asāmu asarru A

the splendor of the stars AKA 98 vii 100, cf. ekalla šuāti ina erēni u buţni arşip ušeklil ušarrih ú-si-im AfO 18 352:66, also [...] KAH 2 67:8 (all Tigl. I); ú-si-im igārāteša I rebuilt the bit hamri of Adad eli mahrê ú-si-im ušaršid AKA 101 viii 8 (Tigl. I), cf. (the city) ú-si-im ušarrih KAH 2 84:37 (Adn. II), also (the city wall) eli mahrî ú-sime ušarrih Scheil Tn. II r. 59, wr. ú-si-im KAH note (omitting *ušarrih*) 2 89 r. 5 (Tn. II), KAH 2 83 r. 15 (Adn. II); the temple of Ištar ištu uššēšu adi gabadibbīšu arsip ú-si-im ušarrih AKA 159:3, cf. ibid. 171 r. 9, 187 r. 22, $245\ {\rm v}\ 15,\ 296\ {\rm ii}\ 4\ {\rm var.},\ 325\ {\rm ii}\ 85$ (all Asn.), WO 1256:10, 387:11, WO 2 42:50 (all Shalm. III); ekal: lāte ... ana eššūti arsipšina ú-si-im-ši-na Iraq 14 34:82, also ibid. 27(!), ušarrihšina ekalla ... ú-si-im-ši ušarriķši AKA 221:20 (both Asn.); tēbibtišu uqaddišma us-si-ma ana ekur ilūtišu kīma ūme zīmūšu ušannabiţ I consecrated its (the temple of Bunene's) tēbibtu-vat and I appropriately made its luster gleam like the day, for his divine temple VAB 4 232 i 32 (Nbn.).

b) other occs. -1' in hist.: $\lceil \dots \rceil$ ina abnī šipir purkullūti abnīma us-si-ma bāba fashioned (statues) in stone cut by the stonecutter and thus made the gate fitting (for a royal palace) 2R 67:77, see Rost Tigl. III p. 74 r. 27, cf. (I built palaces and) ina bīt hilāni tamšīl ekal Hatti us-si-ma bābēšin enhanced their doorways with a hilāni-portico like (that of) a Hittite palace Lyon Sar. p. 23:24; ina agurri şurri ugnî us-si-ma sellu nībihī u gimir pašqīšin (see agurru mng. le) OIP 2 107 vi 43 and 120:29 (Senn.), cf. also nībihī samēt Ešarra ina agurri abnē ma'diš ú-si-im ibid. 148 No. 4:5; Barsipa āl narmīšu ú-us-si-im-ma Ezida ... ina gerbišu ušēpiš I enhanced Borsippa, his (Nabû's) residence, and had the temple Ezida built in it VAB 4 126 iii 37 bītu ana ašāba DN la ú-us-su-um (Nbk.); šikinša ... bīta ša ana ašāba DN ú-us-su-um ašte'u the temple's condition was not fitting for Ninkarrak to dwell in, I endeavored (to build) a temple fitting for Ninkarrak to dwell in VAB 4 76 iii 17 and 21 (Nbk.), cf. bīta ... eššiš ēpušma us-si-mi(for -ma) šikinšu ibid. 240 iii 7 (Nbn.).

2' other occs.: Ina-šamê-wu-súm UET 5 91:24, and passim in OB, see Stamm Namengebung 81; uncert.: šūt epšētušunu us-su-m[a(?)...] Pinches Texts in Bab. Wedge-writing p. 16 No. 4 r. 14 (SB lit.); see also ussumu adj.

3. šūsumu to make suitable: tarbiaš ú-ša-sí-im I gave her suitable grandeur RA 15 181:22 (OB Agušaja); ana tabrâtim lu ú-šá-as-sí-im-šú I caused it (Marduk's temple) to be suitable for the gaze (of the onlookers) VAB 4 64 iii 30 (Nabopolassar), see also 4R 18 No. 3, etc., in lex. section, and see šūsumu adj.

asānītu s.; (a substance used in making perfume); pl. asaniātu; MA.*

šumma ì.meš ša a-sa-ni-te tu[raqqa ...] ana 10 sìla ì.meš bilat a-sa-ni-t[e ...] 1 ma.na asu ... I sìla dišpu ištu a-sa-ni-a-te [...] if you are preparing a.-oil, to obtain ten silas of oil one talent of a. [is needed], you [mix(?)] one mina of myrtle, (other substances and) one sila of honey with the a. Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 46:1, 2, and 4, cf. šumma šamna ša a-sa-ni-[te turaq]qa ... ana 10 sìla šamni 1 bilat a-[sa-ni-a-te il]laka ... x murru x dišpu ištu a-sa-ni-[(a-)te ...] il-la-k[u] ibid. 45:27 and 30, also 2 ma.na a-sa-[ni-te] ... itabbuku ibid. 25.

Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 6.

asānu see asu B.

asāqu v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.* [KU] = a-sa-qu Izi B vi 9.

asarru A s.; (mng. uncert.); NB.*

Impression made of (an inscription on) a diorite slab ša a-sa-ar-ru pa-li-su-tim ša ina £.GAL [a]-sa-ar-ru on the a.-s which (the scribe discovered) in the a.-palace (of Narām-Sin) Clay, MJ 3 23f. fig. 8 and 9:2f.

The phrasing seems to indicate that the palace was distinguished by an architectural feature made of stone called a, and that the inscription comes from one of these objects. Since the impression shows that the outlines of the two columns form a segment of a circle (as inscriptions on pivots often do),

asarru B asīdu

the a. must have been an object of a round shape, possibly a column base.

Poebel, PBS 4 p. 198 n. 1.

asarru B s.; (a type of tablet or literary composition); NA.*

4 a-sar-ru (after le³u, țuppu and egirtu) ADD 944 r. ii 6.

asāru see asru s.

asâtu see asû A and ašâtu.

asdu see $a\check{s}du$.

ashar (ašhar, išhar) s.; (a mineral); Bogh., SB; foreign word; iš-ha-ar KUB 37 5:6'.

šim.bi.zi.da.sig₇.sig₇ = as-har Hh. XI 308; im.šim.bi.zi.da.sig₇.sig₇ = as-har = eš-kad-ru-u Hg. A II 139, in MSL 7 114.

NA₄.BALAG.GÁ, NA₄.KU.IM, NA₄.KU.A.BÁR, NA₄.KÙ.BAL.E: NA₄ áš-har Köcher Pflanzenkunde 12 ii 49–52, cf. NA₄.KÙ.BAL.E: algamišu, NA₄ áš-har CT 14 17:7; Ú.DÍLIM.A.BÁR, Ú.DÙ.A.BÁR, Ú.KU.A.BÁR, Ú mir-gi-ra-nu, Ú ŠÀ.KI.LI: Ú as-har (var. NA₄ áš-har), Ú ši-šá-hu: Ú MIN ina Šubari Uruanna II 367ff., from Köcher Pflanzenkunde 11 iii 7–12, var. from CT 37 28 i 1ff.; Ú áš-har zu: Ú mi-iq-ti ha-am-mu x Uruanna II 341.

- a) as a charm: $an\bar{a}ku$ (var. adds NA₄) as-har našāku NA4 as-har pa-ni [...] lissahra (var. lišeshir) I wear (a seal of?) a.-stone, let the a.-stone turn away [my adversary] KAR 71:9 (egalkurra-rit.), var. from LKA 104:21, cf. abnu šikinšu kīma as-har [...] NA₄. BI NA, huluhhu [šumšu] NA, ana É.GAL [...] the stone which looks like a.-stone, [...], that stone is called huluhhu-frit, it is a stone [to wear when going] to the palace Köcher BAM 194 vii' 2 (series abnu šikinšu); NA_A as-[har](worn against sorcery) AMT 7,1:5; NA₄ as-har 83-1-18,324:1 (list of stones), also KAR 213 iv 16; ina muhhi (NA₄) [as]-har šipta 3-šu KAR 71:12, restored from LKA 105 r. 9, dupl. NA₄ as-har [... šipta 3-šú] ana libbi tamannu you [...] the a.-stone and recite the incantation three times over it LKA 104 r. 1.
- b) in med. use 1' in treatment of eye diseases: [šumma amēlu IGI].MEŠ-šú ÚŠ DIRI NA₄ iš-ḥa-ar ina ì.GIŠ [tasâk īnēšu] te-te-níq-qíma if a man's eyes are full of blood, you bray

a.-stone in oil (and) keep daubing it on his eyes KUB 37 5:6' (Bogh. med.), cf. [N]A4 ashar ina himēti tasāk teqqi you bray a.-stone (mixed) in ghee and daub it on AMT 16,1:21, NA4 áš-har ina himēti tasāk ana libbi īnīšu ŠUB AMT 9,1 ii 24, cf. ibid. 10 and 12; anzahbu KU.KU NA4 as-har frit, powdered a.-stone AMT 19,6:12; NA4 áš-har lēru tasāk ina himēti tuballal īnēšu MAR.MEŠ AMT 12,8:6, also 20,2:6, cf. NA4 áš-har Köcher BAM 12:27', AMT 12,4:5, wr. NA4 aš-har AMT 15,4:6, [NA4] aš-har AMT 8,1 i 23 (coll. W. G. Lambert), NA4 as-har AMT 50,1:3.

2' in other med. uses: NA_4 áš-har ina $him\bar{e}ti$ $tas[\hat{a}k]$ you bray a.-stone (mixed) in ghee (against urinary trouble) AMT 62,1 ii 6, also ibid. 7. cf. Köcher BAM 32:17, NA_4 aš-har ina i.nun [$tas\hat{a}k$] AMT 57,10:4, cf. ibid. 2, wr. NA_4 as-har AMT 19,1:5, 26,8:9 + 23,10:7; NA_4 áš-har (in list of materia medica) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 iii 18.

Reading based on the occurrence with $sah\bar{a}ru$; ashar rather than *ashur on account of the Bogh. var. NA₄ $i\check{s}$ -ha-ar.

(Thompson DAC 52ff.); Landsberger, ZDMG 74 440.

asidu s.; 1. heel (of a human being), 2. part of the sandal covering the heel, 3. lower part of a constellation; SB.

[za-ag] [zAG] = a-si-du A VIII/4:12, also ibid. 8; zag = a-si-du A-tablet 455; [...] = a-si-du Antagal J iii 3; kuš.zag.e.sír = a-si-du (between maluttu strap and $ub\bar{u}nu$ toe part) Hh. XI 135. [ur] [\dot{u} R] = a-s[i]-du A VII/2:137.

1. heel (of a human being): ki nakkab š $\bar{e}p\bar{e}$ ana a-si-di la igarribu just as the instep of the foot does not come near the heel (so the evil of the dream should not affect me) KAR 252 r. iii 35; the scorpion stings a-si-id imittišu (šumēlišu) CT 38 38:47f. (SB Alu); amēlu a-si-da-šú purrur if a man's heel is broken AMT 75,1 iv 17, cf. (with luttâ) (with gina marsa constantly sore) ibid. 19. ibid. 23; šumma sinništu ulidma a-si-id(var. -du) imittišu (šumēlišu) la bašāt if a woman gives birth and his (the child's) right (left) heel is missing CT 27 16 r. 7f. and ibid. 18 r. 5 (SB Izbu); šumma ina alākišu a-si-di-[šú] asikilla asīru A

uštanaqqû if he always lifts his heels high when walking Kraus Texte 23 r. 7 and dupl. 69 r. 8; if he walks like a goose (kurkattam) a-si-da-šú ištanaqqû (this means) his heels always go high ibid. 22 iv 7f.; if there is a mole ina a-si-di-šu zag (and gùb) ibid. 38a r. 5'f., also ina a-si-id gìr zag gar ibid. 36 v 10', also ibid. 12', 14', 16'; (they perform the incantation) ina a-si-du imittišu VAT 35:17 (courtesy F. Köcher), cf. a-si-id imittišu Ebeling KMI 76 K.8505:14.

2. part of the sandal covering the heel: see Hh. XI 135, in lex. section.

3. lower part of a constellation: kinṣīšu adi a-si-di-šú from its "shin" to its "heel" TCL 6 18 r. 15 (astrol.): šumma ina MN UD.10.KAM a-si-du ša MUL.UD.KA.DU8.A ina qabal šamê mehret irtika izzizma if the "heel" of the constellation Cygnus stands on the tenth of Simānu in the "middle of the sky" in front of you CT 33 7:19; kakkab a-sidi (after MUL kinsu as part of the constellation UD.KA.DU₈.A) TCL 6 21:26, also 24, see Schaumberger, ZA 50 228:11, cf. also a-na a-si-du LBAT 1501i10; [...] MUL.ŠU.GI adi a-si-di [MUL] EN.ME.ŠÁR.RA [from the ...] of the constellation "Old Man" to the "heel" of Enmešarra ACh Supp. 2 Ištar 53 r. 15.

F. R. Kraus, Or. 16 198f.

asikilla s.; holy water; lex.*; Sum. word. [a.sikil.lá] = [a]-sikil-lá Kagal E Part 1:26.

asirtu s.; (a woman of low status, captive); SB*; cf. esēru B.

a-si-ir-tu ana bīt EN-šú irrub a captive woman will enter the house of her master CT 30 30 K.3 r. 9 (SB Alu), but note the variant e-si-it(mistake for -ir?)-tu₄ ana bīt bēlišu irrub CT 41 31:21 (Alu Comm.).

Landsberger, AfO 10 144 n. 26.

asīru A s.; prisoner of war, captive foreigner used as worker; OB, MB, EA, RS, Alalakh, MA (as personal name only), Akkadogram in Bogh.; often wr. a-si/si-rum as pseudo-log.; see esēru B.

 $a \cdot si \cdot ru = ha \cdot ab \cdot t[u]$ Malku VIII 108.

a) in OB: x Lú a-si-rum ša ina BAD.LUGAL. *Ì-si-in*^{ki} Lú *Ki-sur-ra*^{ki}.MEŠ prisoners who are (stationed) in GN, men from Kisurra VAS 13 43:3; 2 LÚ a-si-ru LÚ.ÈŠ.NUN.NA^{ki} šà 102 lú a-si-rum ša ina MA.D[A] Î-siinki illeqûnim two prisoners of war from Ešnunna from among the 102 men taken captive from the land of Isin ibid. 50:3-6 (both from Isin); [x]+30 ward \bar{u} [x ERÍN] a-sí-rum ša ina pirki uterruniššunūti ana massartim ana PN ipqidušunūti as to the x slaves and x prisoners whom they have returned from outlying regions and entrusted to PN for safeguarding Bagh. Mitt. 2 78f:2, cf. ana išten ERÍN a-sí-rum ša ihalliqu for each prisoner who runs away (and is seen by witnesses outside the city, without fetters in the compound(?), in the street(!) or at the door of the prison, or stays allegedly without fetters inside the prison, PN is responsible with his life) ibid. 8; for the writing ERÍN a-sí-rum and a-sí-rum in Uruk, see Bagh. Mitt. 2 39 n. 181 and 47 n. 224; BE PN ERÍN a-sí-rum LÚ GN ša ina GN2 uterruniššu dead, the prisoner PN, a native of Neribtum whom they have brought from Isin TCL 10 135:2, cf. BE PN erín a.si.ru.um lú.Zimbirki kaskal PN2 en.nu PN3 níg.šu PN4 dead, the prisoner PN, a native of Sippar, team of PN₂, guardian PN₃, under the responsibility of PN₄ ibid. 85:2, ef. also x erín a-sí-rum l erín šu. bar 2 erín be x prisoners, one released, two dead ibid. 122:18 (all Larsa); LÚ a-si-ri ilgûnim= ma u itūruma TLB 4 53:7, see RA 55 73, cf. LÚ a-si-ri ilqûnimma ibid. 13; [x] LÚ a-si-ru ša ... utēruniššunūti RT 20 64:4', see RA 55 69, exceptional: l Lú a-si-rum dumu PN Kraus AbB 1 101:18; UGULA a-si-ri overseer of the prisoners of war Speleers Recueil 250:11, see Ebeling, RSO 32 59f., cf. UGULA a-si-ri Figulla Cat. p. 152 BM 13905, VAS 13 36 r. 4, 39 r. 8, 40 r. 5, 45 r. 5, UGULA a-si-rum VAS 13 13 r. 10, 43 r. 4, 46 r. 3, 50 r. 3; as personal name: A-si-rum VAS 16 121:2, CT 6 4 r. ii 6, A-siru-um CT 6 40a:17, and note the difficult A-si-ir-dAdad ibid. 4, also (hypocoristic) A-si-ra-tum VAS 13 15 r. 2 (all OB), exceptional in MA: A-si-ri-ia KAJ 29:1 and 5, also (same person) A-si-ru-ia KAJ 61:4 (MA).

asīru A asītu

b) in Mari: ina 2 a-si-ri ša PN ušāriam ... 1 a-si-ra-am litrūnikkumma ana GN šupuršu (give orders to PN₂) concerning the two captives whom PN had brought here: they should bring you one captive and (you) send him on to GN ARM 4 53:6 and 12; inanna 1 a-si-ra-am ša awâtim kullam ile'û šūrêmma now have one prisoner brought who can give information (he should go into GN) ibid. 16.

- c) in MB Alalakh, EA, and RS: 12 LÚ.MEŠ a-si-ri JCS 8 24 No. 283b:5, and passim, wr. LÚ.MEŠ a-zi-ri ibid. 23 No. 278:4, 21 No. 261:5, and passim; note ŠE.BA LÚ.MEŠ a-si-ri ŠÀ.GAL LÚ.MEŠ a-si-ri ibid. 16 No. 247:18, ibid. No. 246:25, see JCS 13 22 (all MB Alalakh); 21 LÚ.SAL.TUR.MEŠ 8[0] LÚ.MEŠ a-si-ri nad= nati I gave 21 girls and eighty a.-men (to PN, as a present for the king, my lord) EA 288:21; I sent to the king [x l] ú.meš a-si-ru 5 li-im [...] EA 287:54; in difficult context: aššum 1 me'at gín kaspi ša lú a-sí-ri concerning the hundred shekels of silver for the "captive" MRS 6 8 RS 8.333:24, cf. $\check{s}umma$ LÚ $a-\check{s}i-r[u]$ annû [1] me'at kaspi ilteqīmi that "captive" has not taken one hundred shekels of silver ibid. 27.
- d) in Bogh.: LÚ.MEŠ A-SI-RU-TIM (in broken context) ABoT 6:12 (description of a festival); for LÚ a-si-rum see Friedrich Gesetze p. 150.
- e) in MB: Lú ša PN ... itti a-si-ri-ia iħtaliq the man of PN (who lives on his own ħarbu-field) has run off with my prisoner PBS 1/2 22:11.

The word occurs mainly in early OB adm. documents and in texts from the West (from Mari to Bogh.); the writings and the fact that it does not occur in lexical and literary texts suggest a foreign, West Semitic, provenience.

See discussion sub aširuma.

Leemans, RA 55 57ff. (with lit.); Falkenstein, Bagh. Mitt. 2 pp. 8, 39f., 49.

asīru A in bīt asīrī s.; prisoner compound; OB; cf. esēru B.

kurummat É a-si-ri food rations for the prisoner compound VAS 13 37:2; x flour

ana KI.BI.GAR LÚ GN ZI.GA ŠÀ É a-si-rum for a (special) meal (tākultu) for the people from Kisurra, an expenditure from (the account set aside for) the prisoner compound VAS 13 38 r. 1, also ibid. 41 r. 1, 42:5, 44 r. 2, 47 r. 2, MCS 7 3:7, and (with ana kurummat bītim) VAS 13 52 r. 1, 53 r. 1, 55:5, also, wr. É a-si-ri ibid. 48 r. 2, 49 r. 5, 51 r. 2, 54:6; PN ša É a-si-ri ittišunu illakam PN, who is in charge of the prisoner compound, will come with them VAS 16 118:22, cf. UGULA É a-si-[rum] VAS 13 13:10.

asīru B (or azīru) s.; (mng. uncert.); OA.*

1 a-si-ra-am dannam ša emūqim lu kuāti lu jāti šāmamma suam ina panīka nanšiam buy either on your or on my account a strong a., which is powerful, and have the millstone carried along under your eyes TCL 20 98:16; we paid 3\frac{2}{3} shekels of silver ana šīm a-si-ri-im as the price of one a. Hecker Giessen 26:17; 1 riksu \frac{5}{6} MA.NA ša PN a-si-ru-um mimma annîm a-PN apqid one pack of five sixths of a mina belonging to PN, (one) a., all this I entrusted to PN ICK 1 71:15, cf. (in same context) 10 MA.NA SÍG.ḤI.A 2 i-lu a-si-ru-um CCT 5 40b:10.

From the context of TCL 20 98 it seems that the word denotes an apparatus used for carrying heavy loads on a human back. The other passages do not contradict this interpretation. The personal name Azirum (Balkan Letter p. 61) cannot be connected with this word, nor with $as\bar{\imath}ru$ A. It belongs possibly to the MA names cited $as\bar{\imath}ru$ A.

Larsen Old Assyrian Caravan Procedures 53f.

asīrūtu s.; captivity; SB*; cf. esēru B. [na/kar]-mu-tú u a-si-ru-tú ušallakšunūtî will he reduce them (the countries) to ruin and captivity? Craig ABRT 1 81:23 (tamītu); mātu a-si-ru-tam il[lak] CT 27 42 obv.(!) 5 (Izbu).

asisû s.; (a word for copper); syn. list.* $a \cdot si \cdot su \cdot \acute{u} = \min (= [e \cdot ru] \cdot [\acute{u}])$ An VII 43.

asītu (isītu, asa'ittu) s.; 1. tower (as part of a city wall), 2. pile, pyramid (of human heads or bodies as a memorial or warning); MA, SB, NA; pl. asajāti, asi'āti, esajāte, asâte, isītāte.

asītu askuppatu

- 1. tower (as part of a city wall) -a) in hist.: kisirta ša a-sa-it-te rabīte ša bāb Idiglat the stone foundation of the great tower of the Tigris Gate AKA 147 v 24; dūru šuātu ištu a-sa-i-te rabīte ša bāb Idiglat adi ši-mara-a-te u adi dūri ša uru.ša.uru that wall from the big tower of the Tigris Gate including the -s and also the wall of the Inner City (of Assur) (I reinforced by a moundlike earth wall and built a new strong wall in front of it) AfO 18 344:38; $d\bar{u}r\check{s}u \ rab\hat{a} \ u$ a-sa-ia-te.meš-šu ša agurri its (the town's) great wall and its towers of kiln-fired bricks AKA 81 vi 27 (all Tigl. I); the wall adi abul= $l\bar{a}te\check{s}u$ u a-sa-ia-te- $\check{s}u$ with its gates and turrets AOB 1 86:37 (Adn. I); agurrū ša dūri ana e-sa-ia-te-šú lu aškun I used baked bricks for its towers (wall of Assur, text in disorder) WO 2 44a:2; $a-si--a(!)-te-s\acute{u}$ uštu uššēšu adi šaptēšu ēpuš I finished building its (the wall's) towers from their(!) foundation to their(!) upper edge WO 1 211:8, see WO 2 45 n. 25 (Shalm. III).
- b) other occs.: 1 immeru ana abul a-sa-te one sheep (to be sacrificed) at the "Gate-with-Turrets" KAJ 254:5; note as decoration or part of a temple: [x a-s]a-a-a-ti ša atmini 2 ni-bi-hi [x] towers of the temple (of Anu), two cornices(?) Assur 19763:3, see AfO 8 43 n.; note in adm. texts recording building work on walls, etc., apparently imposed upon certain Assyrian provinces and officials: 10 i-si-ta-te gammur . . . Kur Raṣapa ten towers, finished, GN ADD 915 iii 4, cf. 8 i-si-ta-ta . . . ša šalhiu ... ša uru Arrapha ADD 983 ii 1, also 5 i-si-ta-te ADD 917 ii 17, [x i]-si-ta-te [x] $tikp\bar{\imath}$... URU Kalha ADD 915 i 6 and 9, note i-si-ta-te (in connection with building work) Iraq 17 127 (pl. 30) No. 12:36, with correction ibid. p. 130 (Nimrud let.), i-si-ta-te (in broken context but in connection with fortifications, see r. 15) ABL 685 r. 11, cf. also (in similar context) 5 i-si-ta-[ti] ABL 158 r. 17, and $r\bar{\imath}hti\ i-si-ta-t[i]$ ibid. 19, note also i-si-tú ADD 1119 i 5 and 9, 949:2.
- 2. pile, pyramid (of human heads or bodies as a memorial or warning): qaqqadātešunu unekkis ana a-si-te arṣip I cut off their heads

and stacked them into a pile AKA 276 i 64 (Asn.), also ibid. 379 iii 108; a-si-tu ša qaqqadāte ina pūt ālišu arsip I made a pile of heads in front of his city 3R 7 i 16, also ibid. 25, 34, and 48 (Shalm. III), cf. a-si-tu ša ti.la.meš [ša qaq qadāte ... arsip a heap of living bodies (and) of skulls AKA 234 r. 26, and 336 ii 108, cf. 1-et i-si-tu ša ti.la.meš 1-et ša qaqqadāte arșip AKA 295 i 118; pagrēšunu ana i-si-ta-I made piles of their corpses a-te arsip ibid. 292 i 109 (all Asn.), cf. a-si-tu ina pūt abullišu arsip ... maškēšunu a(var. i)-si-tu uhallip annûte ina libbi i(var. a)-si-te umaggig annûte ina muhhi i(var. a)-si-te ina ziqīpī uzaqqip annûte battubatte ša a-si-te ina ziqīpī ušalbi I erected a pile (of corpses) in front of his gate, (I flayed all officials who had rebelled) and covered the pile with their skins, some I buried in the pile, others I impaled on top of the pile and others I impaled around the pile ibid. 285 i 89f. (Asn.), also, wr. a-si-ta-a-te 3R 8 ii 53f. (Shalm. III).

The refs. URU isītu ADD 473:3, 474:12, ABL 916:6, and bīt isītu ABL 124 r. 3 (cited išittu mng. 1b) should all be taken as variants of išittu "storehouse" on the basis of the writing URU ERÌM Iraq 23 31 ND.2465:7. The refs. [x x] i-si-te-šú amaḥharšu ABL 1285:15 and ina libbi i-si-ti-šu-nu tumanda ABL 539 r. 12 (NB) cannot with certainty be assigned to either word.

Baumgartner, ZA 36 231.

askaru see uskaru.

askīku see asqīqu.

askuppatu s.; slab, threshold, doorsill; from OB on; wr. syll. and KUN₄(I+LU); ef. askuppu.

 $[I]+LU = \acute{a}s-ku-pa-tu$ Izi V 49.

I+LU mu.lu.ne.ka KU.KU.ù: muttaššibat as-ku-up-pa-at awīlê she who likes to linger at the threshold (of a house where) men (live) Civil Dialogue 5:112 (= van Dijk La Sagesse 92 r. 2); I+LU giš. za.ra.ta mu.un.za.la.ah.e.ne: ša ina as-kup-pa-ti u ṣerri iziqqu those (spirits) who drift in through the sill and the pivot CT 17 35:56f.

a) in gen.: put these servant girls under close guard ás-ku-u[p-p]a-tam ša bābim la uṣṣia they must not go beyond the threshold

askuppu askuppu

of the gate A 3532:21 (OB let., courtesy R. F. G. Sweet); kīma ás-ku-pa-tim lubā'ka kīma arkabinnim lutettiqka (see arkabinnu A) Sumer 13 97:8 and dupl. (OB inc.); if a man washes himself with water in the approach (tallaktu) to the house ša ina muhhi as-kuppa-ti mê irummuk this (means that) he pours water (over himself) upon the threshold KAR 52:2 (Alu Comm.); šumma I+LU-su ana bābānu išqit if its (the house's) threshold-s toward the outside CT 38 13:96, also (with bītānu) ibid. 95 (SB Alu); [...]-mu ša dalti u nasāhu ša as-ku-ub-ba-tu, īmurušu (those who) saw him [remove] the door and tear out the doorsill Cyr. 329:3; kalbu ša mār šarri anāku ina as-ku-pe-te ša bītika I am a dog of the prince, at the threshold of your house ABL 885 r. 18 (NA); as-ku-up-pa-ta la [...] do not [cross] the threshold KUB 4 16:5 (inc.), cf. $\dot{a}[s]$ -kup-pa-t[u] (in broken context) Tn.-Epic "v" 4; taltasi bāba as-kup-pa-a-te(var. -ti) irtumma (= irtūbma) gušūrē irtūbu you have called at the gate, and the threshold shook, the beams shook ArOr 17/1 203:6 (translit. only).

b) (in transferred mng.) "threshold" of the parts of the exta called bāb ekalli "gate of the palace" and "middle finger" (of the lung): if the "weapon" mark descends from the rear of the liver mehret I+LU ME.NI facing the "threshold" of the "gate of the palace" (and looks toward the "gate of the palace") CT 31 11 i 23, cf. šumma I+LU ME.NI CT 30 18 83-1-18,419:2ff.; as-ku-pa-at ubān hašî qablīti JAOS 38 84:35 (MB ext. report), cf. I+LU ubān hašî qablīti KAR 151 r. 17f., see Goetze, JCS 11 97 n. 52.

For other refs. wr. with $\mathtt{KUN_4}$ and for the plural $askupp\bar{a}tu$, see askuppu.

askuppu (aksuppu) s. fem.; 1. stone slab, 2. threshold, doorsill, 3. lower edge, step (of a wagon, of a contrivance for drawing water); from OA, OB on; aksuppu in OA, NA, pl. askuppū and askuppūtu; wr. syll. and Kun₄(I+Lu), Kun₅(Tur.Ku, Tur.éš, etc., see discussion); cf. askuppatu.

I+LU (= KUN_4) = as-kup-pu (followed by sippu, hittu) Igituh I 352.

giš.i+lu = di-lu-tum, as-kup-pu Hh. VI 157f.; giš.i+lu.gigir = as-kup-pu Hh. V 31.

1. stone slab: I+LU URU Kahat from the city of Kahat (wr. on a basalt Annales archéologiques de Syrie 11-12 203:5 (Tn. II); I+LU.MEŠ gassi parūti ina šaplišunu azgupma underneath them (the figures at the entrance) I placed slabs of gypsum (and) alabaster Rost Tigl. III p. 76:30; a[s-kup]-pi NA₄ $p\bar{\imath}li$ GAL.[MEŠ ...] asurrūšin ušashira I surrounded their (the walls') base with large limestone slabs Lie Sar. 78:4, Winckler Sar. pl. 24 No. 51:427, and passim; so that floods should never weaken its foundation structure as-kup-pat pīli rabbâti kissūšu (var. asurrūšu) ušashira I surrounded its retaining wall with large slabs of limestone (and thus strengthened its piled-up construction) OIP 2 100:52 (Senn.), also 97:86, cf. the parallel phrase Borger Esarh. 61 vi 7; lamas: sāt erî māšāti as-kup-pu na4. dše. tir ušaš: šīšināti I had twin lamassu-statues of bronze support slabs of limestone OIP 2 133:80 (Senn.); NA₄. I+LU.MEŠ agurri ša gišnugallu stone blocks as paving tiles of alabaster (and other stones) Borger Esarh. 61 v 78; ša NA4.I+LU. MEŠ izabbiluninni those who transport the stone slabs here ABL 1104:7; NA4.I+LU.MEŠ NA₄ aladlammû ina muhhija ABL 125:3 (NA), cf. NA₄.I+LU ABL 581 r. 3, 985 r. 1, 1446 r. 2 (all NA), and ABL 1128:8 (NB).

2. threshold, doorsill -a) in hist.: aksú-pu-um lu ērat let the threshold be watchful (name of a genius) Belleten 14 224:18 (Irišum); GIŠ.TUR. ÉŠ abnim īpuš MDP 10 pl. 3 No. la:14, cf. ibid. No. 2:8 (Puzur-Inšušinak); I+LU.MEŠ NA₄.TUR.MI.NA.BAN.DA şīrāti OIP 2 121 No. 2:6 (Senn.); as-ku-up-pu u nukušê dalti šaplûti pitiq kaspi ebbi eptiq I cast the lower threshold and door pivot of fine silver PBS 15 79 ii 79 (Nbk.), ef. CT 37 15 ii 70, also áš-ku-up-pa-atum u nukušė PBS 15 79 i 66, and passim in Nbk.; note also (for an a. made of silver) as-kup-pat kaspi [...] ana tallakti Aššur ... KAV 74:11 (report of unidentified king on a rebuilding of the temple of Aššur); I set in (the gates) dalāti erēni ṣīrāti as-kuppu u nukušé high cedar doors, thresholds, and pivots VAB 4 226 iii 2 (Nbn.), cf., wr. askuppu asliš

aš-ku-up-pu ibid. 132 vi 13, and passim in Nbk.; note the enumeration: gištallu, hittu, gišša: kanakku, sippu, šigaru, I+LU, É.BAR and daltu VAB 4 258 ii 25 (Nbn.).

b) in lit. and omens: nadna as-ku-ba-tu the thresholds are there ana ma-šà- $[\ldots]$ (lit.: given) for [him to sit?] MDP 18 255:1, see Ebeling, TuL p. 21; sabatma NA₄.I+LU ša ultu ullānu touch the stone threshold which is of old Gilg. I i 13; ina muhhi I+LU ašbat Gula azugallatu rabītu AfO 14 146:114; ak-su-pa-ti (var. NA₄.I+LU.MEŠ) uza'in (a)jerē[te] decorated the thresholds with shells(?) KAR 1 r. 31, cf. ak-su-pa-te (var. NA₄.I+LU.MEŠ) ibid. 27, ef. also ak-su-pa-tu (var. as-kup-patu) lu mūšabūka you should sit around at the thresholds (of the gates) ibid. 23, vars. from CT 15 47 r. 6 (Descent of Ištar); the great sukkallu enters the room ina IGI NA4.I+LU [qaqquru inaššiq] and kisses the floor before (crossing) the threshold MVAG 41/3 60 i 11 (MA royal rit.); issu bāb DN a-di I+LU from the Kunuš-kadri gate to the threshold Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 37:20, see Ebeling Stiftungen p. 24; lu ša as-kup-pa-a-ti tešteni'ira or you who constantly frequent thresholds AfO 17 314 D 8 (Marduk's Address to the Demons); kî kalbi ina I+LU.MEŠ artanabbisuma LKA 29d:12; šumma I+LU bīti ana tarbaşi išqu if the threshold of the house rises toward the yard CT 38 13:91, and passim in this section of Alu, note I+LU bābi kamî ibid. 93, for lines 95f. see askuppatu; if lichen is seen ina i.dub // I+LU in the storeroom, variant: the threshold CT 40 16:37; if ants are seen ina I+LU $b\bar{a}bi$ KAR 376 r. 9, and passim with other animals in Alu, note ina I+LU KI.TA CT 412 K. 6765+:5; [šumma] NA ana SAL ina I+LU illik AMT 65,3:19, cf. ana SAL ina I+LU TE CT 39 45:35; ina I+LU É.NUN tetemmir you bury (figurines) at the threshold of the inner room KAR 298:16, and passim in this and similar texts, cf. Speleers Recueil 312:14, note ina qabal 1+LU bābi kamî 15 u gùb KAR 298 r. 27; figurines ina I+LU tušnilla you (sorceresses) have deposited at the threshold Maqlu IV 34; this conjuration 3-šú ana muhhi I+LU tamannūma you recite three times over the threshold (and no evil will

approach the house of the man) K.10333:4' (namburbi, courtesy R. Caplice); epir I+LU ša pūli dust from the limestone threshold AMT 1,2:13, cf. epir I+LU maḥrītu dust from the front threshold Köcher BAM 248 iii 46, cf. ibid. 3:33, 148 r. 8', 151:25', SAḤAR I+LU bābi kamî KAR 377 r. 39, and passim in magic use.

- c) in legal and adm.: 2 as-ku-up-pu ša UD.KA.BAR HSS 15 133:54 (= RA 36 142, Nuzi).
- 3. lower edge, step (of an object) a) of a wagon: see giš.I+LU.gigir Hh. V 31, in lex. section.
- b) of a contrivance for drawing water: see giš.i+LU = dilûtu, askuppu Hh. VI 157f., in lex. section.

The sign group giš.Tur.Éš with the reading kun₅ is the only writing for askuppu attested in Pre-Sargonic, Sargonic, and Ur III texts, while in the OB Sumerian literary texts the writings giš.I+ÉŠ, giš.I+LU and giš.I+DIB are in free variation. The Akk. texts with few exceptions use I+LU, though in many cases only collations of the originals could establish the actual writing. The Sumerian word denotes apparently both the threshold (of an outer door) with its step, and the steps of a ladder or of a staircase, while the Akk. differentiates between askuppu (askuppatu) and simmiltu.

In YOS 10 1:3 read i- $g\acute{u}$ -ma instead of i.dib.ba, see $g\acute{a}pu$.

Landsberger, Belleten 14 250; Salonen Türen 57f.

askuttu see aškuttu.

asliš adv.; like a sheep (for slaughter); SB; cf. aslu A.

a) with tabāḥu: ša gimir ba'ulātešunu as-li-iš uṭabbiḥu who slaughtered all their warriors like sheep Lyon Sar. 5:29, cf. a[s]-li-iš uṭabbiḥ OIP 2 51:23 (Senn.), cf. also ibid. 77:24; qiribāli šuātu ērub nišēšu as-liš uṭabbiḥ I entered that city and butchered its inhabitants like sheep Streck Asb. 28 iii 56, cf. as-[l]iš aṭbuḥšuma AfO 8 184:32 (Asb.), iṭbuz huš as-liš Piepkorn Asb. 74:89, tuṭabbiḥ as-liš Bauer Asb. 2 80 r. 2.

aslu A aslu B

b) with nakāsu: kišādātešunu unakkis as-liš(var. -li-iš) I cut their throats like sheep OIP 2 45 vi 2 (Senn.), cf. as-li-iš unakkisma Winckler Sar. pl. 34 No. 73:131.

aslu A (or azlu) s.; young (male) sheep (as poetic term); OB, SB; cf. asliš.

udu. $\mathrm{SUG}^{4s\text{-lum}}$ Lum = pa-sil-lum, udu. as_4 . lum . ŠE = MIN $mar\hat{u}$, udu. as_4 . lum . ŠE. sig_5 . ga = MIN MIN damqa, udu. as_4 . lum . UDU . $\mathrm{H}\dot{\mathrm{U}}\mathrm{L}$ = MIN gukkallu Hh. XIII 12ff., cf. udu. 4s Suk. $[\mathrm{LUM}]$ = pasil[lum] = [immeru] Hg. A II 235, in MSL 8/1 54.

e.lu bí.in.šum.mu.dè.eš gud.gal.gal.la bí.in.šár.šár.ra: as-lu tubbuhu duššú gumāhē fine sheep are slaughtered, grown bulls provided in abundance 4R 20 No. 1:26f.

as-lum = immeru Malku V 25.

- a) in gen.: I offer to you puḥatta MU.1. KAM ša as-lu la išḥiṭu a year-old lamb which a young male has not yet mounted BBR No. 100:36.
- b) as sacrifice: ersetum taštî dam as-li-ia O nether world, you have drunk the blood of my (sacrificial) lambs Bab. 12 pl. 3:35 (SB Etana), cf. as-li-ia ina tubbuhi ibid. 38; mahrī: šun ušebbi li'ī ù as(text ia)-li namrā'i (Ammiditana offered) to them fattened bulls and sheep to satiety RA 22 173:44 (OB lit.), see Landsberger, MSL 8/1 62; le'i pulluqu as-li tubbuhu bulls are slaughtered, lambs butchered KAR 360:15, dupl. Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 25:12, see Borger Esarh. 92 § 61, cf. Streck Asb. 264:8; upalliq le'ē marê uṭabbih as-li I slaughtered fattened oxen and butchered sheep Borger Esarh. 5 vi 39, ef. [... uptal]liq uttabbih as-lu BHT pl. 10 vi 4 (Nbn.); akarrabkunūši as-la [...] BBR No. 100:31, also (as subscript) [ikrib] as-li $tuhh\hat{\imath}$ ibid. 34.
- c) in comparisons: nāš qašti azmarê pan šēpēšu kīma as-li uṭabbiḥma qaqqadātišunu unakkis I slaughtered his personal bowmen and spearmen like sheep and cut off their heads TCL 3 136, cf. (with unappiṣ) ibid. 302 (Sar.) and Bauer Asb. 2 83:21; kīma as-li ina pan] šēpēšu ú-tap(!)-pi-ṣa (var. ú-nap-pi-ṣa) qurādīšu I massacred his warriors at his feet like lambs Lie Sar. 410; ki-[ma](?) as-lu uṭabbiḥšu MVAG 21 80:11 (Kedorlaomer text, coll. from photograph); uncert.: ṣalmāt qaqqadi tere'i kīma a[s-l]a-a-ti you shepherd

the blackheaded (people) as if they were sheep Perry Sin pl. 4:10, see Ebeling Handerhebung 128, coll. MSL 8/17; for other refs. see asliš.

In late literary texts aslu replaces the variety of sheep written from Ur III to MA as (UDU).A.LUM/LU, for which see alu A. The ref. e-lu.MEŠ AKA 90 vii 13 (Tigl. I) has likewise been taken as a variant to alu, and not as a logogram for aslu. The latter word always occurs in literary context, usually beside the poetic term for bull, $l\hat{u}$.

For UET 3 770:8 (and 1498 i 14), see ašlu. Landsberger, AfO 10 152 n. 56 and MSL 8/1 7.

aslu B s. fem.; (a special cubit measure); SB, NA.

giš as₄.lum = šu-lum Hh. IV 1, also giš as₄.lum = šu Hh. III 524 (catch line); a-[a] sug = ipiqtu (delete išiktu CAD 7 (I/J) p. 242), ša giš.suk.lum $\langle /\!\!/ \rangle$ [\check{s}]u A 1/2:213f., cf. a-a sug = i-piq- $t\acute{u}$ (var. i-pi-i-q-tum), $\check{s}a$ giš.suk.lum $\langle /\!\!/ \rangle$ $\check{s}u$ -ma Ea I 62; as sug = $\check{s}a$ giš(!).suk. \langle lum \rangle as-lu ibid. 63a; as-lum sug = $\check{s}a$ suk.lum šu A I/2:215.

- a) in royal insers.: 700 ina 1 (var. adds KÙŠ) SUK.LUM rabīti šiddu 162 ina SUK.LUM rabīti pūtu elītu iltānu 217 ina suk.lum rabīti pūtu qablīti 386 ina suk.lum rabīti pūtu šaplīti šūtu iti Idiglat tamlâ umallīma amšuļ mešihta I filled in a terrace and established its measurements (as follows): 700 large a.-cubits on the side, 162 large a.-cubits on the upper north front, 217 large a.-cubits on the inner front, 386 large α -cubits on the lower south front, adjacent to the Tigris OIP 2 100:50f. and dupls., cf. ibid. 111 vii 64; Imgur-Enlil dūršu rabâ 30.Am ašlu šiddu 30.Am pūtu ina giš.suk.lum rabīti mišihtašu amšuh I measured its great wall (called) Imgur-Enlil with the large a-cubit — each side was 30 ašlu's long and each front was 30 Borger Esarh. 25 Ep. 35:37, cf. [... ina] as-li rabīti ibid. 22 Ep. 26:17, and note 10 SUK.LUM GAL (var. 10 ina 1 kùš gal-ti) uhabbirma Lyon Sar. p. 24:37.
- b) in ext.: ina šu.si as-li šu.si gal-ti šu.si tur-ti šu.si bārî 3 šu.si.ta.am manda Boissier DA 11 i 27, cf. ina šu.si as-li tur-ti ibid. 29, cf. also ibid. 30; 3 šu.si.ta.am ... manda ina šu.si gal-ti šu.si bārî šu.si as-li

asmarû asmu

CT 20 44:55, for translats., see $b\bar{a}r\hat{u}$ usage a-1'e'; obscure: as_4 -lum immeru 6 (var. adds DIŠ) KÙŠ as_4 -lim IGI.6.GÅL.BI [...] MCT 140 W 9, and dupl. K.8865 obv.(!) 13, see Borger, BiOr 14 194.

c) other occs.: 390 ina 1 kùš gíd.da 150 ina 1 kùš dagal 660 ina 1 kùš uš 410 ina suk.lum rabīti sag.ki 788 ina suk.lum rabīti mūlû the length was 390 cubits, the width 150 cubits, the side 660 cubits, the front 410 large a.-cubits, the height was 788 large a.-cubits ADD 777:1-5, cf. ina 1 kùš suk.lum WVDOG 59 52:17 (Esagila Tablet).

The aslu-cubit was subdivided into "fingers" and seems to have been between the large and the small cubit in size (see above usage b).

Borger, BiOr 14 194f.

asmarû see azmarû.

asmātu s. pl. tantum; (mng. uncert.); SB*; cf. $as\bar{a}mu$.

 $as-ma-tum = na-ah-lap-t\acute{u}\acute{u}-ri$ (var. $\acute{u}-ri-e$) cover for a mare Malku VI 126.

- a) referring to weapons or insignia: Lú. GAL.MEŠ-šu-nu ... ša ina narkabāti kaspi [x-x]-zu as-ma-a-ti hurāṣi tullū patrāte hurāṣi šitkunū (I captured) their (the enemy's) leaders, who were [...] on silver chariots, hung with golden a.-s, girt with golden daggers OIP 2 89:51 and 92 r. 17 (Senn.), for a similar description see aspu usage b; uncert.: ra-šu-ú as(text uk)-ma-tu māliku muṭibbu libbi (perhaps to be emended to <tu>-uq-ma-tu) KAR 321:5 (lit.).
- b) referring to a cover for horses: see Malku, in lex. section.

asmidu s.; (a garden vegetable); NB.*

[\circ ...] : \circ as-m[e-d]u Köcher Pflanzenkunde 31:16'.

as-mi-du SAR (listed in a group with azupīru, kusibirru, egingiru) CT 14 50:31 (list of plants in a royal garden).

It remains uncertain whether the two references belong to the same word. In the CT reference $asm\bar{\imath}du$ is certainly to be connected with the garden plant $sam\bar{\imath}du$ which

appears in Gordon Smith College 74:6 beside $azup\bar{\imath}ru$; the plant list may refer to the medicinal herb $arm\bar{e}du$ rather than to $asm\bar{\imath}du$.

asmiš adv.; suitably; SB; ef. asāmu.

ekallāte šâtina ušālik as-me-iš I made these palaces beautiful OIP 2 110 vii 49 and dupls., cf. (referring to statues) ibid. 133:82 (Senn.); bīta as-miš ú-dam-mi-iq-ma I suitably embellished the temple VAB 4 128 iii 62 (Nbk.); bītātiša ina Bābili ina kupri u agurri as-mi-iš abni I suitably built her (Gula's) temples in Babylon with baked bricks laid in bitumen ibid. 128 iv 43 (Nbk.), cf. ibid. 130 iv 60; ana tēdiqu ilūtišunu rabīti as-mi-iš ušālik I made (various pieces of jewelry) beautiful so as to (serve adequately) as apparel for their great godhead VAB 4 280 viii 15 (Nbn.).

asmu (wasmu) adj.; fitting, proper, seasonable; OA, SB; cf. asāmu.

- a) said of prices: šīmam wa-as-ma-am ša balāṭišu šāmanim(!) buy (pl.) for me (garments and tin) at an advantageous price which will yield a profit TCL 19 69:18 (OA).
- b) said of fields and gardens: ugaršu asmu ša kî zagindurê şirpa šaknuma his verdant meadowland that is spotted with color like polished(?) lapis lazuli TCL 3 + KAH 2 141:229 (Sar.), cf. kirâtešu as-ma-a-ti bunnānē ālišu (see bunnannû mng. 2a) ibid. 223; iše'i as-ma kirâ lalīka she seeks the beautiful garden of your charms (incipit of a song) KAR 158 r. ii 26.
- c) other occs.: mār rubê as-mu nāš palti ṣīrti the beautiful prince, carrier of the sublime ax KAR 104:11; uncert.: [...]-mu bitbuṣūtu mi-lam-[x] as-mu-tu BBSt. No. 10 i 7; immerē šad-di dlama.maḥ.meš ša aban šadî ešqi nakliš ibnīma ana erbetti šāri ušaṣbita sigāršin // as-mu he artistically made of massive mountain stone (statues of) mountain sheep and great protective genii and placed them facing in four directions at the proper(?) entranceway(?) Winckler Sar. pl. 37:39, also ibid. pl. 36:164, pl. 24 No. 51:427, and OIP 2 97:85 (Senn.).

asnan aspastu

asnan see ašnan.

asnû (ašnû, assanû, issanu) s.; 1. Telmun date palm (a variety of date palm), 2. Telmun date, 3. Telmun copper; OB, SB, NB; wr. syll. and (zú.Lum.ma.) NI+TUK.KI.

giš.gišimmar.NI+TUK.KI = til-mu-nu-u, as-nu-u Hh. III 284f., with Greek transcription γισιμαρ $\delta[\iota]$ λιον $\delta\iota\lambda\mu[\ldots]$, γισιμαρ $\delta[\iota]$ λιον ασανω Iraq 24 66; urudu NI+TUK.KI = til-mu-nu- ι ι ι (var. tul-ma-nu- ι ι ι), as-nu- ι ι copper from Telmun Hh. XI 340f.

zú.lum.dilmun.na ku, ku, : $as-sa-an-nu-\acute{u}$ du[$\check{s}\check{s}upu$] sweet Telmun date JNES 23 4:39 (from Bogh.), cf. DIN.TIR.KI zú.lum NI+TUK.KI ku, ku, d[a] : $B\bar{a}bilu$ $as-sa-n[u-\acute{u}]$ [$du-\check{s}u$]-pu $\check{s}a$ ana da-[...] KAR 8:13.

- 1. Telmun date palm (a variety of date palm, NB): gišimmaru as-nu-ú ša PN the Telmun date palm belongs to PN VAS 5 66:22; elat ištēn giš as-nu-ú u ištēn giš.gišimmar kuṣaja aside from one Telmun date palm and one winter(?) date palm VAS 3 153:17, also 160:22, and note for the planting of a giš. Gišimmar Ni+TUK.KI YOS 6 33:10.
- 2. Telmun date -a) as offerings: $1\frac{1}{2}$ SÌLA ZÚ.LUM 3 SÌLA ZÚ.LUM.NI+TUK PBS 13 61 r. v 8 (OB); 30 (SÌLA) ZÚ.LUM.MA.NI+TUK. KI CT 36 7 ii 7 (Kurigalzu); makkas as-ni-e tittu u munzīqu jam of Telmun dates, figs, and raisins RAcc. 77:49, cf. makkas u as-ni-e ibid. 40, cf. also VAS 6 210:4, Camb. 67:3, etc.; zú.lum.ma áš(var. as)-ni-e giš.ma.ud.a Telmun dates and dried figs VAB 4 160 vii 13, cf. ibid. 154 iv 44, var. from 168 vii 24 (Nbk.), and note zú.lum.ma as-ni-e x-x-ib-tum munzīqu CT 46 45 v 8 (NB lit.), see W. G. Lambert, Iraq 27 7, x dates ana bu-di-e šá zú.lum.ma.ni+ TUK.KI GIŠ.GEŠTIN.UD.A u GIŠ. \langle MA \rangle .UD.A TCL 12 1:4 (Tigl. III), cf. also TuM 2-3 200:1, 6, YOS 6 39:26; x as-sa-ni-e rihīti sattuk ša MN as-sa-ni-e guqqû x Telmun dates, the remainder of the regular offering of MN, Telmun dates of the guqqû-offering Camb. 12:2 and 4, as-ni-e ša ginė BIN 1 19:16; 3 sìla 6 gar $as-ni-e \dots ša 1 \bar{u}m eššeši ša qullupi <math>3\frac{6}{10}$ silas of Telmun dates (and raisins) for making qullupu-cakes for one eššešu-festival 6 39:29, Wr. ZÚ.LUM.MA.NI+TUK.KI ibid. 26; as-ni-e ina sattuk ša MN (with Aram. gloss

'snyn) Stevenson Ass.-Bab. Contracts No. 35:1 (all NB).

- b) for food: 1-et hallatu ša as-sa-ni-e ana bēlija ultēbil I sent my lord one hallatu-basket of Telmun dates YOS 3 162:15; ZÚ.LUM.MA as-sa-an-nu gabbi ša PN all the Telmun dates of PN (as imittu-payment) Dar. 169:19; note the enumeration 4 BÁN as-nu- \acute{u} 5 BÁN qa- $a\check{s}$ -biù ištēn kuṣaja VAS 3 180:11; ana muḥḥi GEŠTIN U ZÚ.LUM.MA.NI+TUK.KI ša tašpurani ... pīhi ša šadî u x as-ni-e ... nultēbilakku: $n\bar{u}\dot{s}i$ as to the wine and the Telmun dates about which you (pl.) wrote me, we have sent you (two jars of) "mountain beer" and x Telmun dates YOS 3 20:8 and 12; silver ana [...] ša as-ni-e ... x kaspu ... ana PN ša muhhi as-ni-e YOS 6 242:19 and 21; ZÚ. LUM.MA as-ni-e YOS 6 139:1; $13\frac{1}{2}$ SìLA is-sa-niCamb. 332:7, wr. az-za-ni-e ibid. 171:1.
- c) for medical purposes: ZÚ.LUM.MA.NI+TUK.KI (for a bandage) AMT 32,5:6 and 9, (as ingredient of a lotion) Köcher BAM 168:16, (of a suppository) ibid. r. 37, AMT 43,1:5 and 18, and passim; šuršummi KAŠ.SAG (var. omits) ZÚ.LUM.MA.NI+TUK.KI sediment of beer (made of?) Telmun dates (beside sediment of beer, of strong vinegar) CT 23 43:11, var. from Köcher BAM 3 iii 13.
- 3. Telmun copper: see Hh. XI, in lex. section.

Asnû date palms were probably more valuable than ordinary date palms, as evidenced by the fact that they merited special mention in the NB legal documents, and the dates they produced were apparently very sweet. GIŠ hum-mu-tu NI+TUK.KI-e YOS 3 200:5 refers to a tree from Telmun, perhaps also to be read asnû.

Delitzsch, ZA 12 408ff.

aspastu s.; (an edible garden plant or an herb); NB*; foreign word.

as-pa-as-ti SAR CT 14 50:62 (list of plants in a royal garden).

The previously suggested Old Persian etymology (asp-ast "fodder for horses" Zimmern Fremdw. p. 56) assumes that aspastu

aspastūa asqubbītu

is a type of lucerne (alfalfa), and thus not only supposes that as early as the time of Merodachbaladan a plant with a Persian name appears in a list which contains otherwise only Akkadian plant names, but also that lucerne had more than a utilitarian appeal so that it was grown in a royal garden. For similar sounding words with a possible Old Persian etymology, see aspastūa, asupasāti; for bīt as-pa-tum VAS 5 55:2, see aspatu. Thompson DAB 65.

aspastūa s.; (a functionary having to do with the feeding of horses); NB; pl. aspastūtu; Old Pers. word.

PN LÚ šaknu ša LÚ as-pa-as-tu-ú-a PN, the šaknu-official of the a. BE 10 80:7 and 12, cf. ibid. 5, see Cardascia Murašû p. 111, cf. also (same person) PBS 2/1 95:9; šušānu ... LÚ šaknu ša LÚ as-pa-as-tu-ú-a a šušānu-official, šaknu of the a. PBS 2/1 189:8 and 12; LÚ ha-da-ri ša as-pa-as-tu-ú-a the association of the a. PBS 2/1 189:6, cf. LÚ hadri ša LÚ as-pa-as-tu-ú-tú ibid. 95:7.

To be connected with Old Pers. asp-"horse," see Eilers Beamtennamen 77 n. 1 and p. 94 n. 2, Cardascia Murašû 111 note to line 5. Cf. perhaps asupasāti.

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{aspatu} & \mathrm{in} & \textbf{bit aspatu} & \mathrm{s.;} & (\mathrm{mng.\ unkn.}); \\ \mathrm{NB.*} & \end{array}$

(rent of a field) A.ŠÀ NÍG.GA LUGAL šá ina ... É as-pa-tu₄ bīt ritti šá PN VAS 5 55:2.

This unique passage remains obscure. It cannot be emended to *aspastu because a Persian loan word at this time (Camb. fifth year) and in a private context is very unlikely. Hardly a pl. of aspu, q.v.

aspu (waspu, uspu) s.; sling; Mari, Shemshara, SB.

kuš.dal. u§ úš = as-pu, kuš.á.dal. u§ úš = i-di MIN (= aspi) handle of the sling Hh. XI 108f., kuš.da.lu.uš, kuš.é.da.lu.uš Forerunner to Hh. XI 99f., in MSL 7 p. 219.

 $as\text{-}suk\text{-}k[u] = \lceil a\rceil\text{-}bat\text{-}ti \ as\text{-}pu \ \text{slingstone} \ \text{Izbu}$ Comm. 264; $as\text{-}suk\text{-}ku\lceil a\text{-}ba\rceil t\text{-}tu \ll /\!\!/ \Rightarrow \acute{as\text{-}pu } <\!\!/ > \acute{us\text{-}pu}$ Lambert BWL 56 line r (Ludlul Comm.).

a) in Mari and Shemshara: ú NA₄ wa-aspí-im ištēn awīlam imaḥḥaṣma [ú] asû ul ibašši should a sling stone hit a man, there is no physician at hand ARM 2 127:7; wa-as-pi 5 mētim šulqiam collect for me five hundred slings Laessoe Shemshāra Tablets 79 SH 812:38, cf. 8 wa-as-pu (among military equipment) ARM 9 102:18.

b) in SB: Marduk ša mukaššidija īkim as-pa-šú assukkašu usaķķir it was Marduk who took away the sling of the one who pursued me, (and) turned back his slingstone Lambert BWL p. 56 line r (Ludlul III), for comm., see lex. section; I took ḤAR.MEŠ as-pi ķurāṣi ... ša rittīšunu the golden from their wrists (perhaps referring to a bracelet to which the sling is attached) OIP 2 46 vi 13, cf. ina ḤAR.MEŠ as-pi ķurāṣi ruššī rukkusa rittīšun ibid. 45 v 86 (Senn.), see also asmātu.

Landsberger, AfO 18 378f. and AfO 19 66.

asqiqû see ašgikû.

asqīqu (or $ask\bar{\imath}ku$) s.; (a bird); lex.*

buru₅.sim mušen = as-qi-qu Hh. XVIII 177; buru₅.sim mušen = as-qi-qu = ši-liq-qu Hg. B IV 278, in MSL 8/2 169.

asqubbītu (asqumbittu, isqubbītu, ašqubbītu, išqubbītu) s.; hump; OB, SB, NB.

uzu.im.tu.hu.x (x is neither GUL nor húl) Hh. XV 68, uzu.im.NAGAR+ZA-tenû.bi ibid. 68a, uzu.gú.bal.giš.dù.a, uzu.giš.ux(GIŠGAL), uzu.sìla.di(var. .dù).a, uzu.sìla.me.hé(var. .hi.a), uzu.as.qu.um.bit.tum (var. [uzu.iš].qu.bi.tu) = as-qu-um-bit-tum (var. iš-qu-b[i-t]u) ibid. 69-73; IM.tu.gu.ul = as-qu-bit-t[um], [...].x = is-qu-bi-tum Nabnitu XXII 90 and 90a.

- a) in gen. 1' hump of a camel: udrāti ša 2.TA.Am iš-qu-bi(var. adds -e)-ti šakna ana la manî ištu qereb šadê ušērida I brought countless dromedaries with two humps down from the mountain region 1R 30 ii 56 (Šamši-Adad V), var. from AfO 9 91:52.
- 2' hump of an ox: 1 as-gu-bi-tum (among cuts of meat) A 3207:8 (OB); 5 as-q[u]-bit (as a sacrifice, among other cuts of meat) VAS 6 268:3, also 6 and 10 (NB); note as-qu-bi-tú alpa tašakkan you provide the (clay figurine of the) ox with a hump KAR 62 r. 12 (SB rit.).

asqūdu assammû

b) as a deformity: šumma izbu áš-qu-bi-tú šakin if the malformed animal has a hump CT 27 13 r. 4 (SB Izbu).

For VAT 9718 (Izbu Comm. 264) see assukku. Holma Körperteile 141f.

asqūdu (ašqūdu) s.; 1. (a rodent), 2. (a snake); OAkk., OB, SB, NA; wr. syll. and PÉŠ.TÚM.TÚM.ME; cf. ašqūdānu.

péš.túm.túm.me = as-[qu-du], túm.túm.me = mIN šá igāri Hh. XIV 198ff.; [kuš].péš.túm. túm.me = mIN (= mašak) as-qu-du Hh. XI 69; muš.túm.túm.me(var. omits .me), túm.túm. me (var. muš.du₉.du₉) = as-qu-du (var. mUš áš-qu-du) Hh. XIV 46f.; [muš.túm.túm.me = as-qu-du = s-er gussu Hg. B I Gap A 6', in MSL 8/2 46.

muš.túm.túm $/\!\!/$ as-qu-du $/\!\!/$ muš ša ana [£] NA i-[...] Tablet Funck 2:6 (Alu Comm.), see AfO 21 pl. 9.

- 1. (a rodent) a) in gen.: see Hh. XIV 198ff., Hh. XI 69, in lex. section; i.udu pé[š. Tú]m.Túm.me i.udu a-a-ár-dingir fat of an a., fat of a chameleon (as ingredients in a medication) Köcher BAM 216:17'.
- b) as personal name: $A\dot{s}$ - $q\dot{u}$ -dim TCL 20 184:4 (OA); $A\dot{s}$ - $q\dot{u}$ -du-um PBS 7 40:3, UET 5 251:14, 160:26, 184:21 (OB), UCP 10 174 No. 105:26 (OB Ishchali), $A\dot{s}$ - $q\dot{u}$ -di-im (gen.) CT 8 8 c:3, As- $q\dot{u}$ -di BIN 7 211:4 (OB), $A\dot{s}$ - $q\dot{u}$ -du-um Seconde Rencontre Assyriologique p. 47:3 (Mari), mAs -qu-du ADD 851 ii 11, As-qu-di ibid. 470:2.
- 2. (a snake): see Hh. XIV 46f., in lex. section.

From the Sumerian muš.túm.túm.me ("snake which hoards") and from the fact that human beings are called by this name (perhaps because of a physical similarity in the structure of the cheeks), one might translate "hamster," which is an animal which carries food in its cheekpouches.

Landsberger Fauna 64, 109 and AfO 12 141 n. 30.

asqulālu (var. to i, ku-ra-ri Hh. III 307) see $kur\bar{a}ru$.

asqumbittu see asqubbītu.

asru s.; (mng. uncert.); NB.*

a-sa-ar me-e luṣbatu CT 22 217:7 (let.).

It is unlikely that the form is a variant of the inf. esēru as this would be the only evidence for a form *asāru instead of esēru.

assammu see $assamm\hat{u}$.

assammû (ansammu, assammu) s.; (a large drinking vessel, usually made of metal); OAkk., OB, MB, SB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and (in Ur III) AN.ZA.AM.

dug.an.za.am = as-sa-[mu-u] Hh. X 252 (revised version), also (followed by $zarb\bar{a}bu$) Hg. A I 93, in MSL 7 111.

- a dug.a.sa.am (var. an.za.am.ma) u.me. ni.dé: $m\hat{e}$ a-sa-am-me-e šupukma pour out water from an a.-vessel CT 16 24 i 19, var. from PBS 1/2 127 ii 10 and CT 44 29:1.
- a) in adm.: 1 an-za-mu Gelb OAIC 34:3 giš.an.za.am (with cups and other utensils) UET 3 1122:5, cf. giš an. za.am LAM, giš an.za.am MES Pinches Berens Coll. 89 ii 16f.; l an.za.am KA "ivory," in an (possibly for KA.AM.SI account of gold, bronze and stone objects presented to the god Šara) BIN 52:36; an. za.am guškin BIN 9 395:22; an.za.am (of alabaster, with red gold appliqué) UET 3 440:2, (with red gold appliqué) ibid. 597:3 (all Ur III); l URUDU.ŠEN [...] AN.ZA.AM UD.KA.BAR one copper kettle and [one?] a. of bronze UET 5 100:9 (OB), cf. 1 $s\bar{a}hum$ UD. KA.BAR 1 AN.ZA.AM UD.KA.BAR MDP 18 94:13; 7 HAR KÙ.BABBAR 2 AN.ZA.AM KÙ.BABBAR seven silver bracelets, two silver a.-s ibid. pingu ša mar-ši-ša a-za-am kù.GI Sumer 9 p. 34ff. No. 25 iv 18 (MB inv.).
- b) in lit.: see CT 16, in lex. section; sikaram išti'am 7 as-sà-am-mi-im of beer he (Enkidu) drank seven goblets Gilg. P. iii 18; a-za-ami-ri-nim an a.-cup of cedar wood Kish 1930, 143 r. 29 (OAkk. inc., courtesy I. J. Gelb); note in Sum. lit.: dugšakìr ì.tuš.tuš ganu.mu.un.dé an.za.am ì.tuš.tuš dDumu.zi nu.mu.un.til.le the churning-vessel rests, he (Dumuzi) does not pour milk, the a. rests, Dumuzi has not finished (his work) Genouillac Kich 2 D 53 r. 12 and dupls. (Dumuzi's Dream 39f., courtesy S. N. Kramer).
- c) other occs.: beer ana itaqqîm ana a-saam-mi-im for libation for the a. (together

assanû assinnu

with beer for libations and meals of temples) UET 5 507 i 7 (OB), cf. (two measures of emmer) ana as-sà-am-mi (in a list of expenditures of rations and fodder) JCS 8 21 No. 265:19 (OB Alalakh); ana pan a-za-mi-[i](?)-[x(?)] PBS 1/2 55:8 (MB let.).

See also anzamû and azamû.

assanû see asnû.

assāru s.; charioteer(?); SB.*

mar šu.bu.i.eš sag.bal.ra : ma-har-ris às-sa-ri-x RA 17 121 ii 19.

ṣabtāku asâti kīma as-sa-ri(!) I can hold the reins like a charioteer(?) Streck Asb. 256 i 23.

The bil. text RA 17 is obscure and is perhaps to be read ina sa-ri-x.

Salonen Hippologica 207; Ungnad, OLZ 1943 199 n. 1.

assaštaranni s.; cloth streamers (of a fly whisk); EA*; Hurr. word.

TÚG ás-sa-aš-ta-ra-an-ni guḥaṣṣu ḥurāṣi cloth streamers (attached with) golden wire EA 22 ii 46 (list of gifts of Tušratta).

assinnatu see assinnu.

assinnu (isinnu, isinnu, fem. assinnatu) s.; (a member of the cultic personnel of Ištar); Nuzi, SB, NA, NB; wr. syll. and (Lú).ur. sal; cf. assinnūtu.

pi.il.pi.li=as-[sin-nu], sag.ur.sag, sag.bur.ra, lú.gal, sag.bulúg.ga, sag.ti.erim, kur.gar.ra, an.ti.bal, an.ti.za, tùn.lá, giš.šibir.šu.du, ur.sal = as-sin-nu Lu IV 183-193a; ur.sal = as-sin-nu (preceded by kur.gar.ra = $\pm u$ -u) Lu Excerpt I 216, cf. Lú.kur.gar.lna, Lú.ur.sal Bab. 7 pl. 6 vi 24 (NA list of professions); [lú].ur.sal = [a]s-sin-nu = sin-niš-a-[nu], [l]ú. $\pm u$ -sal = $\pm u$ - $\pm u$

i-sin-nu-u (var. a-[sin]-nu) = ku-lu-'u CT 18 5 K.4193 r. 9, restoration and var. from LTBA 2 1 vi 45; ug-bab-tum = en-tum, as-sin-na-tum Malku I 134 f

a) specifically connected with Ištar: idi ana idi ša Ištar Bābili malīlu as-sin-nu u

kurgarrû at each side of Ištar of Babylon (cry) the flute (player), the a., and the kur: garrû Pallis Akîtu pl. 8:11, see KB 6/2 34, cf. [an: $n\hat{u}$] ša LÚ.UR.SAL imannu ibid. 1; [..., M]EŠ iraqqudu Lú.Kur.gar.ra.meš ... izammuru LÚ.UR.SAL.MEŠ jarurūtu usahhuru the [...]-s dance, the kurgarrû's sing, the a.-s respond with shouts of joy K.3438a+9912:9, dupl. K.9923:16 (NA), see Landsberger, WZKM 56 120 n. 31 and 57 22; [LÚ].KUR.GAR.RA LÚ.UR.SAL ša tille DN raksu the kurgarrû and the a. who have put on the mask of (the goddess) Narudu RAcc. 115 r. 7 (ritual of Ištar); kurgarrî Lú i-sinni ša ana šupluh nišī Ištar zikrūssunu utēru ana [SAL]-ti the kurgarrû's (and) a.-s whom Ištar had changed from men into women to show the people piety Gössmann Era IV 55; as-sin-na tušeššib inhīšu unnah you have the a. sit down and then he sings his inhu-MVAG 23/2 22:29 (= KAR 42),lizziz as-sin-na-ki maruštī lišši may your (Ištar's) a. stand by, may he take away my affliction ibid. 48, also kamāna ša pan Gula u gišrinna as-sin-na tušaššāma bāba tušessīšu you have the a. take the kamānu-cakes offered to Gula and the scales, and have him leave by the gate (with them) ibid. 23:67 (translit. only); Ea in the wisdom of his heart created a male ibnīma PN LÚ as-sin-nu (var. ku-lu-') he created PN, an a. CT 15 46 r. 12, var. from KAR 1 r. 6 (Descent of Ištar).

b) other occs.: šumma amēlu ana as-sin-ni iţhi if a man has intercourse with an a. CT 39 45:32; [šumma amē]lu egirrû ana arkišu ītanappalšu UR.SAL [...] if a man is continually having egirrû-utterances spoken behind him, [he will ...] an a. (followed by KUR.[GAR.RA]) CT 39 41:23 (both SB Alu); qaqqad LÚ.UR.SAL lilput ajābīšu ikaššad if he touches the head of an a., he will conquer his enemy CT 4 6 r. 14 (NB rit.); PN LÚ a-zi-en-nu JEN 260:13, also LÚ a-zi-in-nu JEN 280:14.

The a. seems to have functioned mainly in the cult of Ištar, to have sung specific songs and dressed in distinctive garments. There is no specific evidence that he was a eunuch or a homosexual; the Era passage may mean simply that Ištar turned his

assinnūtu asu A

interest from the masculine role to the feminine role. See also assinnūtu.

For KUB 4 97 i 11, see JNES 23 in asnû lex. section.

Landsberger Kult. Kalender 10 n. 1; Oppenheim, Or. NS 19 135 n. 1.

assinnūtu s.; position of the assinnu; OB*; cf. assinnu.

bēl immerim as-sí-nu-ú-tam i-pi-e-eš the owner of the sheep will practice a. YOS 10 47:20 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb).

assu see asu A.

assukku s.; slingstone; SB; Sum. lw.

im.dugud = as-suk-ku (var. as-kub-tum, error for as-suk-ku) Hh. X 504; [im].dugud = as-suk-ku = kir-ba-nu Hg. A II 132, in MSL 7 113; im.dugud = as-suk-ku Igituh I 320.

 $as\text{-}suk\text{-}k[u] = [a]\text{-}bat\text{-}ti \ as\text{-}pu \ slingstone, } [x\text{-}u]z\text{-}zu\text{-}qu, } [kir]\text{-}ban\text{-}nu \ Izbu Comm. } 264 \text{ff.}; \ as\text{-}suk\text{-}ku } [a\text{-}ba]t\text{-}tu \ll /\!\!/> aspu \ Lambert BWL 56 line r (Ludlul Comm.); } as\text{-}suk\text{-}ku \ kir\text{-}ba\text{-}nu \ CT 31 39 i 29 (SB ext.).}$

šumma KI.TA-nu kubuš hašê UZU kīma assuk-ku if the flesh at the lower part of the "turban" of the lung is like a slingstone CT 31 39 i 29 (SB ext.), for comm., see lex. section; Marduk ša mukaššidija īkim aspašu as-suk-ka-šú usahhir (see aspu) Lambert BWL p. 56 line r (Ludlul III), for comm., see lex. section.

Loanword from Sum. á.sàg, cf. kuš.da. lu.úš.a á.sàg.ge.bi mu.zu I am an expert with the sling and the slingstone (or a.-sling) Šulgi-hymn I 35, also á.sàg éš. maḥ.gin_x(GIM) ga.ba.ab.sur.sur I want to plait a sling like a big rope Inanna and Ebih 101 (both courtesy M. Civil).

Landsberger, AfO 18 379.

assurri (perhaps) see surru.

asu A (ašu, assu) s. fem.; myrtle; from OAkk. on; wr. šim.gír, (giš.)az, giš.šim.az (in Mari also giš.a.az), šim.az (giš.a.zu TCL 18 133:4, VAS 16 36:6).

giš.šim.gír (var. giš.šim.az) = a-su Hh. III 93; az, šim.gír = a-[su] Nabnitu K 99f.

[i].šim.gir = [šaman] a-[si] Hh. XXIV 32; i.meš.šim.gir = i.meš [a-si] Practical Vocabulary Assur 131.

- a) the shrub and its wood: GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR GIŠ.ŠU.ÚR.MÌN u GIŠ.AZ ša ištu GN ublūnim ina GN₂ šakin the palm wood, cypress, and myrtle which they brought from Qatānum are (now) stored in Subrum ARM 17:4, cf. GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR GIŠ.ŠU.ÚR.MÌN u GIŠ.AZ ana 3-šu lizūzu let them divide the palms, cypress, and myrtle into three parts ibid. 9, cf. also ibid 11; erēnu šurmēnu GIŠ.ŠIM.SAL GIŠ.ŠIM.LI GIŠ.ŠIM a-su daprānu (among trees planted in the royal park) Iraq 14 33:42 (Asn.).
- b) as aromatic -1' in econ.: $x \times M$ MAD 1 286:4 (OAkk.); 6 (var. 8) MA.NA $a-s\acute{u}(\text{var.}-\check{s}u)-um$ $\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR šīmša the price of six (variant: eight) minas of myrtle is half a shekel of silver OIP 27 55:10, 1 bilat a-sà-am 1 var. from BIN 4 162:15; bilat qanuam ţāba (m) 1 bilat erēnam šāmama buy me one talent of myrtle, one talent of "sweet reed," one talent of cedar CCT 4 44b:11 (all OA); GIŠ.A.ZU u ganām tābam ša aqbûkum u elippum ša karānim ana GN is-niqa-am karānam ša 10 gín kù.babbar šāmam: ma buy me the myrtle and "sweet reeds" about which I spoke to you, and (since) the boat with wine has reached Sippar, (also) ten shekels of silver worth of wine TCL 18 ef. 1 bilat giš.a.zu damgam 1 bilat qanâm ṭābam one talent of "good" myrtle, one talent of "sweet reeds" VAS 16 36:6 (both OB letters); 30 MA.NA ŠIM.AZ (in list of aromatics) TCL 10 81:6 (OB); PN the merchant took ten talents and ten minas of copper ana $\tilde{s}\tilde{\imath}m$... a- $s\acute{u}$ u $etnakab\hat{\imath}$ as the price for myrtle or etnakabû (or other aromatics) HSS 13 484:4, cf. ana erēni ana *šurmēni ana daprāni ana* giš a-zi.meš (to be imported with other aromatics and dyes) AASOR 16 77:10 (Nuzi); 1 NA₄ ţābātum ša ŠIM.AZ one stone alabastron with myrtle oil EA 22 iii 31 (list of gifts of Tušratta), 20 MA.NA ŠIM a-su KAJ 248:3 (MA); [X MA].NA a-su(followed by šurmēnu and kurkanû) PBS 2/2 107:4 (MB list of apothecary's supplies); 1 GUN ŠIM.GÍR U ŠIM.SAL ana 5 GÍN [KÙ.BABBAR] one talent of myrtle and šimeššalû for five shekels of silver BIN 1 162:9 (NB); 1 MA.NA ŠIM.GÍR one mina of myrtle (in list of erēnu, šurmēnu, šimeššalû, pallukku, qanû ţābu as

asu A asu A

aromatics for the holy water vessel) YOS 6 75:8; 3 MA.NA ŠIM.GÍR (listed with GIŠ.ŠUR. MÌN, ŠIM.ŠAL, GI.DÙG.GA, etc.) UCP 9 93 No. 27:8 (all NB), cf. 1 GÍN ŠIM.GÍR (in similar list of aromatics) ADD 1074:4.

2' as ingredient of perfume: [x] šurmīnu [x] GIŠ [a]-su [x] šimiššalû (for making perfumed oil) ArOr 17/1 328:13 (Mari let.); šumma ì.MEŠ ša asānīte tu[raqqa ...] ana 10 Sìla ì.MEŠ GÚ+UN asanīt[e ...] 1 MA.NA a-su 1 MA.NA GI.MEŠ 1 MA.NA [...] 1 Sìla dišpu ištu asaniāte [tuballal(?)] (for translat., see asānītu) Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 46:3, cf. 5 MA.NA GI.MEŠ 5 MA.NA a-su ibid. p. 45:20, for other refs., see ibid. p. 49.

3' in rit. offerings: 7 u 7 DUG.A.DA.GUR, uktīn ina šaplišunu attabak gi giš. Erin u šim.gír I set up seven and seven adagurrupots and placed reed, cedar and myrtle (in the fire) under them Gilg. XI 157; ½ MA.NA šim.gír half a mina of myrtle (listed with other aromatics) RAcc. 18 iv 3; šumma KI.MIN (= kinūna šarru ana Marduk ippuhma) ina GIŠ.ŠIM.GÍR illik if the king lights a brazier for Marduk and (the flame) burns first in (preceded by reed and cypress) the myrtle CT 40 39:45 (SB Alu); GIŠ.ERIN GIŠ.ŠUR.MÌN ŠIM.GÍR GI.DÙG.GA ... ina muḥḥi garakku teşên you pile cedar, cypress, myrtle, "sweet reed" on the brazier BRM 4 6:15, *šurmēna qanâ ţāba* šim.gír ... tašappak you pour out cedar, cypress, "sweet reed," myrtle (and other substances) 4R 55 No. 2:18, see Ebeling, AnOr 17/1 187, cf. ŠIM.GÍR ŠIM.MUG Maqlu IX 26.

4' in med. use: GIŠ.ŠIM as-sà AfO 16 48:10 (Bogh. med.); GIŠ erēnu GIŠ.ŠUR.MÌN daprānu GIŠ a-sa cedar, cypress, juniper, myrtle (also ŠIM.SAL, GI.DÙG.GA, and other aromatics) (for an enema) AMT 41,1 iv 1, cf. \(\frac{2}{3} \) GÍN GIŠ. ERI_4.NU \(\frac{2}{3} \) GÍN GIŠ.ŠUR.MÌN \(\frac{2}{3} \) GÍN ŠIM.GÍR (for an enema) Köcher BAM 54:2, also (in similar sequence) 1 GÍN ŠIM.GÍR ibid. 4, and dupl. AMT 41,1 iv 12; ŠIM.GÍR . . . ina pēnti GIŠ.Ú.GÍR you (place) myrtle (and other aromatics) on charcoal of ašāgu (for a fumigation) Köcher BAM 104:23, also (for fumigation)

gation of the ears) AMT 34,5:6; [ŠI]M.GÍR (among ingredients of a potion) AMT 83,1:16; 10 GÍN ŠIM.GÍR (for an enema) Köcher BAM 216:21', also ibid. 168:54 and 33, and passim in med.; ŠIM.GÍR (in list of aromatics) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 iv 29.

c) šaman asi myrtle oil -1' in gen.: šumma šamna ša a-si tu[raqqa] if you want to make myrtle-perfumed oil Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 42:38; ša-ma-an a-si-im (in broken context) RB 59 246:44 (OB lit.); šamnam damqam ša 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR Ì ŠU.ÚR.MÌN ša 3 GÍN KÙ. BABBAR Ì a-su u 5 gín Ì giš.Erin šāmamma liqia buy and take for me some fine oil, ten shekels of silver worth of cypress oil, three shekels worth of myrtle oil and five shekels worth of cedar oil CT 29 14:19, cf. ša 5 gín KÙ.BABBAR burāšu ša 3 gín ì a-si ša 10 gín ì ŠU. ÚR. MÌN ibid. 13:12 (both OB letters); 1 SÌLA 1.Az ... [ana] pašāš sābim inūma isin Šamaš one sila of myrtle oil (and other oils) for anointing the personnel at the time of the festival of Šamaš ARM 7 13:2, cf. 1 [sì]LA ì. GIŠ.A.AZ (for anointing) ibid. 14:4, 22:1, 15 GÍN Ì.GIŠ.A.AZ ibid. 27:4, $5 \text{ GÍN } \hat{1}.\text{GIŠ } a\text{-}si$ ibid. 17:3, 5 GÍN Ì.GIŠ.AZ ibid. 62:2; 1 SÌLA Ì.GIŠ a-si ... ana piššaš šarrim ibid. 25:2; 5 GÍN ì.giš.a.az ana qāt šarrim rabîm five shekels of myrtle oil for the Great King ibid. 81:1, also 2 sìla ì.giš a-s[i] ana ṣēr šarrim rabîm ibid. 85:2; 2 NA₄ ṭābātum ì.šim.Az two stone alabastrons with myrtle oil EA 25 iv 53 and 54; šarru limtessi ì+giš šim.gír [lippašiš] the king shall wash himself and anoint himself with myrtle oil 4R 33* i 3 (SB hemer.); KAŠ IM.KAL I[M.KA]L.GUG KA.A.AB.BA ina ì. Šim. gír tuballal š[éš-su-ma] you mix beer, vellow clay, kalguqqu-clay (and) algae(?) in myrtle oil and anoint him CT 38 29:50 (namburbi rit.).

2' in med. use: you grind (various substances) together ina ì šim.gír u šikari tušabšal lippa tál-pap ì tasallah ana šā.Tùršá tašakkan you cook (them) in myrtle oil and beer, roll them up, lubricate it (the tampon) with oil and insert in her vagina Köcher BAM 240:49'; ì+giš šim.gír AMT 98,2:7, also (in broken context) [ì] šim.gír

asu B

AMT 19,5:8; Ì ŠIM.GÍR (in medication for eyes) CT 23 44:2.

The references with the det. GIS refer either to the myrtle shrub as such or to twigs of which the oilbearing leaves are used (fresh or dried) for fumigation.

For OAIC 33 i 5 see asû B s.

Zimmern Fremdw. 55; Ungnad, ZA 31 252; Thompson DAB 300f.

asu B s.; bear; OB, SB; Sum. lw.; pl. asātu; wr. syll. and Az.

a-za Az = a-su S^b I 206; az Az = a-zu S^a Voc. L 6' (from Bogh.), also Az = a-[su] S^a Voc. K 27; az = a-si Hh. XIV 120; az = [a-su] = [da-bu-ú] Hg. A II 252, in MSL 8/2 44; az = a-[su] bear, šim.gír = MIN myrtle Nabnitu K 99f.; Az^{a-za} = [a-su(?)] Practical Vocabulary Assur 372.

giš.az = a-su wooden likeness of a bear Hh. VII/B 159; giš.az = a-su = da-bu-u Hg. B II 184, in MSL 6 143, also MSL 6 159:256 (forerunner).

da-ab-bu, a-su=da-bu-u Malku V 50f.; Aza-su da-bu-u Izbu Comm. 221, see CT 27 22:23, cited usage c.

- a) as game: [adūk]a a-sa būṣa nēša nimri mindēna ajala turāḥa būla u nammaššē ša ṣēri [šērē]šunu akkal maškēšunu ú-da-ab-[...] (for translat., see būṣu B) Gilg. X v 31; [x] nim-ri.Meš [x] mi-di-ni.Meš [x] a-si.Meš 2 šAḤ.GIŠ.GI.Meš (2) GĀ.ŠIR.MUŠEN.MEŠ idūk he killed x (places for numbers left blank in the text) leopards, x tigers, x bears, two wild pigs of the marshes, two ostriches AKA 141 iv 23 (Tigl. I), cf. (I captured alive) Maš.DĀ. MEŠ DĀRA.MAŠ.MEŠ a-sa-a-te.MEŠ ni-im-ri. MEŠ si-en-kur-ri.MEŠ umām ṣēri šadē kališunu (and kept them in my city Calah) AKA 203 iv 43 (Asn.).
- b) as chained animals: RN... balṭūssu ikšuda qātēšun erinnu birītu iddūšuma... ina abulli qabal āli ša Ninua arkussu itti a-su (var. da-bu-ú-eš) (for translat., see dabū) OIP 2 88:36 and 90:15, dupl. Winckler Forschungen 1 533 r. 5, var. from Iraq 7 95 No. 7 (Senn.); ina-teḥi abul qabal āli ša GN itti a-si kalbi u šaḥī ušēšibšunūti kamīš I put them (the rebellious kings) along with a bear, a dog, and a pig in chains near the gate of the inner city of Nineveh Borger Esarh. 50 iii 42, cf. (I put him in neck stocks) itti a-si kalbi ar-ku-us-šu-ma ušanṣiršu abulla qabal Ninua Streck

Asb. 66 viii 12; PN PN₂ PN₃ ina abul ṣīt šamši ereb šamši ana tabrât nišē itti a-si urakkiššu: nūti AfO 8 182:52 (Asb.).

- c) other occs.: libkīka a-su būṣu nimru mindannu lulīmu dumāmu nēšu rīmu ajalu turāļu būl nammaššē sēri may bear, hyena, leopard, tiger, lulimu-deer, jackal(?), lion, wild bull, ajalu-deer, ibex — (all) the animals of the wilderness — lament for you (Enkidu) Gilg. VIII 16, see JCS 8 92; 12 GUD.HI.A 4 $na-lu \mid a-su-um \mid \ldots \mid$ MU.TÚM RN LUGAL GN twelve oxen, four deer, one bear, shipment of RN, king of GN ARM 7 91:1; šumma izbu qaqqad Az šakin if the malformed creature has the head of a bear CT 27 29:16; šumma izbu gìr^{II}-šú igi.meš kīma gìr az if the malformed creature's forefeet resemble the paws of a bear CT 27 45 K.4129+:36; šumma U8 [AZ] Ù.[TU] if a ewe gives birth to a bear (for comm., see lex. section) CT 27 22:23 (all SB Izbu); in difficult context: šumma ina libbi a-su šakin CT 27 50 K.3669 r. 12, dupl. CT 28 4:11 (SB Izbu?); in broken context: $k\bar{\imath}ma$ a-si (preceded by kīma sēni) Lambert BWL 184 K.9834:12 (SB fable); note: síg a-si NITA ina Kuš hair from a male bear (to be worn) in a leather bag Köcher BAM 311:63.
- d) as personal name: A-sa-ti Little-Bear VAS 7 133:22, for other refs., see Stamm Namengebung 253.

Uncertain whether the personal names $A-s\grave{a}-nu-um$ VAS 8 12:2, $A-s\acute{a}/s\grave{a}-nim$ Kienast ATHE 18:2 and 4, and passim, see Stephens PNC p. 24b, cited AHw. belong here.

Landsberger Fauna 80ff.

asû A (fem. asâtu) s.; physician; from OAkk. on; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and (Lú.)A. zu; cf. asû A in rab asî, asûtu, azugallatu, azuzgallu, azugallūtu.

a.zu = a-su- \acute{u} , a.zu.anše = mu-na- \acute{i} - \acute{i} - \acute{s} \acute{u} Lu I 156f., cf. [L] \acute{u} .A.zu STT 383 ii 10 (SB list of professions); a.z[u(!)] = [a-su-u] (followed by asu, q.v.) Nabnitu K 98; NI.zu (var. a.zu) = a-su- \acute{u} Erimhuš V 137.

giš.tùn.a.zu = MIN (= ta-k[al-tu]) a-[si]-i physician's wooden chest Hh. IV 33; kuš.tùn.a. zu = MIN (= ta-kal-[tu] a-si-[i] physician's leather bag Hh. XI 250, cf. kuš.tab = MIN (= ta-kal-tum) A.SU Antagal III 190; [túg.bar.si.x] = (blank) =

asû A asû A

si-in-du $s\acute{a}$ Lú.A.ZU physician's bandage Hg. B V 6 and Hg. D 409.

a-gi-id-du-ú = şi-in-du šá A.ZU physician's bandage Malku VI 143, also Malku VIII 56, CT 18 9 K.4233+ ii 34, KAR 40:5f., see şimdu A.

a) with specific ref. to medical practice — 1' in med.: [li]q-ti ša(!)-mu ma-a-ši ina IGI 10 LÚ.A.ZU.MEŠ excerpts from twin (column list of) medications prepared by(?) ten Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 iv 12' physicians marhasu annû šu^{II} A.ZU (Uruanna); lotion is from a physician Köcher BAM 229:16' and dupl. 228:22; šumma amēlu īnāšu GIŠ. MI KAL.GA ina šu^{II} Lú.A.ZU NU DU₈ ittanâršu if a man's eyes (are covered) with a heavy "shade" and it does not dissipate through a physician's treatment but keeps recurring Köcher BAM 22:12', cf. ina šu Lú.A.zu tūrti murși irašši he has a relapse in spite of the ministrations of the physician AMT 2,7:4 and parallel AMT 101,3:15.

2' in Mari: 2 Lú.A.ZU-ú ša mahrija ú-sàra-du-šu-ma simmašu ul inakkir inanna «RU» LÚ.A.ZU GN uluma l LÚ.A.ZU ha-ka-am bēlī liţrudamma simmam ... līmurma u liş: missu the two physicians who are with me are treating him but there is no change in his illness, now let my lord send me either a physician from GN or some (other) expert(?) physician to examine the sore and prepare bandages for him Finet, AIPHOS 14 132:9 and 13; aššum PN a-si-im tašpuram lama tuppaka ikaššadam PN2 a-se-em ana sērika attarad you sent me a message concerning the physician PN, even before your letter reached me I had sent the physician PN₂ to you ibid. 133:6 and 10, also itti šammīšunu LÚ a-si-i šunūti u PN ana sēr bēlīja attardaššu: $n\bar{u}ti$ I have sent those physicians with their medications and PN to my lord ibid. 135:10, and passim in this letter; šammū ša a-su-ka ușammidanni mādiš damqu the medicine which your physician used in bandages for me is very effective ARM 4 65:5; Lú a-su-um $\bar{u}m$ $qerb\bar{u}ti$ $im\bar{u}t$ $b\bar{e}l\bar{\imath}$ 1 LÚ a-se-em ... laikalla u wardīka . . . liballit the physician died recently, my lord should not hold back a physician, but let him take care of the health of your servants ARMT 13 147:29f.; Lú a-se-e-em $mahri[k]a \ ki[la] \ keep(?)$ the physician with you ARM 4 63:11; aban waspim 1 Lú imahhas: ma [ú] I LÚ.A.ZU ul ibašši should a slingstone hit a man, there is no physician at hand ARM 2 127:9, cf. Lú a-sú-um u Lú itinnum ul ibašši ibid. 3; aššum PN a-si-i annīš alākim aqb[i] I have already spoken about the physician PN's coming here ARM 1 115:5; note sandhi inanna anumma ^mSamsi-Adduwriting: tukultī LÚ IA-se-em attardakkum [š]ammam šâti [arh]iš līmuramma [tur]daššu have sent the physician PN to you, let him examine that medication promptly and then send him back to me ARM 4 65:14.

3' in Bogh., EA: anumma anāku assarah LÚ.DUB.SAR LÚ a-sú-ú PN ittannu ana alākišu ana epēši šammē ana lugal GN RN now I have just dispatched PN, a learned (lit.: scribe) physician, they permitted him to go to prepare medications for the king of GN, RN KUB 3 67:12, cf. u atta suruh 2 Lú.A.ZU.MEŠ annûti ... u atta idin ana alākišunu ana GN and quickly dispatch these two physicians and let them depart for GN ibid. r. 6, and (in context dealing with $šamm\bar{u}$ medications) [LÚ.DUB].SAR LÚ a-sú-ú ibid. 10; [attadin ana] šapāri lú a-sa-a ana kâša I have consented to send a physician to you (in context with šammī damqūti effective medications) JCS 1 244 r. 13, ef. altaprakku 1 Lú a-sa-[a] ibid. 242 r. 8, also ana Lú.A.ZU.MEŠ ibid. 244 r. 18 (let. of Ramses to Hattušili); narkabta attarta sīsê sarpa u udê ša ana Lú a-si-i attadinu a chariot, an attartu-chariot, horses, silver and utensils which I gave to the physician KBo 1 ef. Lú a-sa-a anāku kalumāku heaven forbid that I detain the physician ibid. 41, Lú a-sa-a PN aktalamāku ibid. 48; ina ahija PN LÚ a-ši-pa u LÚ a-sa-a ilqûni they took an exorcist and a physician in (the time of) my brother PN ibid. 42; LÚ.DUMU ekalli A.zu-a idnanni let me have a physician from among the palace personnel EA 49:22, ef. annaka Lú.A.ZU-ú jānu ibid. 24.

4' in MA, Nuzi, NA, NB: a-su-ú ša bētā: [n]u kî mazziz pa-ni.meš iḥīrūni lu ša rēš šarri

asû A

lu mazziz pani ša la marrurūni igabbiu the physician for the inner quarters (and the other officials) when they inspect the personal attendants, will report any uncastrated official or personal attendant AfO 17 276:49, see Landsberger, Baumgartner AV 202, cf. (in similar context) a-su-e (var. Lú a-su) ša bētānu ibid. 286:96 (MA harem edicts); PN LÚ.A.ZU ša šarru bēlija ana bultija išpura ubtallitanni PN, the physician whom the king my lord sent to cure me, has cured me ABL 274:6 (NB); 10 GÍN KI.MIN (= aban gabiu) ana PN LÚ a-su-e ana Ú.MEŠ-ni rēša ana ga-ú-e tadin shekels of alum given to PN the physician to stock as medications KAJ 223:9 (MA); annû: tu ri-i-qú ša a-zi-i ša GN u PN ūbila these are the aromatics of the physician of GN, and PN brought (them, the listed medicinal plants) HSS 14 539:9 (= 213), for other Nuzi refs. wr. a-zu-ú, etc., see azû; issēn āšipu issēn Lú.A.ZU ina panīja lipgidma [is-sa-h]a-meš dullī[šunu] lēpušu let him appoint one exorcist and one physician for my service and let them perform their rites together ABL 1133 r. 11 (NA); the girl PN is very ill, she cannot eat (even) bread, let the king my lord give an order that LÚ.A. zu issēn lillika lēmurši a physician come and examine her ABL 341:13, cf. PN ... mādu marus ... Lú.A.ZU lillikma limuršu PN is very ill, let a physician come and examine him Thompson Rep. 18 r. 5, cf. also Lú.A.ZU ABL 465 r. 7 and 11 (NA); LÚ.A.BA.MEŠ [LÚ] $b\tilde{a}r\hat{u}$ [LÚ].MAŠ.MAŠ.MEŠ [LÚ].A.ZU.MEŠ [LÚ] dāgil mušen.meš manzaz ekalli āšib āli mn UD.16.KAM ina libbi adê errubu the scribes, diviners, exorcists, physicians, observers of birds, (and) palace officials dwelling in the city will take the oath of loyalty on the 16th of Nisannu ABL 33:8 (NA); silver ana PN Lú a-su-ú nadnu given to PN, the physician Cyr. 382:3; note as "family name": Lú a-su YOS 7 28:16, VAS 3 18:15, also $[L \acute{\mathbf{U}} \ a]$ -su- $\acute{\mathbf{u}}$ VAS 4 146:14, [...] LÚ α -si-i AJSL 27 217 No. 13 r. 1, LÚ.A.ZU Cyr. 161:20, VAS 3 136:15, TCL 12 11:8, and passim in NB.

5' in law codes: šumma A.ZU awīlam simmam kabtam ina GÍR.NI UD.KA.BAR īpušma awīlam ubtalliṭ if a physician makes a deep incision in a man with a bronze lancet(?) but

cures the man CH § 215:55; šumma A.ZU GÌR.PAD.DU awīlim šebirtam uštallim ulu šer'ā: nam marṣam ubtalliţ bēl simmim ana A.ZU 5 GÍN KŮ.BABBAR inaddin if a physician cures a man's broken bone or if he heals diseased flesh, the injured man will pay the physician five shekels of silver CH § 221:95, and passim in similar contexts; if a woman injures a testicle of a man in a fight, one of her fingers shall be cut off u šumma LÚ.A.ZU urtakkisma išku šanītu iltešama tattalpat and if the physician puts a dressing on it but the second testicle becomes infected from the first KAV 1 i 81 (Ass. Code § 8).

6' in lit.: simmam marşam ša la ippaššeļu A.ZU gerebšu la ilammadu ina simdi la unah: hušu ina biniātišu ... lišāsiaššumma she (Ninkarrak) cause a serious ailment to erupt in his limbs which cannot be assuaged, whose nature the physician cannot discover, (and) which he cannot relieve with bandages CH xliv 59; a-su-u ilitti GN hā'[it kal mursi anāku] I am a physician, a native of Isin, who understands all diseases AnSt 6 156:122, cf. a-su-u $l\bar{e}$ ' $\bar{i}ma$ iqbi (the mayor) said (to his attendants) "The physician is clever!" ibid. 156:126 (Poor Man of Nippur), note a.zu. kalam.ma dNin.ì.si.in.na ama.arhuš. kalam.ma.me.en I am the physician of the land, Lady of Isin, the compassionate mother of the land CT 23 2:15, also Köcher BAM 127:1 and 124 iii 60 (inc.); $mut\bar{i}b \ simm\bar{i}$ $mars\bar{u}ti \ a-su-\acute{u} \ [\ldots]$ (Marduk) who cures the ailments of the sick, the physician [who ...] BA 5 391:8 (SB lit.), cf. A.ZU- \acute{u} mud \acute{u} (Marduk) expert physician BA 5 628 No. 4 (= Craig ABRT 1 54) iv 7, and cf. a-sa-ku-mabulluța ale'i Or. NS 36 120:79, [a]-sa-ku $b\bar{a}r\hat{a}ku$ $\bar{a}\check{s}ip\bar{a}ku$ ibid. 128:183 (hymn to Gula); [A].[ZU ana marsi šU]-su NU TÙM (on the 19th day) the physician should not lay his hand on a patient ZA 19 378:8 (hemer.), also STT 308 i 13 (SB ext.), and passim in hemer. and omens, see abālu A mng. 5a (qātu b).

b) in adm. contexts: PN $a.zu_x(AZU)$ Jestin Šuruppak 570 ii 2, and passim in Fara, always wr. $a.zu_x$, for other refs., see M. Lambert, Sumer 10 162, also $a.zu_x$ HSS 10 222 iii

asû A

1 (OAkk. list of professions) and Fara-period dupls., see Biggs, JCS 20 82; A.ZU (followed by M[AŠ. šu].gíp.gíp diviner) MCS 9/1 233:13, and note 1 A.ZU_x (in list of personnel) MDP 14 18:8 (both OAkk.); grain received from PN A.ZU PN the physician JCS 13 71 note 5:4; uncert.: PN DUMU A.[ZU] JCS 11 33 No. 25:9, also PN A.ZU CT 8 27a:7 (both from Sippar); PN A.ZU (as witness) TCL 10 32:23, 37:18, TCL 11 156:14f., VAS 13 76 r. 10, MDP 18 130:6, PN A.ZU DUMU PN₂ PBS 8/1 15:22, and passim in OB; note SAL.A.ZU TCL 10 107:27 (OB); 1 LÚ a-su-um-ma 5 LÚ.MU ana ṣērika inna[b]itu one physician (and) five bakers have fled to you ARM 1 28:5; oil ana PN LÚ.A.ZU ARM 7 30:2; PN LÚ.A.ZU (as witness) JEN 69:12; PN A.ZU BE 14 125:9, also (as witnesses) PN A.ZU u PN2 A.ZU PBS 2/2 110:10f., PN LÚ.A.ZU BBSt. No. 8 ii 28 (all MB); PN LÚ.A.ZU bēl kirê PN, the physician, owner of ADD 359:2; the grove PN LÚ.A.ZU (as witness) AfO 21 69 No. 2:20, ADD 417 r. 6, 630:38, 349 r. 15, 912 r. 4.

- c) in personal names: A-šur-a-sú TCL 19 64:14 (OA); Aššur-a-su PBS 7 49:2, also CT 29 24:3, Ĭ-lí-a-sí-i AJSL 33 233 No. 22:2 (OB); Bēl-a-su-ú-a VAS 4 130:8 (NB); Gula-a-sa-at BE 15 200 iii 13, for other MB refs., see Clay PN 159; uncert.: A-su-u ADD 233 r. 13.
- d) other occs.: šumma LÚ.A.ZU IGI if he sees a physician (preceded by exorcist and diviner) AfO 18 76:13 (OB omens), cf. Lú.A.ZU LÚ.MAŠ LÚ.HAL LÚ.EN.ME.LI $\S u$ -UD-dithe physician, exorcist, diviner, dream interpreter Labat TDP 170:14; a-sú-ú qereb bīti ippalsuma the scholars (lit.: physicians) saw the inside of the temple OECT 1 pl. 25 ii 2 (Nbn.); ana išdih sābî lu Lú.HAL lu Lú.A.ZU lu LÚ.MAŠ.MA[Š lu L]Ú.MU É.B[I ana la m]ašîthat brisk trade may not bypass (lit.: forget) the house of the tavernkeeper, the diviner, the physician, the exorcist, or the baker KAR 144:1, see Zimmern, ZA 32 172; den.gal: d \dot{E} -a: ša a-si-[i] CT 25 48:21 (list of gods), restored from BM 47365 (courtesy W. G. Lambert).
- e) special types of physicians: PN LÚ.A.ZU ša IGI^{II}.MEŠ PN, the eye physician VAS 6

242:17, also ibid. 8 (NB); A.ZU GUD.HI.A veterinarian for cattle TCL 1 132:7 (OB Sippar), cf. A.ZU GUD ulu ANŠE CH § 224:18, cf. also a.Zu_x anše, etc. Deimel Fara 2 70 iii 4ff. (list of professions); note in Hittite: SAL.A.ZU KUB 33 42 i 8; see also muna'išu.

Etymology uncertain, but not to be interpreted as "the one who knows the water" since in the Fara period a.zu is invariably written a.zu_x(AZU), while zu "know" is written zu, see Biggs, RA 60 176 n. 4. In NA and SB texts, the logogram (GAL) Lú.A.ZU is sometimes to be interpreted as scribe, see tupšarru.

Zimmern, Fremdw. 49; Ritter, Studies Landsberger 299ff.

asû A in rab asî s.; chief of the physicians; MB, NA*; wr. syll. and (Lú.)GAL A.ZU; cf.

PN GAL a-si-e PN chief of the physicians (as witness) BE 14 111:15 (MB); LÚ 2-ú ša LÚ.GAL A.ZU the assistant to the chief of the physicians (as witness) ADD 470 r. 19, also ADD 277 r. 9 and 408 r. 8 (NA).

For the writing GAL LÚ.A.ZU, see discussion sub $as\hat{u}$ A.

asû B (esû) s.; (a wooden part of the loom); OAkk., OB, Nuzi, MB.

giš.sag.du = a-su- \acute{u} (var. a-zu) (preceded by akaju) Hh. V 305, giš.sag.du.an.na = min e-lu- \acute{u} , giš.sag.du.ki.ta = min $\acute{s}ap$ -lu- \acute{u} ibid. 306 f.; for refs. wr. $es\acute{u}$ see $es\acute{u}$ A s.

2 a-za-an a pair of a.-s Gelb OAIC 33:5 (OAkk.); giš.sag.du (among parts of the loom) Hussey Sumerian Tablets 2 6 i 8', 12', and passim in this text (Ur III); 2 GIŠ a-sú-ú (followed by bukānu pestle) CT 6 20b:17; 2 GIŠ a-su-ú (followed by 1 GIŠ.PISAN GIŠ.BAL malû a basket full of spindles) BE 6/1 84:27, also 2 a-su-ú ša ṣu-ba-ti two a.-s for cloth UCP 10 142 No. 70:27 (coll. B. Landsberger, all OB); 5 GIŠ a-zu-ú (preceded by kussû chair and paššūru table) HSS 15 153:10 (Nuzi); 1 GIŠ a-su-ú (in list of wooden objects) Peiser Urkunden 137:3 (MB).

asû C s.; (part of a door); lex.*

giš.ig.a.zu (var. giš.ig.á.[za(?)]) = dalat a-si-e door with a., giš.ig.a.zu kừ.gi = dalat asû asūmu

MIN hurāşi Hh. V 202f., cf. giš.ig.a.zu.gal, giš. ig.sig₅.ga, giš.ig.ul = $dalat\ ulli$ ibid. 204ff.

asû see azû.

asuḥini (AHw. 76b) to be read id(!) A-su-ḥi-ni in KAJ 310:30, cf. id Zuḥini KAJ 198:6 and 212:6.

asumatānu s.; (a bird); SB*; cf. asumatu. a-su-ma-ta-nu mušen iṣ-ṣur Nergal KAR 125:7.

asumatu s.; (a part of the plow); lex.*; ef. asumatānu.

giš.KA+ š $\acute{\mathbf{v}}$.apin = a-su-ma-tu (between kubšu and erimmatu) Hh. V 144.

For an occurrence in Sumerian context, note giš.KA+ŠÚ giš.apin.na.zu kuš.im. du₅(var. .du₈).mu šub.ni Farmers Instructions 42 (courtesy M. Civil).

Probably the point of the frame, reinforced with leather pieces, where the share was inserted. Note that *sumatu cited as variant of asumatu sub epinnu mng. 1b-2' is to be read suginnu, q.v.

asumittu (usmittu) s.; 1. stela (inscribed or with pictorial representations), 2. bronze plaque, 3. stone marker(?); Mari, NB, SB; pl. asuminēti; cf. asūmu.

 $na_4.na.r\acute{u}.a = n[a-ru]-u = a-su-mit-t\acute{u}(var.-tum)$ Hg. D 155, also Hg. B III 132, var. from Hg. E 10. na-ru-u = a-su-mit-[tum] Uruanna III 188/7, from CT 14 16 K.240 r. 14; $[na-ru-\acute{u}] = [a-s]u-mit-[tu]$ Malku V 218.

1. stela (inscribed or with pictorial representations) — a) with royal inser.: a-sume-tu ša gurdi ēpuš ina libbi ašgup I made a monument telling of (my) valor and erected it there (in the Amanus) AKA 373:89 (Asn.); ina pūt GN ... ašar NA₄ ús-me-ta ša ilī rabûti ina libbi ša-su-ni near Hit, where the stela of the great gods is erected(?) Scheil Tn. II 60; ša eli a-su-mit-ti ša šumēli $nishu \ mehr\hat{u}(?)$ (this is the inscription) on the left stela, first excerpt Borger Esarh. 85 subscript; gabarī a-su-ú-mi-it ša Šamaš cast of the stone tablet with relief belonging to BBSt. No. 36 (p. 127) 18; šarru bēlī littu ētesir u-su-mit-tu $\langle du \rangle$ -un-qi ana x xuk(!)-tal-lim the king, my lord, has drawn a

sketch(?) and shown a fine stela(?) to ABL 358 r. 25 (NA, coll.); epištu Sin ... ša ina muḥḥi NA4 a-su-mi-ni-e-tú ša galāla ašṭuruma ana šamē ša nišē arkītu the achievements of Sin, which I wrote upon the relief stelas made of galālu-stone, for people to hear about in the future (subscript) CT 34 37:80 (Nbn.), ša eli NA4 a-su-mit-tum ša Sippar this is (the inscription) on the stela in GN CT 34 27:40, cf. ša eli NA4 a-su-mit-tum (var. -ti) ša Larsa ibid. 30:27, ša eli NA4 a-su-mit-tum ša Agade ibid. 34:25, ša eli NA4 a-su-mit-tum ša Sippar-Annunītum ibid. 37:78 (all Nbn.).

- b) with a legal deed: a-su-mi-it-tu annītu gabarê šalalti kanīk dīnim this stela is a copy of three sealed documents with (royal) verdicts BBSt. No. 3 vi 26 (MB); NA4 a-su-mi-ni-e-ti šina ša galāla šaṭrēti ša ušēbilakku ina £.DINGIR.MEŠ ... šukunšinētu deposit in the temple those inscribed stelas made of galālu-stone which I sent you YOS 3 4:6 (NB let.); 11½ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR qīšti ša a-su-mit-ti x shekels of silver as payment (lit.: gift) for a stela VAS 4 39:2 (NB); PN šaṭāru gabarû a-su-mit-ti kî išṭuru PN wrote a document, a duplicate of the stela ibid. 5.
- 2. bronze plaque: NA₄ a-su-mit šî ša siparri ša salam Ištar ša UR.MAH sendetu ina muhhi esri (send me) this bronze plaque upon which is drawn a picture of Ištar driving lion(s) MVAG 12/3 16 VAT 7:4 (NB let.); ša eli ús-mit-te URUDU [...] which is on a bronze plaque 82-3-23,12, in Bezold Cat. 1815.
- 3. stone marker(?): balittu ša GN iššėmma a-su-mi-ni-e-tim im- $[x \ x]$ the reservoir of GN rose and $[\ldots]$ the a.-s ARM 3 9:8.

As is also shown by its occurrence in the third column of Hg., asumittu in the meaning "stela" or "plaque" replaces OB and MB narû, from Asn. on. It designates, as does narû, a commemorative stela with inscription and/or reliefs.

In AfO 13 pl. 11:13 (Asb.), read [li]-[ir-ma]-a $\check{s}u$ (text zu)-bat-su.

asūmus.; relief figure; NA*; cf. asumittu. lāni šarri li-iṣ-pu-ru a-su-mu ana Lú.En. NAM ša Arrapha [a]-su-mu ana PN [...] asupasāti asurrakku

[li-is]-pu-ru let them an image of the king, a relief figure for the governor of Arrapha, let them a relief figure for PN ABL 151:10 and 12.

asupasāti s. pl.; (mng. unkn.); NB.*

adi bāb nār a-su-pa-sa-ti up to the sluice of the a.-canal VAS 6 272:5 (no date).

To be connected with aspastūa only if the cited text belongs to the Persian period, but the copy seems not to support this assumption.

asuppu s.; (a type of building erected of less durable materials than a house, used in outbuildings and on top of buildings); MB, NB; pl. $asupp\bar{a}ti$; wr. with det. £ in NB and Sel. texts from Uruk; cf. asuptu.

 $6.k[i].\tilde{s}=\tilde{s}=a.su.up.pu$ (between rugbu and $\tilde{s}ah\bar{u}ru$) Igituh I 368.

a) in outbuildings of a compound -1' in MB: (this is) the work in the sanctuaries which I have started ina ká é.kur é.šu.me. ŠA, U É.BÁR.DÚR.GAR.RA a-su-pa-a-tim urtek= kis I have erected the outbuildings at the gates of Ekur, Ešumeša and É.BÁR.DÚR.GAR. RA (i.e., the temples of Enlil, Ninurta and Ištar) Biggs, JCS 19 97:7 (let.); aššum bīt erši ša libbi a-su-up-pa-ti ša bēlī nesâ iqbâ as to the bedroom which is inside the a.-buildings which my lord has ordered (us) to tear down BE 17 23:14 (let.); (list of awnings) a-su-up-pi GÍD.DA ša É.GAL a-a-li six (for) the gate of the "long" a.-building of the Stag Palace Sumer 9 p. 34ff. No. 26:4, cf. 5 Ká a-supi «su-up» pu-ti ša É.GAL UDU.KUR.RA front(?) a.-building of the Mountain-sheep Palace ibid. 8.

2' in NB: (eight houses in good repair) 2-ta tarbaṣē adi ištēn a-su-up-pu two yards with one a.-building RA 16 127:11 (kudurru); north house, south house tarbaṣu u 2 às-su-up-pu yard and two a.-buildings VAS 1 70 ii 30 (kudurru); tarbaṣu u a-su-up-pu ša PN BRM 2 43:5; rugbu ša ina muḥḥi a-su-up-pu upper story which is above the a.-building VAS 3 57:5 and 5 50:7; ina elītu ša eli a-su-up-pu 'PN [alti] PN₂ áš-bat(!) 'PN, wife of PN₂, will go on living in the penthouse which is on

top of the a. Dar. 25:12; bītu iltānu a-su-up-pu babbānu pi-te-nu ippuš at the north house he will build a good and strong a.-building VAS 5 50:4; bīt qal-la ša ina a-su-up-pu the slave room which is in the a. Dar. 163:2; a-su-up-pu ša bīti šuāti BIN 2 135:26, cf. ibid. 30; note with det. É: ahi ina É a-su-up-pu u ahi ina tarbasi half in the a. and half in the yard YOS 6 114:15 and 17; bīt qāte ša £ a-su*up-pu* Tu**M** 2-3 30:1, É a-su-up-pu u mu-șu-ú - a.-building and exitway BRM 2 41:14 and 19; $\not = a-su-up-pu$ bīt kāri an a.-house and a storehouse Nbn. 499:1, cf. also £ a-su-up-pu. MEŠ ša PN VAS 15 47:7 and 11, $\pm a$ -su-u[p-pu] ibid. 24:4; É ... ša É a-su-u[p] ša PN BRM 1 68:1.

b) as a structure atop another building: see Igituh I 368, in lex. section.

The use of the verb rukkusu in connection with the building of an asuppu suggests that the word refers basically to the method of construction of a building and only later to the use and function of such constructions. The latter is illustrated by the corresponding Hebr. term asuppīm attested in 1 Chr. 26:15 and 17, also Neh. 12:25.

asuptu s.; outbuilding; NB*; cf. asuppu.

x ištēt mešhatu x šanītu mešhatu ina a-suup-tum x (area of a house in good repair) first measuring unit, x (area of wall space) second measuring unit toward the outbuildings VAS 5 103:11.

Possibly an error for a-su-up-pu or a-su-pa-tum

asurrakku s.; depths, subterranean waters, deeply placed culvert(?); SB, NA*; Sum. lw.

 $a.s\dot{u}.ra = a-sur-rak-ku$ Antagal III 15.

e.ne.èm dAsal.lú.hi a.sur.bi ab.lù.lù : amat Marduk a-sur(!)-ra-ak-ku idallah the word of Marduk roils the subterranean waters 4R 26 No. 4:51 f.

anzanunzû, a-sur-rak-ku, a-ru-ru = A.MEŠ šap-lutum Malku II 53.

a) referring to water courses: ina [arhi] še[mê ina] ūmi mitgāri qereb katimti a-surrak-ki-ša 60 šiddu 34 pūtu aban šadī dannu aksīma eqla ultu māme ušēlamma nābališ ušēme in a propitious month, on a favorable

asurrû asurrû

day, above (lit.: in) its hidden culvert(?) on the side (a length of) sixty (ninda) and 34 (ninda) on the front, I joined massive mountain stones and made an area rise from the water and made it like dry land OIP 2 96:76; ša in Tebilti mālakša uštešnā ušēšir mūsūša qereb a-sur-rak-ki-ša I changed the course of the Tebiltu, I directed its outflow through the (lit.: its) culvert(?) ibid. 118:15, also, with qereb katimti a-sur-rak-ki(var. -ku)-ša (var. omits -ša) ibid. 99:49 (Senn.).

- b) as a cosmic locality: ultu a-sur-rak-ka bēlu ilū šūt dadmē ina pan qaštišu ezzeti immedu šamāmi he (Marduk) is lord of the gods of all the inhabited regions up(ward) STC 1 205:19, see Ebeling Handerhebung 94; see 4R, in lex. section, cf. also (x miles) ana a-sur-rak-ki CT 46 55:5 and 7 (measurements of the universe).
- c) in transferred mng.: šumma kakkabu iṣruḥma ṣiriḥšu ḥamuṭ ina a-sur-rak-ki-šū [...] if a shooting star flares up, and its flaring is quick, it is [...] in its depth(?) (parallel: ina qabal šamēšu) ACh Ištar 29:13, also (in broken context) ina ri-bi ina a-sur-rak-[ki] ACh Supp. 2 Sin 19:2.

For the use of the literary word anzanunzû in a similar context in NA royal inser., see anzanunzû.

Poebel, AJSL 51 170.

asurrû s.; 1. foundation structure, lower (damp) course of a wall, 2. (a part of the exta); from OB on; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and (in mng. 2) A.SUR.

[ur] [úr] = a-sur-[ru-u] A VII/2:138; [úr].£. $GAR_8 = a$ -sur-ru-u, [x]-x-\$u0R = in-du A.SUR (in group with takkapu, i8-d1 £) Antagal D b 10 and 12; ùr.£.a.Ku.BAR.úr = si-e-ru8aa-sur-ri (between seru8auri, MIN 8a iguri) to plaster the damp course of a wall Nabnitu E 245.

pu-u $P\acute{\mathbf{U}} = a$ -sur-rum A I/2:151.

úr.re ki.in.ab.ak.e: a-sur-ra-a i-kaš-ši-ir he will keep the foundation in good repair Ai. IV iv 11; dnin.kilim.gin_x(GIM) úr.é.gar₈.ra.ke_x(KID) ir. si.im in.na.ak.e.ne: kīma šikkê a-sur-ra-a uṣ-sanu šunu they (the demons) smell the damp course like mongooses CT 16 34:215f.

 $i\check{s}$ -di $\acute{\mathbf{E}} = a$ -sur-ru- $\acute{\mathbf{u}}$ Malku I 276; $i\check{s}$ -di bi-ti = a-sur-ru- $\acute{\mathbf{u}}$ Explicit Malku II 119.

- 1. foundation structure of the wall a) of a private house (in legal contexts): a-su-ur-ra $\acute{u}-da-an-\lceil na(!)-nu\rceil$ they (the tenants) will strengthen the damp course of the wall Szlechter Tablettes 62 MAH 16.524:15, cf. a-su-ur-ra ú-da-an-na-an PBS 8/2 217:11, 218:11, a-su-ur-ra-am \acute{u} -da-an-na-an ibid. 224:10, CT 8 23b:13, and see Ai. IViv 11, in lex. section (all OB); batqa ša a-sur-re-e isabbat he will repair the damp course of the walls Cyr. 177:16, also BRM 1 43:7, wr. a-su-ru-uCyr. 228:8, Camb. 97:9, 117:6, 147:8, Dar. 330:11, a-su-re-e TuM 2-3 27:10, as- \(\sur \rangle -ru-\tilde u \) AJSL 16 77 No. 24:6; ūri išannu batqa a-surru-ú iṣabbat he will mend the roof and repair the damp course of the walls Dar. 499:9, cf. also YOS 7 45:10, ZA 3 152 No. 14:9, BRM 1 85:8, BRM 2 1:8, and passim in NB, see Ungnad NRV Glossar 32.
- b) in palaces and temples: he who does not reinforce the brick structure a-sú-ur-ra-(and) does not repair its šu la ikaššaru foundation RA 11 94 ii 3 (Kudurmabuk); \dots a-su-ra-šu la \dot{u} -da-na-nu he who does not reinforce its foundation (does not replace what has fallen down) Syria 32 16 iv 28 (Jahdunlim); $[\check{s}umma \ da-na-n]u \ ina \ qabl\bar{i}\check{s}u$ pališ a-sú-ra-ka [...] ušaplaš if the middle section of the $dan\bar{a}nu$ is pierced, then [the enemy | will tunnel through your foundation wall RA 38 81 r. 22 (OB ext.); askuppī pīli rabûti . . . a-sur-ru-ši-in ušashira I surrounded their foundation walls with large limestone slabs (on which I depicted the cities conquered by me) Lyon Sar. p. 17:78, and passim in Sar., also OIP 2 110 vii 43, and passim in Senn. in this phrase, replaced by kisû ibid. 100:52 variant: askuppāt gišnugalli a-sur-ru-šú uša: I surrounded its foundation wall shirmawith marble slabs Borger Esarh. 61 vi 7; in-du a-sur-ra-a rabiam išdi dūr agurri *ēmidma* I supported the lower course of the wall made of baked bricks with a large retaining wall VAB 4 82 ii 5 (Nbk.), cf. a-surra-a rabâ ina kupri u agurri išdi dūri ēmid ibid. 196 No. 28:6, and see in-du A.SUR Antagal D, in lex. section.
- c) other occs.: ēma bašmuma a-sur-ru-ú nadāt libittu wherever a foundation is made,

asurrû asûtu

a brick is laid BMS 5:19 and dupls., see Ebeling Handerhebung p. 60; kīma mê musâti a-surra-a umallāšunūti I will fill the damp course (of the wall) with them (the sorcerers) as (is done with) dirty water Maqlu II 178, cf. kīma mê musâti a-sur-ra-a ana mullīja (var. mul-li-li-ia) ibid. 167, cf. also ibid. VIII 80b, see AfO 21 80; $s\bar{\imath} \; k\bar{\imath} ma \; s\bar{e}ri \; ina \; a$ -sur-ri- $ki \; go$ out like a snake from your (hole in the) wall JRAS 1927 536:9; [šumma] ṣēru ina [a-surri]-e bīt amēli ulid if a snake gives birth in the low course of a man's house KAR 386 r. 27f., restored from VAT 10905, see Nötscher, Or. 39-42 100, cf. KAR 394 ii 2; šumma bītu a-surru-šu šalim (also šehhātu išû, sahar šub. ŠUB-a, imtanaggut) if the foundation wall of a house is intact (also: shows disintegration, is covered with dust, keeps collapsing) CT 38 15:33ff.; if lichen is seen ina a-surri-e bīt amēli (between išdi bīt amēli and APIN $b\bar{\imath}t$ $am\bar{e}li$) CT 38 19:22; šumma $b\bar{\imath}tu$ in-di(var. -da) a-sur-ri-e ummud if a house is surrounded by a wall retaining the lower wall courses CT 38 13:89; šumma hallulaja eli É.MEŠ a-sur-ri-e ušaznan CT 38 5:134; for dripping observed on the asurrû, see zanānu A mng. 2e; obscure: if a house ina qaqqarišu KI a-sur-re-e URU(?) BE (= peti or ipetti) CT 40 2:46, also [šumma na]b-bil-lu ša a-sur-[ri-e] [...] CT 38 44 BM 30427:10 (all SB Alu); DIŠ MUN a-su-ri bītišu (naši) if he (dreams) he carries salt(peter) from the damp course of his house Dream-book 331:17; eper a-sur-re-e dust from the damp course AMT 1,2:17, also 17,6:2 and 7; Ú kur-ka-nu-u : Ú SAHAR a-sur-re-e Uruanna II 257; Ú kurka-nam: Aš SAHAR a-su-ur-ri Uruanna III 103; note also [A].GAR.GAR a-sur-re-e Köcher BAM 115 r. 11; A.KAL LI.DUR // kīma e-pe-ri a-sur-BRM 4 32:14, see Thompson, JRAS 1924 455 (comm.).

2. (a part of the exta): šumma šulmu ina A.SUR marti [ittabši] if a blister is formed in the a. of the gall bladder CT 20 25 K.12648 ii 10, cf. šumma šulmu ina a-sur(text -šá)-ri-e marti ittabši TCL 6 3:17 (SB).

Baumgartner, ZA 36 253; Landsberger, MSL 1 216.

asûtu s.; medical practice, medical treatment, medical lore; OB, MB, MA, SB, NA; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and (Lú.)A.ZU with complements; cf. asû A.

nam.a.zu = a-s[u-tu] (followed by $b\bar{a}r\hat{a}tu$) Izi O 4; i.zu = [ba-ru]-[tum], a.zu = a- $s\hat{u}$ -tum Silbenvokabular A 39f.

a) in gen. — 1' referring to treatment in general: lotions for šu.gidim.ma ... u kal murși ša ina dù-ti a-su-ti u āšipūti iltazzazma ul pațir "hand of the ghost" and every illness which perseveres in spite of application of medicine or exorcism and cannot be dispelled Köcher BAM 228:17, also ibid. 229:11', cf. lu ina nēpilti [a-su-ti l]u ina nēpilti MAŠ. MAŠ-ti ibid. 225 r. 4', also AMT 94,6:2, [...] MAŠ.MAŠ-ti A.ZU-ti Köcher BAM 125:23; si-li-'-ti a-su-ti (in broken context) AMT 17,9 ii 6 (SB tamītu); a-sú-t[am] (in broken context) ARM 5 32:8.

2' referring to medication: A.KAL ŠIM.HAL <:> hi-i-lu ša ana lú a-su-tum inneppuš hīl baluhhi is a resin which is prepared for medicinal purposes BRM 4 32:13 (comm.); $m[a-a\check{s}]-q\acute{i}-it$ Lú a-su-ti a medical potion ABL 1285 r. 1 (NA); malṭarāt a-su-ti nēpiš na[s]m[a= $d\bar{a}te$] medical texts (containing) instructions for bandages (among tablets carried off by Tukulti-Ninurta) AfO 18 44:8; ana epēš a-suti u āšipūti NU išallim(!) it (the omen) is unfavorable for using medicine or magic Boissier DA 11 i 8, also CT 30 25:7, cf. ana epēš a-su-ti la šalmat TCL 6 5:41 and 46, [ana] ... epēš sibûti u mimma(!) ša a-su-ti šalmat it is favorable for doing business and anything pertaining to medicine ibid. 54; ana epēš a-su-ti (NU) šalmat marsu imât unfavorable for medical treatment, the patient will die ibid. 40; ina la šalimti epēš a-su-ti (if) it is in the unfavorable (area), (it is favorable for) medical practice Boissier DA 211 r. 13; šumma ana Dù-eš a-su-ti teppaš LÚ.A.ZU ana marsi qāssu la ubbal if you perform (the extispicy) about medical treatment, the physician shall not lay his hand on the patient PRT 106:5, also STT 308:12, CT 20 10:6, and, wr. A.ZU-ti ibid. 12 K.9213+ i 17; šumma ana Dù-eš a-su-ti qība išakkan if he makes a prognosis concerning the medical aṣābu aṣābu

treatment (preceded by: if he goes to the house of a sick person) CT 39 30:51 (SB Alu), cf. ana Dù-áš a-su-ti ... qibâ la tašakkan KAR 151:62.

b) referring to gods of healing: ša tuduqâ u bulluţu šūturat rabât a-su-tú(var.-ta) (Gula) who excels in magic formulas and in healing, and is great in medical practice KAR 73:25, var. from AMT 62,1 iii 10; Lú. A.Zu-u-tú ša la igammaru ina qūtēja šukun give me (Gula?) unlimited medical knowledge Craig ABRT 2 19:12 (SB lit.), cf. a-sú-tum pirištu ilī ana qūtēja umanni (Ea) entrusted to me (Gula) the art of healing, reserved for the gods Or. NS 36 124:146, also a-su-ut dme. [ME?] AMT 84,4 ii 16.

aṣābu (aṣāpu, waṣābu, uṣābu) v.; 1. to enlarge, to add, to increase in size or number, 2. uṣṣubu (same mngs.), 3. ūtaṣṣubu to grow larger, to increase (passive to mng. 2); from OAkk., OA on; I uṣib — uṣṣab — (w)aṣib, imp. ṣib, I/3, II, II/2; wr. syll. (sometimes with p) and DAH; cf. ṣibtu A, tēṣubu, uṣubbū.

ta-[ah] dah = a-sa-[bu] Sb I 302 and Ea III 227; $\kappa_{A}^{wa-sa-bu}_{ZAL} = [\ldots]$ Kagal D Fragm. 5:1; dah, tab = a-sa-bu Nabnitu J 69f.

[ba.an.dah] = [uṣ]-pa, [uṣ-ṣi]-pa Izi H 156f.; $\text{dill.dil} = [uṣ-ṣu]-[pu\ (šá\ x)]$ Izi E 227.

dah.a.zu a.ba mu.un.dib.bi.dè: a-ṣab-ka mannu ittiqu who can surpass your power to increase SBH p. 71 r. 13f.; dumu.mu a.na nu.ì.zu a.na ra.ab.dah.e: mārī minā la tīdi minā lu-ṣib-ka my son, what is there that you do not know, what (knowledge) can I add (to yours)? Šurpu V-VI 29f., cf. a.na.am ba.ra.ab.dah.hi.e: mīnam lu-ṣi-ib-śu CT 4 8 88-5-12,51:27f.

un.gugá ù.bi.tab á.ág dEn.líl dEn.ki. ke_x(KID) šu.na hé.en.da.ab.túm.túm.mu: li-iṣ-ṣib appūna têrēt DN u DN₂ qūssa litbal may he (Anu) give her in addition the power of command of DN and DN₂ (so) that she may have control over it TCL 6 51:21f., see RA 11 147:11, cf. DN mu.un.da.an.dah.a.na: ša DN uṣ-ṣi-bu SBH p. 27:12f.; tu-uṣ-ṣab 5R 45 K.253 iv 28 (gramm.).

1. to enlarge, to add, to increase in size or number -a) in gen. -1' in lit.: $birq\bar{\imath}$ birbirrī ú-șí-ib he added lightning and splendor VAS 10 214 iv 6, cf. qurdam dunna ... \acute{u} - $s\acute{i}$ -ib ibid. r. vi 32 (OB Agušaja); $t\bar{a}tturam$ tu-și-ib tašrukšum you have bestowed additional wealth upon him ZA 44 35:50 (OB); ú-saab ureddi awatam ana karšiša he (Ea) enlarged in addition her power of command ibid. r. vii 11; d*Ea uṣ-ba-aš-šu nuḥši erṣeti šu x* Ea added abundance of the soil to what he (Adad gave) SEM 117 r. iii 16(MB); ana ili minâ of what benefit is he to the god? AfO 19 57:69; uškėn TI.LA DAH he prostrates himself (in the direction of certain stars), (and thus) increases (his) life span CT 4 5:33, see KB 6/2 p. 44, ef. pālihka ... us-sa-ab ba-la-tu PBS 15 80 ii 21 (Nbn.).

2' in hist.: ana mala ša abijama dūram eliš ú-ṣi-[ib(!)] to all that my father had built I added a wall toward the higher ground AOB 1 14 No. 7:44 (Irišum); še'am ina pašarte uṣ-ṣa-bu tēlītu they increase the yield in barley (so that it is available) to sell cheaply TCL 3 208 (Sar.).

in omens: Máš as-ba-at the sibtufeature is enlarged JCS 11 96 No. 3:8 (OB ext. cf. (parallel request in a prayer) sibassa lu wa-as-ba-[at] RA 38 86:17, also, wr. as-bat RA 14 147:20 and 149:5 (MB), tīrā: nu ana 12 litūru minâtim lu wa-aṣ-bu the coils should be twelve and enlarged in size RA 38 86:18 (OB); $[\mathbf{x} \ \mathbf{x}] \ \acute{u}$ -sa-ab (subscript?) YOS 10 7:32 (OB ext. report); in apodoses: ilu ana amēli akala inaddin ulu mê uş-şab the god will give the man bread to eat or he will increase the water (supply) VAB 4 266 ii 10 (ext.), cf. also [...] še-am uṣ-ṣab-šu KAR 423 i 66 (ext.), $ma\check{s}r\hat{u}$ \acute{u} - $\dot{s}a$ -ab- $\check{s}u$ - \acute{u} Or. NS 32 384:32 (OB omens); uncert.: A.KAL uṣ-ṣa-pa ACh Ištar 25:16.

4' other occs.: ana PN in GN PN₂ u-zi-ib PN₂ added (x land) to (the holdings of) PN in GN HSS 10 14:8 (OAkk.); he will pay (the silver) within two months u 6 suppē \dot{u} -sa-ab and will add (as interest) six suppusheep Golénischeff 5:5; when my merchandise comes up (from Assyria) ša kaspim 5

aṣābu aṣ**ābu**

MA.NA \hat{u} -sa-ba-am ale'akkum I will be able to increase the silver by five minas for you TCL 20 100:24, cf. 2 ma.na huša' \bar{e} uş-ba-kuCCT 4 1b:10, also x kaspam sí-ib-šum TCL 4 28:30 (all OA), see also teşubu; aşşer epinniz šunu epinnam šani'am ú-sí-ib-šu-nu-ši-i-im he added a second plow to their plows TCL 17 3:15; x GUR ana šipir kirîm ú-sí-ib-šu-nu-ši-im I added for them x gur (of barley) for the work in the garden YOS 2 110:13: if from the barley you have bought (i.e., after having bought it?) kaspum wa-aṣ-ba-ku-um (more) silver came in for you VAS 16 4:19; uşubbê mala tu-şa-bu ... anāku appal Frank Strassburger Keilschrifttexte 12:11; tuppi šâti eqlam ... ana tuppika și-i-ib add a field on your tablet according to the wording of this tablet BIN 7 13:8, cf. ana tuppija at-ta-sa-ab ibid. 10 (all OB); Sí-paam-ì-lí Give-Me-Increase-My-God (personal VAS 7 2:19 (OB); kirûm imaţţīma kaspam iharras ... iwattirma kaspam ú-saab should the garden (sold) be smaller (than indicated) he (the buyer) will reduce the price, should it be larger, he will increase the price MDP 24 355:25; note MU.4.KAM ú-saab-ma PN kirâm ippeš after four years PN may cultivate the orchard for an additional (year) MDP 28 427:15.

- b) referring to the payment of interest (see *sibtu* A mng. 1a) -1' in OA: if they do not pay (in time) 3 GIN. TA kaspam sibtam ina warhim ú-sú-bu-ú they will pay interest at the rate of three shekels silver per (mina) per month TCL 21 237:14, cf. sibtam ištu ūmim ša talqi'u tù-sa-áb you will pay interest from the day you borrowed (the silver) MVAG 35/3 No. 316:21, sibtam ú-sa-ba-kum TCL 14 49:11; šītam ana manaim 3 gín. ta lu-și-ib he should pay interest for the balance at the rate of three shekels per mina KT Blanckertz 4:24, also 1½ gín.ta lu-úş-ba-am Kienast ATHE 66:37, and passim, note $si[bt]am i-ta-na-sa-\acute{a}b$ OIP 27 29:2.
- 2' in OB: 1 $\check{s}iqlum$ igi. 6. Gál u 6 še máš \acute{u} - $\check{s}a$ -a[b] he pays one sixth of a shekel of silver and six grains per one shekel (of silver) as interest Goetze LE § 18A ii 6 (= B i 19),

also ú-ṣa-ab ibid. 7; MÁŠ dUTU ú-ṣa-ab TCL 11 222:2 and 9, BE 6/1 27:2, VAS 8 79:2, 120:3, and passim in OB; in Sum. formulation: nam 1 ma.na 12 gín.ta.àm ba.ab.daḥ. hi.e YOS 8 67:4, máš.gi.na daḥ.he.dam BIN 2 84:2, and passim, see ṣibtu A mng. 1b-1'b'; ištu ūm kaspam iddinušum ṣi-ba-a-tim ana ummiānim uṣ-ṣa-ab he will pay interest to the creditor from the day he gave him the silver BIN 7 44:25; in Ishchali: ušettiqma MÁŠ ú-ṣa-ab UCP 10 76 No. 1:10, and passim, see ṣibtu A mng. 1b-2'.

- 3' in Mari: ulū kīma ṣibtam uṣ-ṣa-bu ulūma kīma qaqqadamma ina ebūrim utarru (see ṣibtu A mng. lb-3') ARM 2 81:17; MÁŠ 10 GÍN IGI.4.GÁL.TA.ĀM ú-ṣa-ab ARM 8 24:3, and passim.
- 4' in OB Alalakh: kaspu šû ul ú-ṣa-ab u ul iddarrar this silver does not increase and (the pledged person) cannot be released (with kaspu as subject, unique intransitive use) JCS 8 5 No. 30:8, 29:10, 38:9, Wiseman Alalakh 31:8 and 42:5.
- 5' in Elam: 10 gín $\frac{1}{3}$ gín máš u_{\cdot} -sa-ab MDP 22 24:6, cf., wr. \dot{u} -sa-ab MDP 22 22:3, 23:7, 30:6, 23 185:7.
- 6' in MB Alalakh: $bamat \ kaspi$ IGI.4.TA. Am bamat IGI.6.Am us-sa-ab (see bamtu A usage a-1') Wiseman Alalakh 39:9, also, wr. u-sa-ab ibid. 35:6.
- c) in math.: 1 ana 1,46,40 si-ib-ma 2,46,40 tammar add 1 to 1,46,40, you obtain 2,46,40 Sumer 6 132 Problem 1:8, cf. 10 a-na 30 iš-ten si-ib-ma 40 tammar ibid. 14, also, wr. si-imma ibid. 134 Problem 2:12; 1 wa-si-tam tu-sa-ab-ma ... 1 wa-si-tam ša tu-is-bu tanass saḥma TMB 9 No. 20:4f., note the spelling tu-iṣ-bu Sumer 6 133f. Problem 2:20, r. 1 and 4, also ša ... tu-Aṣ-bu TMB 65 No. 137:21, for other refs., see TMB p. 228, MCT 174; for the writing DAḤ see TMB p. 235f. and MCT p. 161, cf. also, wr. DAḤ Sumer 6 133 Problem 2·17, MDP 34 p. 58:3, 7, and passim.
- 2. ussubu (same mngs.) a) in lit.: uussubu in lit.: uussubu uussubu and uusubu they gave him in addition scepter, throne and

aşābu aşappu

royal staff En. el. IV 29, cf. tu-us-sa-pa palâšu BA 5 664 No. 22:5; ša šukussu hegalla uş-şa-[bu] (var. \acute{u} -uş-ş[i-bu]) ana māti he who increases for the country the abundance of the field En. el. VII 8, ef. hegalla $\hat{u}(!)$ -ASsi-bu ana šarri SEM 117 r. iii 8 (MB); ša im= nukki mešrâ lu-uş(var. -aṣ)-ṣib dumqa lukšuda ša šumēlukki let me add to (my) riches from the (spirit walking at) your (Ištar's) right, let me obtain grace from the one at your left BMS 8:13, see von Soden, ZA 42 222:32, Ebeling Handerhebung 62; urriku ümē uṣ-ṣi-bu (var. \acute{u} -uş- $\dot{s}i$ -bu) $\check{s}an\bar{a}ti$ they(?) lengthened the days, increased the (number of) years En. el. I 13; kaspa ša ana hubulli taddina adi 5-šú tu-uṣ-ṣi-pa you have increased fivefold the silver you have given on loan Lambert, Iraq 27 ii 9; ša uṣ-ṣu-bu-šu naḥāšu for whom wealth was given in abundance Lambert BWL 74:52 (Theodicy); šamûm ša rītim mu-uṣ-ṣíba-at weldim (see ildu usage a-2') Cent. Supp. pl. 8 v 13 (OB); see also TCL 6 51, SBH p. 27:12f., in lex. section.

- b) in hist.: kišitti qātēja ša ana išgi šar: rūtija uṣ-ṣi-ba ... DN my conquests which Aššur has added to my royal share Winckler Sar. pl. 36 No. 77:171, also ibid. pl. 24 No. 51:11; sīsê . . . eli mandattišu maḥrīti us-sib-ma elišu aškun I imposed an increased tribute in horses beyond his previous one Winckler Sar. pl. 31 No. 65:29; 20 tipkī sēr maḥrî uṣ-ṣib-ma 180 tipkī ušaggi elâniš I added twenty brick layers on the former (terrace) and made it 180 layers high OIP 2 100:54 (Senn.); šanāt tūb libbi uṣ-ṣi-pa-am-ma he added years of happiness to my (years) VAB 4 292 ii 24 cf. lu- \acute{u} -u \acute{s} - $\acute{s}ib$ [... \vec{u}]m \vec{e} SUD.MEŠ (Nbn.), JRAS 1892 356 ii B 15.
- c) other occs.: [...] šub-ma GIM ta-lu-uk Muš uṣ-ṣu-pat [if] there is [a ...] and it is blown up(?) like the of a snake (parallel: kīma Muš kunnunat line 9) K.8042:11 (SB Alu?); ikribī annûti adu li'mišu li-iṣ-ṣi-bu (possibly for līṣibu) ana šarri ... liddinu may they (the gods) give a thousand more blessings to the king ABL435:19 (NA); šumma uṣ-ṣú-ub mê ītenerriš if he craves for more(?) water (uncert.) Labat TDP 190:27.

3. utaṣṣubu to grow larger, to increase (passive to mng. 2): see Ai. II i 27, in lex. section; ṣaburti ú-ta-ṣa-pa (var. ú-ta-aṣ-ṣa-pa) (see ṣaburtu) Lambert BWL 38:3 (Ludlul II).

The forms ussib (also uassib), etc., cited mng. 2, point to a stem *ussubu (perhaps attested in Izi E 227, see lex. section), although it is difficult to differentiate in meaning between aṣābu and uṣṣubu. Forms derived from $(w)a \dot{s} \bar{a} b u$ are used in mathematical texts and in reference to interest, while literary and historical texts favor the forms ussib (perhaps through false reconstruction from ussab or through a confusion with $e s \bar{e} p u$; the present forms ussab in these texts (see mng. la) are ambiguous and should perhaps be cited under mng. 2. To this *uṣṣubu a passive utaṣṣubu is scantily attested. The form IA-sa-ab in Ai. II i 45f. is more likely an error than a IV present i'assab.

aṣappu s.; (an equid used as pack animal); NA; pl. aṣappāni and aṣappū; wr. also with det. Anše.

- a) denoting a specific animal: šulmu ana a-şa-pe.me ša šarri bēlija šulmu ana ardāni ša šarri bēlija everything is well with the a.animals of the king, my lord, everything is fine with the servants of the king, my lord ABL 757:4, cf. [šul]mu ana a-sap-pe ša bēlija Iraq 13 113 ND 462:10 (translit. only), cf. also ana a-ṣap-pe ABL 325:17; 3 bēl pāḥete ina GN ina pūtuni issi Anše a-sap-pe puhru three governors are assembled with their a. animals in front of us in GN ABL 506:13, cf. ANŠE a-sap-pu-šú ABL 380:9, cf. also Iraq 25 79 No. 70:11' and 15'; ŠE kissutu ša a-sap-pe fodder for the a.-animals ABL 1290:6, note a-sap-papack animals (beside pithalli riding horses) ABL 371 r. 1.
- b) as a collective: ina la a-ṣa-ap-pa-ni la mudī girri libba qīšti artedi I went down through the forest without any pack animals or a guide Scheil Tn. II 51; ina muḥḥi a-ṣa-pe ša GN ša šarru bēlī išpuranni ātašar I held the muster of the pack animals of the land of the Suheans which the king, my lord, has ordered me (a list of chariots, mares,

aṣāpu āṣītu

mule mares, donkeys and camels follows) Iraq 17 136 and pl. 34 No.17:5; $l\bar{a}m\bar{u}qaja$ a-ṣa-pe la aḥaṣṣini I cannot possibly take care of the a.- animals Iraq 27 18 ND 2771:7, also ibid. 26, cf. ibid. 4.

Meissner, ZA 29 221; Saggs, Iraq 17 p. 136 note to line 5.

aşāpu see aşābu and eşēpu.

aşarru s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

giš.ki.á.lá.bi = a-şar-ru (between giš.ki.lá = maštaktu and giš.úh = işsur šari weather cock) Hh. IV 12.

The context suggests that aṣarru refers to some kind of instrument activated by a weight (ki.lá).

așāru see azāru.

aşāru (yard) see uṣāru.

āṣītu (wāṣītu) s.; 1. export duty, 2. outbound contingent, expeditionary force, 3. drainage canal or ditch, 4. exit, 5. (a palm leaf of a special nature), 6. (a garment), 7. (a part of a building), 8. (a part of an apparatus), 9. (math. term); from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and È; pl. aṣâtu (but aṣītūtu PBS 2/1 81:7, NB); cf. aṣâ.

giš.ta.è = a-şi-tu šá şe-e-ri Nabnitu M 256, giš.ta.nu.è = la min šá min ibid. 257; al.bar.ra an.gíd.i, giš.šu.an.na.bar = a-şi-ta i-šad-da-ád ibid. 260f.; for lines 262-64, see şâtu lex. section, for other lex. passages see mngs. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

še.ir.ma.al.la mu.lu zag.è.a : e-tel-lu dLa-ta-rak šá a-ṣi-ti (var. a-ṣi-e) SBH p. 139:145f.

1. export duty (levied in Assur according to the rate 1:120): PN brings you goods 3 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR wa-ṣi-sú šabbu he has been paid the three shekels of silver, his export duty CCT 4 10a:7, cf. wa-ṣi-sú DIRI BIN 4 127:2, also BIN 6 62:13, etc.; ša wa-ṣi-ti-šu kas: pam 1 MA.NA habbul he owes one mina of silver on his export duty BIN 6 3:5; KÙ.BABBAR 1 MA.NA ša wa-ṣi-ti-kà ša tušēbilanni mūṣiūērišunimma the comptrollers asked me for the export duty on every mina of silver you have sent me Garelli, RA 59 158:18; ina 1 MA.NA. 5 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR wa-ṣi-tám ša šēpika šA.BA 5 GÍN ana limmim PN from the 65 shekels of silver, the export duty of your

caravan, five shekels thereof for the limmu PN VAT 9218:31 (unpub., courtesy M. T. Larsen); 2 GÍN wa-sí-tum BIN 6 65:14, also AnOr 6 pl. 1 No. 3 edge 1, KTS 23:21, TCL 19 36:43, 43:30, CCT 4 7a:17, CCT 3 27a:30 (dupl. of KTS 38a), CCT 5 32b:11, and passim in OA beside such dues as nishātu, šaddu'utu, and such transportation expenses as ša sa'edim, tēşubū; (barley, emmer wheat, dates) qīme šalām bīti kişir ša sēri i-ri-ib u a-si-tu4 ša Ekur flour for the "greeting-of-the-temple" (ceremony),, the entrance and exit dues for the Ekur VAS 5 74:6 (NB); a-si-tú ša URU Aššur ubaddudu (see buddudu) ABL 419 r. 3 (NA), cf. (obscure) $a-si-t\acute{u}$ š \acute{i} ABL 878:20 (NB).

- 2. outbound contingent, expeditionary force: aššum ŠU.HA.MEŠ wa-ṣi-it GN on account of the bā'iru-soldiers of the outbound contingent from Cutha PBS 7 112:6 (OB let.); [têr]ētim ana šulum GN [u] wa-ṣi-it GN [ī]pušu[ma] they made an extispicy concerning the well-being of Tillā and the outbound force (or caravan) of Tillā ARM 4 56:6; È-it abullija nakra idâk the expeditionary force leaving by my city gate will defeat the enemy Boissier DA 219 r. 9, also KAR 426:4 and 5 (SB ext.).
- 3. drainage canal or ditch: igāri kirî ippuš 3 a-ṣa-ti ina libbi ušeṣṣi he (the tenant) builds the garden wall and makes three ditches leading outward VAS 5 10:6, cf. a-ṣa-a-tú ina libbi ušeṣṣi PBS 2/1 215:7, also BE 9 101:9, (with berû) BE 9 99:8, PBS 2/1 159:7, note a-ṣi-tú-tu4 ina libbi GI-u' PBS 2/1 81:7, cf. also a-ṣa-a-tu4 ša zu'uzti VAS 6 196:4 (all NB).
- 4. exit: bītu īṣu u mādu ù a-ṣí-tu-šu MDP 23 221:1.
- 5. (a palm leaf of a special nature): giš.zi.an.na.gišimmar = a-ṣi-tum Hh. III 361; giš.zi.an.na.gišimmar = a-[ṣi]-tum = ḥa-ru-ú Hg. A I 30, in MSL 5 142; wa-ṣi-a-[tum] (column heading of products of a date grove, beside giš.mi.rí.za, mu-ri-e-tum) TCL 11 159:1; 1 šu.ši zi-na-am wa-ṣi-tam VAS 16 57:23 (both OB).
- 6. (a garment): a-si-it ki-sa-di = min (= $na-ak-lap-t\acute{u}$) An VII 196, cf. $s\acute{a}$ $si-i[tki-s\acute{a}-di]=[\ldots]$ Malku VII 105; l Tức Cứ.ZU

*āṣītu aṣû

(= nahlaptu) KA-šu SíG.SAG a-si-tu HS 157 iii 14, cf. 1 TÚG na-ma-ru KA-šu SíG.SAG a-si-tu ibid. 11 (MB, courtesy J. Aro); he (Gilgāmeš) put on clean garments a-sa-a-ti ittahlipamma rakis aguḥḥa wrapped himself in a.-garments, fastened the aguḥḥu-sash Gilg. VI 4, see Frankena in Garelli Gilg. p. 119:4.

- 7. (a part of a building): $zag.\grave{e} = a-si-t\acute{u}$ (between dimtu and $e\check{s}r\check{e}tu$) Igituh I 339; [zag.UD].DU = a-s[i-tum] A-tablet 514.
- 8. (a part of an apparatus): giš.zag.è = a-si-tu (part of the donkey harness?) Hh. VII B 195; giš.nir.ra = is ni-ri, a-si-i-tu, si-si-tu (parts of the loom) Hh. V 308 ff.
- 9. (math. term): 1 wa-ṣi-tam tašakkan bamat 1 teheppe [30] TMB 1 No. 1:1, also 2:1, 3:2, and passim, see TMB p. 228, note 1 wa-ṣi-ta-am [mišil]šu eḥeppe ibid. 73 No. 149:6.

The passage $Girru\ mu-kin\ a-ṣ a-at\ GIŠ$. TUKUL En. el. VII 115 remains obscure; $k\bar{\imath}[a]m\ a-ṣ i-it\ nap išti\ EA\ 250:35$ (see Ungnad, OLZ 1916 186) is quite uncertain and unique.

Ad mng. 1: Garelli Les Assyriens pp. 184, 193; M. T. Larsen, Old Assyrian Caravan Procedures p. 152. Ad mng. 3: Cardascia Archives des Murašû p. 137.

āṣītu ($w\bar{a}ṣītu$) in ša wāṣâtim s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.; cf. $aṣ\hat{u}$.

lú.è = ša wa-ṣa-tim, ša-ki-kum OB Lu A 310.

așșēr see șēru A.

aṣû (waṣû, waṣā'u, uṣā'u, uṣû) v.; **1.** to leave, to depart, to go out (of a room, a city, said of persons, objects), to escape, to leave (a position, an employment), to have a right-of-way (p. 358), 2. to come out (of a room, a city, a temple), to rise (said of the sun and stars), to come into the open, to come out, to protrude, to grow, sprout (said of hair, plants), to escape (be saved) (p. 365), 3. to leave forever, to disappear (p. 369), 4. I/2 to go away, to move out (p. 369), 5. in idiomatic phrases (p. 370), 6. šūsû to make leave, to send off, to send away (a person, a message, an object), to deliver, to pay, to release, to extradite (a prisoner), to let go free, to escape (p. 373), 7. šūsû to

obtain an object (from a storehouse), the release of a person (from detention), to arrange a delivery from somewhere, to rent a house, field, animal, to hire a person, to make plants sprout, to process materials, to make fit (p. 377), 8. \tilde{sus} to evict, make leave, to expel (p. 382), 9. \tilde{susu} to escape (p. 383), 10. šutēsû to escape (passive to mng. 6) (p. 383), 11. šutēsû to fight with one another (p. 383); from OAkk. on; I u = u = i - (w) a = i, imp. ṣī (pl. iṣâ Maqlu II 155, eṣu RAcc. 142:381), I/2 ittaşi – ittaşşi, I/3 ittanaşşi, III OAkk. ušūsi (ušēsi BIN 8 144:59), OA, OB and later *ušēṣi* (*ušāṣi* PBS 7 102:7, TCL 18 87:8, CH xliv 65 and rarely in OB), stat. šēṣû Kagal B 305, III/2 uštēsi – uštessi (uštāsi CT 29 21:16, VAS 16 136:10, both OB, ARM 2 3:11), uštenessi (OB uštanassi, uštanessi 149:11); wr. syll. and È; ef. āṣītu, āṣītu in ša $(w)\bar{a}$ şâtim, \bar{a} şû, aşûtu, muš \bar{e} ş \bar{i} tu, muš \bar{e} şû, m \bar{u} şû, $m\bar{u}$ şû in rabi $m\bar{u}$ şê, şâtu, šēşâtu, ş $\bar{\imath}$, şiātiš, ṣītan, ṣītaš adv. and s., ṣītiš, ṣītu, ṣītu in ša ṣīt kišādi, šūṣû, šūṣûtu, šutēṣû adj., tāṣītu, tēsītu, tūsâtu, usû.

e UD.DU = wa-a-ṣú-um MSL 3 219 G₆ ii 8' (Proto-Ea); e UD.[DU] = [a-ṣu-u] Ea III 210 and A III/3:145; e UD.DU = a-ṣu-u Sb II 82, also Proto-Diri 224, Diri I 149; è = a-ṣu-u Igituh I 411, also Erimhuš III 218 and Nabnitu M 183; ba.ra.è = ú-ṣi, ba.ra.è.e = it-ta-ṣi, ba.ra.è.e.meš = it-ta-ṣu-u Hh. I 237 ff.; è.ba.ra = ṣi-i, hé.en.ta.è = lu-ṣi, ba.ra.è.e = it-ta-ṣi Antagal M 109 ff.; IR.tuš.ba é.ta ba.ra.è = ušimma ina £ it-ta-ṣi he moved into the house and moved out Ai. Ii 7, cf. ù.bí.tuš é.ta ba.ra.è.dè = uššabma ina £ it-ta-aṣ-ṣi he will move into the house and move out ibid. 10.

i I = a-su-u ša NUMUN to sprout, said of seeds Idu II 141; I = wa-su-u-um MSL 2 p. 143 Excerpt i 16; i = a-su-u ša NUMUN Izi V 4, also i, [i].i = a-su-u [ša ze-e-ri] Nabnitu M 190 f.

mu-usar = a-su-u sá giš u gi Nabnitu M 186, sar = min sá ziq-pi ibid. 187; si.a = wa-sú-u-um Proto-Diri 4a; ú.šim.di.ri = wr-qi-tum a-su-u-u Izi E 269; šu = wa-sú-u A-tablet 657; di-ih dub = a-su-u sa ziq-pi A III/5:15; te-hium = a-su-u sá ziq-ti Nabnitu M 188; ú.gù.dé.a = a-su-u izi E 319; du, dar = a-su-u sá giš u gi Nabnitu M 184f.; tag = a-su-u sá zi-zi ibid. 189.

i I = δu - δu - δu - δu NUMUN Ea II 136, also Izi V 5; δu . δu - δ

a.da.min.sá, a.da.min.dug₄.ga, di^{sa.sa}di, [x.x].x.ka×nun = *šu-te-şu-u* Nabnitu M 269ff.;

aşû aşû

a.da.min = δu -te(!)-is- δu (!)-[u] (text: δu -ut-is-bu-[x]) Erimhuš Bogh. A r. 3'; giš.ta.L \dot{u} .[Ω I] = δu -te- δu -u Erimhuš II 183; [a.tar.lá.lá] = [δu -t]- δu -u Erimhuš II 1.

su.ni.ta hé.ni.íb.ta.è bar.ra.ni.ta hé.ri. íb.è.dè: ina zumrišu li-is-su-u ina zumrišu li-ișşu-u let them remove themselves from his body, let them go out from his body CT 1614 iii 47f.; gidim. hul ... uru.ta ha.ba.ra.è : ețemmu lemnu ... ištu āli li-ṣu-u let the evil ghost (and other evil spirits) leave the town CT 16 22:282f., cf. é.ta ba.ra.è: ištu bīti și-[i] ibid. 4:157f., and passim in such contexts, note šà.é.a.ta íb.ta.è: ištu qereb bīti și-i ibid. 31:108; [udug.hul] è.ba.ra ki.bad.du.šè: utukku lemnu si-i ana nisâti go far away, evil spirit CT 16 29:92f.; é.ki.nu(var. adds .um).ta.è hé.ni.íb.ku₄.ku₄.dè : ana bīti ašar la a-ṣi-e(var. -i) lišēribušu may they bring him into a house from which there is no escape CT 17 35:50f., cf. erím.ma nu.è.ne: ajābī la uṣ-ṣu-u the enemies cannot escape OECT 6 pl. 8 K.5001:10f.; sa.pàr nu.è.e: saparru la a-și-e a net (from which there is) no escape CT 17 34:13f., cf. [i].bí.ta.na.bi.ta ku, nu.è.dè: ina itan: nīšu nūnu la uṣ-ṣu-ú (see itannu) SBHp. 15:10, and passim; àm.tu.tu nu.si.sá íb.ta.è nu.šilig. ga níg.ga lugal: īrumma ul iša[r] uṣ-ṣi-ma ul ika[tti] Níg.ga lugal (see erēbu lex. section) Diri V

èš.é.kur.ta è.a.dè.ne.ke $_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathtt{Kid}):i\check{s}tu\,b\bar{\imath}t\,Ekur$ ina a-și-šú CT 17 7 iv 15f., cf. ur.sag è.ni.ta: qarrādu ... ina a-ṣi-šú OECT 6 pl. 21 K.5983:1f.; inim.inim.ma ka.na nu.um.ma.ra.è: [ama]: tum ina pīšu ul ú-sa-[a] no word came forth from his mouth STT 151:20f.; alim.ma pap.hal KÚR+NUNUZ. ke_x nu.è.a.zu.dè: kabtum ša ina pušuq || pi-riš-tú [x x] la uṣ-ṣa-a (obscure) 4R 30 No. 1:10f.; dUtu kur.gal.ta um.ta.è.na.zu. šè: Šamaš ultu šadî rabî ina a-şi-ka when you, Šamaš, rise out of the great mountain 5R 50 i 1f., cf. an.šà.kù.ga.ta [è].zu.dè: ištu qereb šamê ina a-ṣi-ka 4R 17:3f., dUtu è.a.na : Šamaš ina a-și-šú ASKT p. 76:28f., and passim; á.gú.zi. ga ta dUtu nam.ta.è: ina šēri lam Šamaš a-ṣi-e in the morning before the rising of the sun CT 17 19:38f.

kur.ra zú.kušú.a mi.ni.in.è: ina šadî šinni kuší a-ṣa-at-ma the shark(?) tooth grows out of the mountain Lugale I 39; gi nu.è: qanû ul a-ṣi no reed was growing CT 13 35:2, dupl. ZA 28 101; ú.šim.gin_x(GIM) edin.na ba.ra.bí.in.è: kīma urqīti ina ṣēri a-ṣi-ma growing like the fresh green in the desert 5R 50 ii 30f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1); u₄.bu.bu.ul è.a.bi nu.du₁₀.ga: bubu'tu ša a-ṣu-šu la ṭābu (see bubu'tu) Lugale V 32, cf. áš.gig. ga kir₄.a.bi nu.sig₅.ga: ṣennītum ša ina appi a-ṣ[u-š]u la damqu (see ṣennītu) ibid. 33.

en.bi gi, pàr.ta ba.ra.è : ēnšu ina gipāri itta-si its high priest has moved out of the gipāru 4R 11:35f., cf. gudu, bi hi.li.ta ba.ra.è: pašīssu

ina kuzbi it-ta-şi ibid. 33 f., also KAR 375 r. iii 42 ff.; dingir.dib.dib.bi.e.ne urugal.la.[ta]im.ta. è.a.[meš]: ilū kamūti ištu qabri it-ta-șu-ni the (fallen) captive gods have come out from the grave CT 17 37:1f., cf. é.a é.kur.ta è.a.meš : ištu bīti Ekur it-ta-şu-ni šunu CT 16 1:25; sag.gig é.kur. ta nam.ta.è: di'u ultu Ekur it-ta-ṣa-a headache demon has come out of Ekur CT 17 26:51f., and passim, cf. also buru, šà.zu+AB.ta im.ta.è.a.na: timītu ultu qereb apsî it-ta-şa-a (see dimītu) Šurpu VII 1f. (= Šurpu V-VI 200); imin.bi kur.ta è.a.meš : sibittišunu ištu erseti $\dot{u}(\text{var. }it\text{-}ta)\text{-}su\text{-}ni$ CT 16 45:131; udug.hul ... ha.ba.ra.è: utukku lemnu ... lit-ta-şi CT 16 24 i 33f., cf. é.ta ha.ba.ra.è: ištu bīti lit-ta-si CT 17 11:94f.; lú.tu.ra gig.ga.a.ni hé.im.ma.ra. ab.[è]: ša marși murussu lit-ta-și may the sick man's disease leave him 4R 29 No. 1 r. 19f.; im ... igi.bi.ta ba.ra.an.è: šārum ... ina īnišu litta-și may the "wind" go out of his eye AMT 11,1:30f.

Note the Sum. correspondence mú and ti: din gir ír ra ba.mú ga.an.na.ab.dug₄: ana ili bikītu a-ṣi-šú lugbīšu (obscure) SBH p. 50:25f.; Ú.HÚL. ti. gíl.la an.edin.na aš.na mú.a: MIN-a (= tigiz lâ) ša ina ṣēri ediššišu a-ṣu-u the-cucumber which is growing alone in the open country CT 17 19 i 32f.; dUtu an.šà.kù.ga.ta e.ti.a.zu.dè: Šamaš ultu šamê ellūti ina a-ṣi-ka BA 5 711:6f. (= BA 10/1 1:11f.), note also udug.hul ... é.ki. kur.ta ti.a.meš: utukku lemnu ... ultu erṣetu it-ta-ṣu-nu šunu the evil spirit (and other demons) have come out of the nether world CT 17 41:1f., cf. (in similar context) im.ti.a.meš: it-ta-ṣu-nu šunu ibid. 3f.

guruš.é.murum_x.a.ni.ta ba.ra.è(var. DU₆+ DU).ne : eţla ina bīt emūtišu ú-še-eṣ-ṣu-ú (see emūtu in bīt emūti) CT 16 12 i 40f., and passim, cf. é.ta $im.ta.an.[\grave{e}]: i\check{s}tu \quad bi-it \quad \acute{u}-\check{s}e-e, a-[a]$ p. 130:61f.; e.ne.èm dAsal.lú.hi é.10.ta 10.àm ba.ra.ab.è: amat Marduk bīt ešeret ešeret ú-še-eşsa-a (see $e \dot{s} i r$) SBH p. 8:80f., also p. 111:25f., and passim; ur.gi, ra è.ta.ab.zé.en: ka-al-ba-am cf. [è].bar.ra: ana aḥâti šu-și 4R 23 No. 4:12f., è.da.a.ni.ta: šu-si-ma CT 17 28:64; nam. APIN.LÁ.ŠÈ íb.ta.è: ana errēšūti ú-še-și he has rented (the field) in tenancy Hh. II 227, and passim in this phrase, see aššābūtu, dilûtu, esēpu, kişru, siliptu, šukunnû, tappûtu; (b.ta.an.è: \acute{u} -[še-si] Ai. I iv 56; é.ta íb.ta.an.è: ina bīti ú-še-și-šú he has made her (the divorced wife) leave the house Ai. VII iii 3, cf. en.nu.un.gá.ta íb.ta.an.è: ištu șibitti ú-še-și he released (him) from the prison Ai. III iii 20; sag.bi.šè íb.ta.an.è: ú-še-ṣa-a a-na ri-še-e-ti (they praised his might) they placed it topmost JRAS 1932 p. 35:9f. (coll. W. G. Lambert), and cf. mng. 7j; é.ta ba.ra.e_x(DU₆+ DU). dè: ina bīti ú-še-şu-šu he forfeits his (share in his) paternal estate Ai. VII iii 33; nar.tur sa.

aşû 1a aşû 1a

zu.ba [nam].ma.ra.ab.è.dè.en: nāra seḥra mudē pitnī la tu-še-eṣ-ṣa-a do not send away the young singer knowing his strings S. A. Smith Misc. Assyr. Texts 24:28f. and ibid. 9f., 12f., 24f., cf. (for unilingual Sum. version) VAS 2 79; NI. numun nim.ta è.dè: NUMUN.NI ḥarpi šu-ṣi-i (see ḥarpu lex. section) KAV 218 Ai 42 and 48 (Astrolabe B); ir.si.im mi.ni.nè ir.sim bí.in.d[u₁₀]: arman=nu uš-te-eṣ-ṣ[a-a] iriše tābu (see armannu) 4R 20 No. 1:28f.; nam.erím gu.bi edin.na.ki.kù.ga.šè ḥa.ba.ni.íb.e_x.dè: māmīt qāša ana ṣēri ašri elli li-še-ṣi may he remove the cursed thread to the open country, the pure place Šurpu V-VI 164f.

Note the Sum. correspondences mú and i: ú. šim mú.mú: mu-še-ṣa-at urqīte who makes green things grow ASKT p. 116:7f.; gú.gú.bi làl geštin ḫa.ra.an.mú (later recension: [ḥa].ra.an.è): [... l]i-še-ṣa-a-ki the river banks should produce for you date syrup and wine Lugale IX 24, also ibid. 25; edin.na bí.in.mú: ina ṣēri uš-te-ṣa-a 4R 11 r. 26f.; [ḫur].sag.e níg.úr.lím.e numun ḫa.ra.ni.ib.i.i (later recension: ḫa.ra.ab.i.i): [būlu ša] erba šēp[āšu zēra li]-še-ṣa-a-ki let the quadrupeds multiply for you Lugale IX 32.

giš.al.lá.bi giš.apin.na [edin.šè] a.da. mìn: allu u epinnu ana ṣēri ul-te-ṣu-ú (var. uš-teeṣ-ṣu-u) (see allu) KAV 218 A ii 40 and 44, var. from BA 5 p. 704:13, also guruš gešpú.lirum. ma ... ká.ne.ne ... a.da.mìn: etlūtu ina bābišunu (ina) umāš ubāri ul-te-ṣu-ú (see etlu mng. 2b) KAV 218 A ii 7 and 15 (Astrolabe B).

^{ma}SAR = a-su- \acute{u} STC 2 pl. 51 i 9 (comm. to En. el. VII 2); [M]A₄.MA₄ = \grave{E} ibid. pl. 49:20; \grave{e} = tu- $\check{s}e$ -sa-a Ebeling Wagenpferde p. 37 Ko 19a; \acute{e} . d Innin. ta \grave{e} # d Innin $\check{s}\acute{a}$ ul-tu \acute{E} \acute{u} - $\check{s}e$ - $e\bar{s}$ -su-u 5R 39 No. 4 80–11–12,2 r. 1 and 3 (unidentified comm.).

 $e\text{-}me = a\text{-}su\text{-}\acute{u}$ Balkan Kassit. Stud. p. 4:37.

1. to leave, to depart, to go out (from a room, a city, said of persons, objects), to escape, to leave (a position, an employment), to have a right-of-way -a) in OA: ina wa-şa PN kaspam ... ušēbalakkum I will send you the silver when PN leaves CCT 2 20:31, ef. $ina \ \acute{u}$ -sa-i- $\check{s}[u]$ CCT 4 6e:16; inapani wa-sa-i-ka attama subātam tērišanni you yourself asked me for a garment before you left Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 18:4, cf. ina wa-sa-a TÚG.HI.A AnOr 6 pl. 5 No. 15:10; ištu GN suhārū wa-sa-am gabiu the junior personnel is under orders to leave GN BIN 4 37:36; $si-i \delta u-ut \ wa-sa-[am \ u-la]$ imua (I said:) leave! but he refused to leave KTS 27a:10; ina bāb wa-sa-i-šu inūmi ana ālim harraššuni (give him x silver) just before his departure when his journey is (to take him) to the City KT Blanckertz 2:12; kaspam tašaggalma u ina bītim ú-ṣi-ú if she (the debtor) pays the silver they (the creditors) will leave the (pledged) house TCL 21 240:12, cf. kaspam utârma ú-șí-i ICK 2 73:6; rābișum ša PN u ša kīma PN ú-ṣí-ú-ma PN₂ iša'ulu the agent of PN and the representative of PN will leave and make an investigation of PN, Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 4:6; la išammuhuma ula ú-ṣí šumma ištammu: huma i-ti-si they must not quarrel(?), and he (the indentured person) must not leave, if they quarrel(?) and he leaves (he will pay x silver) AAA 1 pl. 27 No. 14:13 and 15; ištu GN ištēniš nu-sí-ma ekallum ištu āl GN₂ uta'ir (ni) ātima we left Kaniš together but the palace made us return from GN₂ TuM 1 19b:5, ef. ana $k\bar{\imath}dim\ nu$ -si-ma we left for the open country CCT 4 40a:11; ištu 30 šanātim ina ālim tù-ú-și you left the City thirty years ago TCL 19 1:7; ištu GN nabat= we left GN yesterday tam nu-sí-ma Hahn 3:11: inūmi us-a-ni hušahhumma when we left there was a famine 4 221:12; sikkatum [ú]-sí ú maḥīrum parrud the army has marched out and the market is in turmoil CCT 4 10a:17; alkammanaruqqam nanšīma ù sí-i come, take the bag CCT 4 2a:21; and leave as soon as you hear about the caravans ana massarātim ana panīja si-a-am come to meet me to perform guard duty Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 p. 41 r. 8; šumma šā'imum laššu attunu șí-a if there is no buyer (for the house) leave yourselves (and rent the house) TCL 20 88:20, cf. ina bītim șí-a BIN 6 69:26; lu ina GN lu ina ālim šumma i-ti-sí kaspī utâramma u ú-sí if he (the agent) wishes to leave (the employment) while he is either in Kaniš or in the City, he returns the silver and may do so CCT 1 10a:11 and 13; ina GN ni-tí-sí we have left GN BIN 4 60:9; šumma PN i-ta-ṣa-am ana ālikim panêmma dinma lublam if PN has already left, give (the tin, etc.) to the very next caravan so that they can bring it here KTS 14b:13; the shipment of tin uliwīssu i-ta-as-a-kum has left for you in its packings TCL 14 11:18; ištu malāšu ūmē

aşû 1b aşû 1b

tù-si-ma têrtakama la illikam no report whatsoever has come from you at any time after you left CCT 4 32a:4; kaspum lērubma annu: $kum\ u\ sub\bar{a}t\bar{u}\ lu-s\hat{u}$ as soon as the silver comes in, the tin and the garments will leave KTS 20 r. 17', also CCT 2 5b:17, 46a:21, TCL 14 8:21; ibbāb harrānišu riksam ša hurāsim ... ana PN maḥar kilallēkunu lipqidma awutum la \acute{u} -si before he leaves he should entrust the package of gold to PN in the presence of both of you and not a word (about this) should get out TCL 19 68:40; PN PN, u PN, *izūzuma u* PN *iš-tí bītim i-tí-ṣí* PN, PN₂, and PN₃ made the division of property and PN left the house TCL 14 73:5; ippanīja puzram isbatma i-ta-sa-am he hid from me and left TCL 20 129:22'; PN aḥī tašammēma i-ta-ṣa-am are you hearing that PN, my brother, has CCT 3 45a:26; išti warkiūtim ú-șía-am ana ša la ú-ṣa-ni mimma la tapallah (the tin and the garments) will leave with the next messengers, be in no way afraid because of the fact that they have not yet TCL 19 47:9; gulgullūa illibbikunu la \dot{u} -sí- \dot{u} my gulgullu-containers must not get out of your hands (lit.: heart) TCL 20 113:27, cf. ina libbika e ú-șί Kienast ATHE 30:22; panīš PN ul atta ul anāku lu nu-sí CCT 4 ef. appanīšu nu-sí-ma we left 36a:7, before his arrival BIN 474:16; adi kasapka ušabbâni tāništum ina libbim i-tí-sí-i only when I have paid you your silver will the worry(?) leave (my) heart CCT 4 25b:27.

b) in OB -1' in gen.: a slave of Ešnunna KÁ.GAL GN balum bēlišu ul uṣ-ṣí does not leave through the city gate of Ešnunna without his master's permission Goetze LE § 51 iv 9; ištu ūmi ša abul GN ú-sú-ú from the day I left Sippar CT 29 34:25; as you have heard there are hostilities mammannobody can go out of the bābam ul ú-uṣ-ṣí gate VAS 16 64:17, also $\acute{a}s$ -ku-u[p-p]a- $tam \check{s}a$ ba-[b]i-im la uṣ-ṣi-a they (the women) must not go beyond the threshold of the city gate A 3532:21, ana mīnim ana kiddim ú-uṣ-ṣí-i BIN 7 38:20; aššum ina wa-se-e-ia ţēmī la uterram because I did not report when I left TCL 18 152:9, cf. ina pani wa-si-šu before his departure Boyer Contribution No. 123:11;

inūma tu-sú-ú marsātama pīja ul ēpušakkum ul una'idakka when you left you were ill and I did not raise any objections, I did not admonish you Kraus AbB 1 8:8, cf. ištu ūmim ša ana harrānim tu-sú-ú TCL 17 74:6, warkat ana harrānim ú-sú-ú UET 5 462:15, ina ūmim ša ana ḥarrānim wa-ṣé-e-em [panī]ja aškunu ibid. 82:9; kīma ... ina parās arkâtim bārûm ana la a-si-[e]-em iqbûšimma since, when the matter was investigated, the diviner told her not to go out PBS 7 125:17; there is no barley, it is all gone ana sūqim lu-ú-s[i] should I go out into the street (to beg for barley)? TCL 18 110:8; in three days Adad will leave Adad ana hamrim uş-şí for the hamru-sanctuary Sumer 14 46 No. qibīma aššābum ina bītim li-si give orders that the tenant is to leave the house TCL 18 134:12, cf. if the owner of a house wa-sa-[am] iqta[bi]Driver and Miles Babylonian Laws 2 p. 36:14 (CH § E); igammarma uṣ-ṣi he (the hired man) will finish (the month MN) and then leave BA 5 488 No. 8 r. 1, also, wr. ú-sí BE 6/1 48:3, $MU.1.KAM-\check{s}u$ $umall\bar{a}ma \quad \acute{u}-\acute{s}i(!)-i$ VAS 9 209:13; $w\bar{a}s\bar{\imath}tum\ la\ \acute{u}$ -us-si the expeditionary force must not leave Kraus AbB 1 2:15; aššum 8 Ug. UDU. HI. A ša ina tarbaşim ... ú-si-a on account of the eight sheep which escaped from the fold YOS 8 1:5; the (ten gur of) ana muhhi liššapik libtallilma li-si should be put in the storage (with the older barley), it should go out (for payment) mixed (with the old barley) Kraus AbB 1 9:31, cf. še'um ina qātija it-ta-sí-ma ul ušābilam all barley is gone (lit.: has left my hand) and I could not send (any) CT 4 26a:12, šumma ina arhi annî še'um šû la it-ta-şi Kraus AbB 1 9:26; sitti x kaspim ša ištu ekallim ú-si-a the balance of x silver which was paid out by (lit.: left) the palace TCL 10 100:4, cf. barley ZI.GA ana LÚ.HUN.GÁ.MEŠ Ú-SU-Ú VAS 9 92:17; x iku of land ša ana pī kanīkī ú-su-ú which were rented according to sealed documents TCL 11 156 r. 19.

2' referring to women: if that woman ana wa-ṣi-im(var. -e) panīša ištakan plans to leave (the dead husband's house) CH § 172A 28, cf. this woman ina bīt mutiša ul uṣ-

aşû 1c aşû 1d

și § 172:26, šumma aššat awīlim ... ana wa-și-im panīša ištakanma if the wife of the man intends to leave §141:36; šumma la naṣratma wa-ṣi-a-at (possibly for waṣṣi'at) if she is not behaving properly but is wayward (and a spendthrift) CH § 143:7, cf. mussa wa-şi(var. -şi)-ma (or waṣṣīma) magal ušam= if her husband is philandering and treats her very badly § 142:70; e-ri-bi-ša irrub wa-și-ša uș-și they (the two wives) enter (the household of the husband) together and leave together CT 4 39a:17; awiltum ša ú-si-a-am amat šarrim u ana legija kali'at the woman who ran away is a slave girl of the king and she is (now) being held for me to take (her) away Boyer Contribution No. 119:9; *ēriššiša ú-si* she (the wife who wants a divorce) leaves (the house) naked BRM 4 52:14 (Hana), cf. (referring to the husband) rīqūssu ina bītišu ú-si ibid. 9.

3' referring to rights-of-way: ana ribīt DN us-si he (the owner of the house) has the right-of-way toward the DN square TCL 1 196:3, cf. ana ribītim $[\hat{u}$ - \hat{s}]i ibid. 59:5; ina $m\bar{u}$ şê ša PN ... uş-şí-a he has the right-ofway through the exit of PN TCL 1 104:21; ZAG.È itti PN u PN2 PN3 uṣ-ṣi PN3 has the right-of-way together with PN and PN, CT 6 45:8; SAG.BI 2.KAM ana A.ŠÀ ša PN \acute{u} - $\acute{s}\acute{\iota}$ CT 4 45a:6; $s\bar{u}qu$ $\check{s}a$ ana SIL.DAGAL.LA \dots \hat{u} -su- \hat{u} BA 5 No. 33:6; in Sum. formulations: é nam.e.sír.4 ba.è the house has the right-of-way to the square BE 6/1 é a.šà kiri₆ a.šà àm.e_x(DU₆+ DU).dè.a house, field and garden have the right-of-way through the field BE 6/2 43:23; é.dù.a ki è.aš.a àm.è.dè the house in good repair has the right-of-way through one exit (only) ibid. 4 and 8; ú.sal igi.bi.šè níg àm.è.dè.a BE 6/2 23:4 and 12; e.sír ba.tur ús.3.kam.ma nu.ub.ta.è street being (too) small, he has no right of exit on the (other) three sides (of the plot) PBS 8/1 99 i 12 and ii 10, cf. e.sír ki è.dè ibid. ii 5.

c) in Mari and Shemshara: ana DN ina wa-sé-e-ša when she went to the goddess DN ARM 71:2', cf. ina wa-sé-e-em ARM 52 r. 16';

warki tuppija ... mārī šipr[im] ... us-súnim the messengers will leave after my tablet (has been sent) ARM 1 17:8, cf. ana GN uşse-e-[e]m ibid. 26:7 and 12; ištēn awēlum ul \acute{u} -si not one man escaped ARM 1 69 r. 4', cf. l lú \acute{u} -sé-em ARM 3 16:26; l kud iti.l. KAM līšib li-sí-ma one contingent should stay (as garrison) for one month and then leave ARM 1 20 r. 8'; inūma bēlī harrānam ú-sú-ú when my lord left for the campaign ARM 2 138:7, cf. $s\bar{a}b$ RN ... and $harr\bar{a}nim$ u-siARM 2 20:7; awēl Bābilim ištu GN ú-se-emma RA 42 48 r. 12'; PN ištu libbi [GN] [i]t-tasé-em ARM 2 78:17 and 29, cf. ni-it-ta-si ARM 2 23:7; ištu kisal ekallim it-ta-sú-ú they left the courtyard of the palace ARM 2 76:26; šumma wa-sa-am iqtabûnikkunūšim șe-e šumma iqtabûnikkunūšim šiba leave (pl.) if they order you and stay if they order you Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 32 SH 920:13f.; tah: muțamma ištu GN ana sērija ta-ta-sé-em (if) you have left GN earlier to come to me ibid. 48 SH 878:7, ef. adīni ana sērija la tu-sé-em ibid. 21.

d) in MB: amassa išakkanma ana bīt abiša uṣ-ṣi if he makes her a slave girl she (the adopted girl) may leave for her father's house BE 14 40:10, cf. us-si-ma a-tar (i.e., ašar) šanîmma illakma uššamma ibid. 127:8; obscure: ana mutērti uṣ-ṣa-am-ma itti šanîm: ma idabbumma ibid. 129:7; ašar ašapparakku you will leave and go tu-si-i-ma tallak wherever I order you BE 17 33a:8, cf. li-súú-ma lilliku ibid. 29:13; ištu GN kî iltahhitu kî ú-sú-ú ittatlaku PBS 1/2 53:8; ina la kidi-[ni] us-sa-a I will go out (there even) without protection(?) PBS 1/2 61:9; ultu GN kî la ṭūb šēri la ú-ṣa-a I cannot leave GN because of bad health ibid. 58:17; zēra ša aqbakku liqīma şi-i take the seeds I ordered you (to take) and leave ibid. 34:8; kî kallê li-ṣa-am-ma ṭēma ligb[akku] let him depart quickly so that he can inform you EA 11:18 (royal let.); mû ultu natbak[ti] ša PN li-sú-ni the water should flow out of the irrigation weir of PN BE 17 3:20, cf. ina in mašqītišu $m\hat{e}$ la a-sí-im-ma MDP 2 pl. 22 iii 7; it-ta-sú-ú PBS 1/2 16:35, it-ta-șa-a BE 17 17:11.

aşû 1e aşû 1j

e) in Bogh.: $k\bar{\imath}m\bar{e}$ šar Ḥatti ana ḥabāti ú-uṣ-ṣa-[a] when the king of Hatti leaves for a booty raid KBo 1 4 ii 16, cf. ibid. 8 r. 3.

- f) in EA: ištu a-sí-ia ištu muḥhi šarri bēlija since my leaving the presence of the king, my lord EA 270:12; lami nile'û a-sí bāb abulli we cannot leave by the city gate EA 244:16, cf. la ile'e a-sa EA 81:21; these two men are to bring my tablet to the king u anna ul a-sa but they still have not left EA 117:19; ina GN ... [it-t]a-sú-nim u ina mātija ašbunim EA 67:12; enūma ešteme awâteka annūtu u a-sí-ti when I heard these orders of yours I went out EA 227:9, cf. illatija ia-sa-at (see illatu B) ibid. 11.
- g) in RS: ištu mātini uṣ-ṣú-ma-a-mi ina libbi GN iḥtanabbatumi we(!) did not leave our country and enter Ugarit illegally (oath) MRS 9 162 RS 17.341:18', cf. munna: bituttu ša GN ... ša ištu libbi mātāti uṣ-ṣú-ú-ni(!) ibid. 52 RS 17.369A:11'.
- h) in Nuzi: šumma PN iqtabi bītija șí-i if PN says, "Get out of my house" HSS 13 20:13; qannašu inassakma ú-uṣ-ṣí he cuts off the hem of his garment and leaves HSS 19 19:54; ina ilki ú-uṣ-ṣú-ú they leave the feudal service HSS 192:46; PN ištu bīt PN, ul ú-uṣ-ṣi ... ašib PN does not leave the house of PN2 but stays HSS 19 37:11; adi suhārtu PN baltu [ušt]u bīt PN, la ú-uṣ-ṣí as long as the girl PN lives she will not leave PN2's house JEN 437:14, also JEN 433:14, and passim in such contexts; šumma fPN ibbalakkat uuštu $b\bar{\imath}t$ PN $_2\,\acute{u}\text{-}u\dot{s}\text{-}\dot{s}i~$ if $^{\rm f}$ PN breaks the agreement she leaves the house of PN, JEN 449:8, also (adding $p\bar{u}h\check{s}u$... umalla he provides a substitute for himself) JEN 463:8, cf. pūhšu ana PN inandin u uṣ-ṣi-i JEN 465:7; enūma 10 šanāti imtala u PN x še ana PN, utârma $\hat{u} \cdot \hat{u} - u \cdot s - s \cdot \hat{u}$ when the ten years are over PN will return x barley to PN2 (the creditor) and go free HSS 9 28:15; ina GN sidīta uštēribu u it-ta-sú-ú they brought provisions into GN and left AASOR 168:11.
- i) in MA: šumma ištu bīti ina ú-ṣa-i-ša ... taqtibi if she says on her leaving the house KAV 1 iii 32 (Ass. Code § 23); aššutu

- sīt la tu-uṣ-ṣa she is a (legally married) wife, she need not leave ibid. iv 74 (§ 34), cf. ištu bītiša la tu-ú-uṣ-ṣa ibid. vi 91 (§ 46), rāqūteša tu-ú-uṣ-ṣa she leaves empty-handed ibid. v 19 (§ 37); šumma aššat a'īli ištu bītiša ta-at-ti-ṣi-ma if the wife of a man has left her house ibid. ii 26 (§ 13); ultu [bābi] ú-[ṣi] KAJ 209:13, it-ta-ṣa OIP 79 p. 88 No. 4:10; the house ana sūqinni ú-ṣa has an exit toward the narrow street AfO 20 121 VAT 8923:4 and 10, also (with ana ribēti rabīti to the main square) ibid. 16.
- j) in hist. -1' in gen.: he abandoned the possessions of his palace \hat{u} -si kamâtiš and escaped into the open country TCL 3 84, cf. āluššu uṣ-ṣi-ma ina puzrāt šadî ... ušib he went out of his city and stayed in a remote mountain region Winckler Sar. pl. 31 No. 66:41, also mūšiš uṣ-ṣi-ma ana GN iškuna panīšu Lie Sar. 365, āluššu uṣ-ṣi-ma la innamir ašaršu he left his city and was not seen any more Winckler Sar. pl. 34 No. 72:114, cf. also $hitmuțiš \acute{u}$ -șa-am-ma ultu GN ... ana GN₂ ... illika TCL 3 34; ana la a-si-e multahti that no fugitive should escape TCL 3 77 (Sar.); a-și-e abul ālišu utirra ikkibuš (see ikkibu mng. 1b-1') OIP 2 33 iii 30 (Senn.), cf. ultu Bābili urruhiš ú-ṣi he left Babylon hastily ibid. 156 No. 24:13, also [ú]-uṣ-ṣu-ma innabtu Elamtaš ibid. 89:6; munnaribšunu ša ana napšāte ú-su-ú those of them who, deserting (on the battlefield), had run away to (save) their lives ibid. 47 vi 34; the inhabitants of Babylon ana kīdi è.meš left for the open country BHT pl. 17 r. 33.
- 2' with the connotation to sally forth, to attack: horses a-ṣu-ū siḥru u târu simat tāḥazi la kullumu who had not been trained to sally forth, turn about and come back, the tactic of battle TCL 3 173 (Sar.); kakkēšu ezzūti ša ina a-ṣi-šu-nu . . . la māgiri i-mis-šu his (Aššur's) fierce weapons which, in advance, smite the disobedient ones ibid. 126; ultu GN kî ū-ṣu-ū ṣaltu ana libbi ummān māt GN ēpušuma they marched out of Babylon and attacked the army of Assyria Wiseman Chron. p. 50:12, cf. ultu Bābili È ḥubut āli u ṣēri iḥbut BHT pl. 17 r. 27; should Mati'ilu

aşû 1k aşû 1l

ana gammurti libbišu la è-ni la DU-ni not march out (to war) wholeheartedly AfO 8 25 iv 3 (Aššur-nīrārī V treaty).

3' referring to gods in procession: the month of Nisannu arah a-si-e DN the month when the Lord of all gods goes out Lie Sar. 384, cf. Nergal ... it-ta-șa-a ultu É.MES.LAM Streck Asb, 266 iii 14, a-si-e bīt akīti ibid. 290:23; a doorway a-na [a-si]-e u erēba ša $m\bar{a}r \; rub\hat{e}$ DN for the coming out and the returning in procession of the princely son, Nabû VAB 4 158 A vi 47 (Nbk.); Šamaš ultu Ebabbara NU È Šamaš did not go out (in procession) from Ebabbar CT 34 48 ii 40, cf. NU E-[a] BHT pl. 4 r. 7, and passim in chronnote Nabû ultu [Barsip] ana È den NU DU-ku ibid. obv. 18; Bel and the other gods of Babylonia ultu āl Aššur ú-su-nim-ma ... ana Bābili TU-ni CT 34 50 iv 36, also BHT pl. 3 r. 13; ilāni mala ittišu ú-su-ma kum: $m\bar{\imath}\check{s}u$ all the gods who had left his sanctuary with him VAB 4 284 x 29 (Nbn.).

k) in lit.: bīriš ana nakri la ú-uṣ-ṣi (see bīriš adv.) KBo 1 11 r.(!) 24, see Güterbock, ZA 44 122 (Uršu story); abul ú-ṣa-a litūr ana mātišu may he return to his native land through the gate by which he is leaving Gilg. XI 208; he set up the four winds ana la a-și-e mimmēša that no part of her (Tiamat) could get away En. el. IV 42; ú-ṣa-am-ma Namtaru Went out (of the room) EA 357:61 (Nergal and Ereškigal); the protective spirits of Uruk turned into mongooses it-ta-șu-ú ina nunșabāti and left through the drainage pipes Thompson Gilg. pl. 59 K.3200:14; lu-și-ma ana șēri I will leave for battle Gössmann Era I 9, cf. āla tumašširma ta-ta-și ina (var. ta-at-ta-și ana) ahâti you have left the city and have gone outside ibid. IV 20; the mayor ina šisīt etli it-ta-si kamētuš ran out of the city (lured) by the shouts of the cf. it-ta-și ka[mētuš] man STT 38:148, ibid. 88, and $b\bar{a}ba$ ina [a]- $\dot{s}i$ - $\dot{s}\acute{u}$ ibid. 64, see AnSt 6 150ff. (Poor Man of Nippur); ina a-si-e $\bar{a}li\ u\ er\bar{e}b\ \bar{a}li$ at the leaving and the entering of the town Surpu II 123, also (with $b\bar{\imath}tu$) ibid. 126; tibēmi si-i qibīšu lišme awâtak tell him, "Get ready and leave," he should listen

to your words CT 15 3 i 6, ef. si-[i-m]a puššihi ahaki go out, appease your (fem.) brother ibid. 12 (OB); to save his life šiltahiš ú-si he darted off like an arrow Lambert BWL 216:24, cf. ina sūqi šiltahiš ú-si-ma ZA 43 18:71, cf. šiltahi Aššur ... ezziš šamriš it-ta-si Borger Esarh. 65:12 and note; ālik urhi it-ta-si abulla the traveler leaves by the city gate Maqlu VII 154; È-ma KASKAL DIB NU DIB ana ašar šanîmma [illak] he may leave but must not take the road which he has taken, he should go elsewhere K.2777 r. 7' (namburbi, courtesy R. Caplice); in an unfavorable case sīti li-si let a loss occur (lit.: go out) (contrast zitta liddinuni) STT 73:80, see JNES 19 34; in rituals: āšipu ina bābi kamî È-ma the exorcist leaves by the outer door BBR No. 26 iii 19, ef. ana sēri È-ma bīt rimki ippuš ibid. 22; ana kirî uṣ-ṣa-a ud kirī Anim $\bar{\imath}rumma$ $u\check{s}\check{s}ab[u]$ he leaves for the garden, when he has entered the garden of Anu, he sits down (there) SBH p. 145 ii 24; āšipu u lú.gír.lá ana şēri è.meš exorcist and the slaughterer leave for the open country RAcc. 141:361, and passim in this also ana sūga è.meš-nim-ma leave for the street RAcc. 120:10; if the wood on the brazier is consumed ú-ṣa iṣṣē ušerraba he (the servant) leaves and brings in (more) ef. illak ú-sa wood MVAG 41/3 p. 62 ii 13, ibid. 27 (MA royal rit.); ana GN ú-su-nim-ma will they march off to Parsumaš? PRT 38 r. 5.

1) in omens -1' in the protasis: $\check{s}umma$ NA $r\bar{\imath}q\bar{u}ssu\ iplušma\ \acute{u}$ -si if the smoke forms a ring and goes away UCP 9 368:25, iplušma la ú-și ibid. 29 (OB incense omens); if the oil ana sīt Šamši ú-si-ma moves away toward the east (and touches the rim of the cup) CT 5 5:27, cf. šumma šamnum imittam $u \check{s}um\bar{e}lam it-ta-s[i]$ if the oil moves out to the right and to the left YOS 10 57:15; šumma ina qabal šamnim tutturum ana sīt Šamšim ú-si-ma izziz if a tutturu-formation moves out of the center of the oil and then comes to a standstill YOS 10 58:3 (all OB oil omens); kīma padānima imitta u šumēla È goes out like a path right and left KAR 423 ii 70 (SB ext.), cf. maš sippi šumēl $b\bar{a}b$ [ekallim ...] \acute{u} - $\acute{s}i$ YOS 10 26 ii 51 (OB ext.);

aşû 11 aşû 1n

[šumma MU]š āli ana kīdi È if a city snake goes out into the open country KAR 384 (p. 341) r. 13, cf. šumma šahû ina bīt amēli È CT 38 46:23, cf. also CT 40 34 r. 22; if a man ištu bīt ilišu È-ma ana bītišu zī-ma has left the temple of his god and is about to go to his own house (and a falcon circles above CT 40 48:24, cf. šumma amēlu ištu libbi ālišu È-a ašar panūšu šaknu zi-ma ibid. 50 K.8682+:13; if a falcon enters the royal palace ina apti è and leaves by the window CT 39 29:29; šumma Marduk ... ina rēš šatti ina È-šu if when Marduk goes out (from Esagila) at the New Year's CT 40 38 K.11004:12, and passim, (festival) cf. lu ina è-šu lu ina erēbišu issi (if the statue) makes a sound (when the king accompanies the god) either at his (the god's) going forth or at his coming back CT 40 40 r. 69 (all SB

2' in the apodosis: aššat awīlim us-si the wife of the man will leave CT 5 4:16 (OB oil cf. aššat awīlim inniakma i[na] bītim us-si YOS 10 47:13 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb), also BRM 4 12:18 (MB); aššat awīlim ana harimūtim us-sí the wife of the man will leave to become a prostitute YOS 10 47:65 (OB ext.), also CT 20 43 i 2 (SB ext.), also mārat šarrim ana harimūtim uṣ-ṣi YOS 10 47:69, sekrum us-si the woman of the harem will leave YOS 10 25:26 (both OB ext.), kabtu È CT 40 43 K.2259 r. 9 (SB Alu), ša sibittim na-aṣ-ri ana nakrim ú-ṣí (see ṣibittu in ša sibitti) CT 6 2 case 22 (OB liver model), after Nougayrol, RA 38 77; sabtum ú-si-i the prisoner will get away RA 27 149:6 (OB ext.), ef. ina kīlišu È KAR 382 r. 34, also ša kīli È Boissier DA 211 r. 10; enši ina silli danni u dannu ina silli ilišu È.MEŠ (see sillu mng. 5d) TCL 6 3:17 (all SB ext.); É.BI TU È. MEŠ-ma bāba NU TU.TU.MEŠ he who entered this house will leave and will never again enter (its) gate CT 39 33:51 and CT 40 46:11 (SB Alu); šarrum ina ālišu pilšam ipallašma us-si the king will dig a hole through (the wall of) his city and escape YOS 10 31 i 40, cf. rubû ina ālišu È-ma ina āli šanîmma šubta ukân TCL 6 1:22; ša libbi āli È-ma nakra idâk the city dweller will march out and defeat

the enemy CT 20 33:110, cf. ummānka È-ú nakru idâkšu BRM 4 12:62, also ālum ú-[uṣ]sa-am-ma nakram isakkip YOS 10 24:8; a-si nīrāri (var. è-e erín dah) the marching out of an auxiliary army KAR 148:21, var. from CT 31 28:3, BRM 4 12:42, cf. a-si Erín Dah KAR 428:37; ana nahrarī tu-uṣ-ṣi YOS 10 25:48; lišānu uṣ-ṣi a spy will leave YOS 10 šumma 'à-wa-at [ek]allim wa-ṣa-at 25:74; if a secret of the palace leaks out RA 35 69 No. 32b (Mari liver model), cf. šumma 'à-wa-at nakrim iš gerab mātim wa-ṣa-at ibid. No. also 'à-wa-tum \acute{u} -si- \acute{i} (see $aj\bar{a}b\bar{u}tu$) ibid. No. 30a:3, for awatam šūṣū see mng. 5g; NÍG. ŠU ekalli ina āli È CT 30 42 K.3946 r. 13; būš mātika ana māt nakrika us-si YOS 10 22:10; bi-ši qá-tim uṣ-ṣi YOS 10 39 r. 11, cf. nișirti ekallišu È CT 40 12:19, also NÍG.GA $\bar{a}li$ È KAR 377:5, SAL.ŠEŠ-ka ana nakri: $ka \stackrel{.}{ ext{E}}$ Boissier DA 7:14, $s\overline{\imath}tu \stackrel{.}{ ext{E}}$ a loss will occur CT 39 45:21, and passim, also $s\bar{\imath}tu \ \dot{\mathbf{E}}$ - $\dot{s}u$ he will experience a loss KAR 382 r. 40, ina É.BI sītu È CT 38 13:85, sītu ina qāt rubê È-și KAR 429 i 13, (with ina qāt nakri) ibid. 14, $\dot{\mathbf{E}} (= a s \hat{e}) s \bar{i} t i \quad \mathbf{KAR} \ 178 \text{ r. i } 59; \quad mimma \, \dot{s} a \, \dot{\mathbf{E}} \cdot \dot{u}$ itârku whatever has been lost will come back to you KAR 427:42; SAL.BI 7-šú inaššią bāba È he kisses that woman seven times and leaves by the door AMT 65,3:14; mār tamkāri ina māti rūgti È the merchant will leave for a distant country KAR 423 r. i 59.

- m) in hemer.: $b\bar{a}ba$ NU È he must not go outdoors KAR 392 obv.(!) 21, and passim, also $b\bar{a}ba$ la \hat{u} -sa-a ABL 340 r. 18, cf. ana barani NU È KAR 178 iii 19, ana bara
- n) in NA: ina ūme ša GUD.NITA ušerrabani ú-ṣa the day he brings in the bull (to be paid as fine), he (the fined person) leaves ADD 160 edge 1; memēni la urammānāši la nu-ṣa nobody wants to release us, so we cannot leave ABL 181 r. 6; issēnūte ittalkuni ... issēnūtema udīna la ú-ṣu-ni some have gone

aşû 1o aşû 1o

but others have not yet left ABL 444 r. 9; ina šiāri lu-su-u-ni lēpušu tomorrow they should go out and perform (the ritual) ABL 364 r. 1, cf. ibid. 12; la imaggu[ru] la ú-su-u-nithey do not agree to leave Iraq 17 26:17'; anīnu ana irti LÚ.BE ana bakê ni-tu-si we went out of town to mourn at the arrival of ABL 473 r. 7; issu GN i-tú-si ABL 408:18, issu libbi āli it-tu-su-u-ni ABL 424 r. 14, \hat{u} - $\hat{s}a$ -a- $\hat{s}u$ TA ŠÀ GN his going out from GN ABL 198 r. 4; issu ekalli nu-su-ni ABL 433:4, and passim; it-ta-su urtamme u ihtalqu he has left, abandoned (the work) and run away ABL 885:12; i-ni-ir-ti-šú-nu i-tú-și ittalak he left to go to meet them ABL 596 r. 3: erābu ina libbi ú-se-e mīnu gurbu how can "to enter" be pertinent to (the hemerology's) "to go out"? ABL 354 r. 5, ef. $la \ t\bar{a}b \ ana$ \acute{u} -[si] ABL 20 r. 3; the king should give orders šumma ú-su-u šumma lizzizu whether they should leave or whether they should stay ABL 375 r. 11; [UD].11.KAM Nabû uşsa-a šēpēšu ipaššar on the eleventh Nabû goes out (of the cella) to stretch his legs ABL 366 r. 1, cf. Tašmētu ... tu-sa-a ABL 858:10, Aššur ana qanni i-tu-si mā issuļur ētarab Aššur went out into the temple precinct and returned again ABL 611:7, also DN DN₂ ina šulme it-tu-și-ú ina šalinti ētarbuni ABL 42:8; a star ta šà mul Zuqaqīpi it-tuus-si ana libbi mul Pabilsag panīšu issakan has left Scorpio and moved towards Sagittarius ABL 476 r. 30; illak ú-su-um-ma it moved out Thompson Rep. 235:4, cf. arhiš ... usşu-ú ibid. 70 r. 6; kīma it-tu-şi piširšu ana šarri bēlija a[šappar] as soon as it (the star) has moved away I shall send to the king, my lord, the pertinent omen prediction ibid. 235:5.

o) in NB: ul imangurma ul ú-ṣu-nu he does not want to leave ABL 459:3, cf. ul imanguruma ... ul uṣ-ṣu-ú ABL 1010 r. 14; adû abullāteja nuptaḥḥi ana pit-ḥi ul nu-uṣ-ṣu now we have closed our(!) city gates and do not go out (even) for ABL 327:20; mindēma sartatti ramanšu ušannēma uṣ-ṣa-a it could be that, like a criminal(?), he will disguise himself and leave ABL 292:20; ultu bīt ana GN šû u abišu ú-ṣu-ú ever since he and his father had left for Elam ABL

266:9; LÚ Aramû ša ultu GN ú-şu-ú ABL 747:7; alakti šî ultu GN kî tu-șa-a when that caravan moved out of the area of the Nabateans ABL 260 r. 2; why are you not doing what is proper to do while I am present u ašša anāku at-ta-su-ú but when I am gone (you do what you want) YOS 3 63:13; ina pītu bābi ša GN PN ultu libbi ul us(text tu)-si PN cannot leave town when the gate of Uruk is opened (in the morning) BIN 1 23:28, cf. ūmu ša PN us-su-ú YOS 3 46:8; 300 širaka itti PN ana madakti it-ta-su-ú three hundred oblates have left for the army camp under PN VAS 6 202:12; ultu Bābili ana a-ṣu-tu at-ta-ṣi I left from Babylon for the expedition YOS 3 106:31; a-şu-ú ša šarri ana şēri ibaššu the king's going out on campaign is imminent YOS 3 190:26, cf. ibid. 36, also TuM 2-3 29:4 and 7, BE 10 1:4; ana muhhišunu kî ú-su-ú dīktu ina libbišunu addūk I made a foray against them and defeated them ABL 1028:5; immati šaknu ultu GN ú-si Bābili gabbi iptalhu as soon as the governor makes a foray from Bīt-Dakūri all Babylon is frightened ABL 1431 r. 3, cf. lú Gududānu lu-su-ú-ma ABL hi'ālušunu uṣ-ṣa-am-ma alakta 1237 r. 16; ihabbat their troops make forays and plunder caravans ABL 804 r. 15; ultu PN ... ana muhhi madaktu ša šarri ... ú-ṣa-a ever since Šamaš-šum-ukīn marched out against the camp of the king ABL 326 r. 2; kî mas= sartu la itta[sru] ana hamat uru ... la it-tasi-[x] should they not keep guard and not march out to offer assistance UCP 9 101 No. 38:12, also ibid. 21: niksu nikkisima ultu bīt kīli nu-uṣ-i' we cut a hole (in the wall) and left the house of detention (through it) YOS 797:17; ina MN den.líl ina āli adi [G]UN us-sa (you wrote to me, asking the king,) "May Enlil leave the city in the month Ajaru together with the tribute?" ABL 1172:9, cf. ina šulme lu-uṣ-ṣi he may leave undisibid. 11; adi uş-şu-ú maşşarti ša ramanišu šarru lissur the king should take good care of himself until it (the moon) moves out (of the constellation) Thompson Rep. 33 r. 4, cf. ul ikâši arhiš uṣ-ṣi it (the star) does not tarry, it moves out quickly ibid. 236:7; in the nuance "to exit": x qanâti ... ša ana

šadî u amurri uş-şu-û x reeds (of land) which provide an exit to the east and the west YOS 6 114:6, cf. ina mūṣūšunu ana muḥḥi PA5 uṣ-ṣu-û they use their right-of-way as an exit along the canal Nbn. 53:4; note: x silver ša ultu UD ... adi UD ... TA libbi È which was expended from it (the treasury box) from (date) to (date) ZA 3 145 No. 5:6.

2. to come out (of a room, a city, a temple), to rise, said of the sun and stars, to come into the open, to come out, to protrude, to grow, sprout (said of hair, plants), to escape (be saved) - a) in OA: $k\bar{\imath}ma$ annukum ina ekallim uṣ-a-ni šēbilama send me the tin as soon as it comes out of the palace CCT 4 21c:21, cf. (the copper) ina ekallim ú-sa-ma came out of the palace (and PN, PN2, and PN3 seized it) CCT 2 23:23; luqutum kima ina ekallim ú-ṣa-ni la ibi'ad the merchandise should not stay (there) for even one night when it comes out of the palace CCT 48b:11; šumma warium ša ekallim la i-ta-ṣa-am kakkī alaggēma ... attallak should the copper not have come here from the palace I will make myself ready (lit.: I will take my weapon) and leave TCL 19 25:17; šumma ša ellat PN mimma ina ekallim ú-ṣí-a-am qātī leqe take my share if anything from the caravan of PN comes out of the palace TCL 19 47:19, cf. warium uṣ-a-ma qātka alqīma the copper came out and I took your share CCT 4 34c:6; inūmi PN annīšam ú-ṣí-a-ni as soon as PN comes here (give him his bracelets) CCT 2 36a:27, cf. u mala ina ekallim úṣ-ú-ni-ni and what has come from the palace CCT 4 29a:8; warium mimma ana PN ús-a-am umma šūtma warium mimma ula úṣ-a-am (I asked) has any copper come out for PN, he said, "No copper whatsoever has come out" CCT 4 36a:11 and 13.

b) in OB: šumma awīlum ... ana šībūt sarrātim ú-ṣí-a-am-ma if a man comes forward with false testimony CH § 3:61, cf. ú-ṣí-a-am § 4:2, for the corresponding Sum. phrase see Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 1 p. 68 n. 4; riţibtī la ú-uṣ-ṣi my submerged land must not come up (too early) Kraus AbB 1 3:21; (expenditure) inūma ištu Larsamú-ṣí-a

when he came up from Larsa UET 5 607:10; ina wa-ṣi-šu-û tašallišu you (fem.) can ask him when he comes out (to you) BIN 7 43:16; the mayor and the elders of the town assembled in the courtyard of the chapel of DN dšITA(copy: ni) ittišunu (copy: it-ti-x) ú-ṣi-a-ma the mace symbol came out with them(?) (and PN took the oath) TCL 11 245:6, cf. GIŠ.TUKUL [d]NIN.EZEN ú-ṣi-a-am-ma PN kī'am izkur UET 5 254:6, also ina bāb dšamaš NA4.ŠEN.TAB.BA ù ḤAR.MUŠEN.NA ša Šamaš ú-ṣú-nim-ma PN kī'am izkur YOS 12 73:10.

c) in MB: šumma bēlī išappara li-ṣa-nim-ma ana iḥzī līšiba if my lord sends me orders they (the girls) will come out and attend (singing) instruction BE 17 31:10; nakru ... uṣ-ṣa-am-ma iḥabbat the enemy will come out and loot ibid. 33a:26.

d) in EA: šumma bēlija ana a-ṣi-i-im la [im]angur if my lord is not agreeable to come out (from Egypt) EA 51:13; a-si-mi $s\bar{a}b\bar{e}$ piţātu u šamû should the archers march out and (news of it) be heard (the city will return to the king the very day they arrive) EA 137:49, ef. anumma $s\bar{a}b\bar{e}$ a-sa-at EA 129:36; the regents do not like inūma tu-sú sābē piţātu ... u anāku iba'u a-ṣí-ši that the archers march out but I desire their coming RA 19 93:56 and 58, cf. iú-sa-am šarri bēlija jimur mātāti the king, my lord, should come here and inspect the countries ibid. 60; šar Mitanni a-si qa[du . . .] u qadu sābē the king of Mitanni has come out with [chariots] and with infantry EA 58:5; elippātešunu a-ṣa ... ištu Miṣri their ships are sailing out from Egypt EA 105:21, cf. send a ship to Jarimuta u u-sa-ka kaspū lubūši ištu šâšunu and silver (and) garments will come forth for you (but see for interpretation as Hif'il Ebeling, BA 8/2 64) from them EA 82:29; when my brother saw inūma a-sí mār šiprija(!) rēgami that my messenger came back (lit.: out, i.e., of Egypt) empty-handed EA 137:21, cf. (two Egyptians whom I had sent to the palace) ul a-sa did not come back EA 117:14, and note the gloss ji-sa to li-sà-har EA 151:70; my lord is the sun in the sky $k\bar{\imath}ma\ a-\bar{\imath}a-i$ dutu.meš ištu šamê as (one waits for) the

aşû 2e aşû 2g

rising of the sun in the sky (so the subjects wait for an utterance) EA 195:18; inūma a-sa-at šāru ša šarri ... ana ardišu that the "breath" of the king has come forth toward his servant EA 141:14; I shall hold Tyre adi i-WA-sí zag šarri dannatu ina muhhija as long as the strong arm of the king extends over me EA 147:64; note with I/2: as long as the king lives $en\bar{u}ma\ it$ -ta- $s\hat{u}$ - $u\ r\bar{a}[bis\bar{u}]$ as long as regents continue to come (from Egypt) EA 286:48, u li-it-ta-și Lú.GAL u līdīmi arnanu let the official come and learn about our offense EA 239:20, cf. adi it-ta-și EA 239:11; $en\overline{u}ma$ it-ta-s[i] $\check{s}\check{e}hu$ šarri ana muhhija u hadiāti when the sweet scent of the king comes to me, I am joyful EA 147:25, cf. šēhu tābu ša it-ta-sí ištu pī $\check{s}arri \dots ana \ ardi\check{s}u \ \text{ibid. 19, cf. also ibid. 6};$ eštem[i] šāri ša šarri tābta u it-ta-ṣa-at ana jāši I heard about the sweet "breath" of the king, it came to me EA 297:19, cf. la it-ta-sí šāru ištu pī šarri EA 149:22; la ti-ta-ṣa-am [i]štu Miṣri EA 97:7; ša it-ta-aṣ-ṣí i[š]tu $p\bar{i}$ šarri bēlija ušeššer I execute whatever (order) comes from the mouth of the king, my lord EA 160:11 and 16; u it- $\langle ta \rangle$ -si Šamaš ina muhhišu and the sun rises over him EA 147:43, cf. ibid. 52.

- e) in Bogh.: [ultu] a-ṣe-e šamši ana ereb šamši KBo 1 10 r. 7.
- f) in Nuzi: minummē mārē ša ištu libbi 'PN ú-uṣ-ṣú-ú all the male children who will issue from the woman 'PN RA 23 145 No. 12:13, also HSS 19 79:25.
- g) in hist. 1' in gen.: to save their lives ana tarṣija ú-ṣu-ni (var. È-ni) they came out to meet me (and seized my feet) AKA 281:80 (Asn.), cf. Streck Asb. 68 viii 39, also RN adi aḥḥēšu . . . ina irtija ú-ṣa 3R 8 ii 61 (Shalm. III), cf. pulḥī . . . isḥupušuma ú-ṣu-ni šēpēja iṣbutu WO 2 222:134; ultu qereb Uknê uṣ-ṣu-nim-ma iṣbatu šēpēja Lie Sar. p. 48:4; I annihilated nišī āšib libbišu ša la ú-ṣu-ú-nim-ma la iš'alu šulum šarrūtija its inhabitants who had not come out to me to do me homage (lit.: to inquire after my royal health) Streck Asb. 42 iv 133; note ina nīribī

ša GN ... at-tu-și-a šalmiš ana mātija atūra I came out through the GN pass and returned safely to my country TCL 3 425 (Sar.), cf. ina hinqī ša Puratte at-ti-si ina girrijama assuhra I came out of the narrows of the Euphrates and returned to my (original) campaign route AKA 359 iii 44 (Asn.), ina rēš GN ú-si-a I came out near Arbela WO 1 462 ii 2 (Shalm. III); ina irtija ú-ṣa-a sidirtu lu iškun he sallied forth against me, drew up the battle array 3R 8 ii 72 (Shalm. III); šû ... abul Zababa uş-şa-am-ma ina tāmirti $Ki\check{s}$... $\check{e}pu\check{s}$ $t\bar{a}hazu$ he came out of the city by the Zababa Gate and gave battle in the outlying district of Kish OIP 2 50:21 (Senn.), cf. ultu GN āl šarrūtišu šitmuriš uṣ-ṣa-amma ... adi mahrija illikam Winckler Sar. pl. 45 F 6; may Ištar make him encounter difficulties a-a ú-și ina šam-šá-qí (for šapšaqi) may he not escape trouble Hinke Kudurru iv 23; ina saparrija ajumma ul ú-si no one escaped from my net Borger Esarh. 58 v 18.

- 2' with ref. to inanimate objects: birāztišu dannāte ... elēn kur GN u kur GNz kakkabiš a-ṣa-ma the strong fortresses which rise above Mount GNz and GNz like stars TCL 3 288, cf. uru halṣu eli ubān šadî x a-ṣa-at-ma the fortified city rising on a mountain peak Lie Sar. p. 74:4, also ina kur GN ... pulukkiš a-ṣa-at-ma projecting like a needle on Mount GN TCL 3 169; ēma Šamaš a-ṣu-ú wherever the sun rises VAB 4 214 ii 37 (Ner.), also VAB 4 140 x 14 (Nbk.), and passim.
- 3' to grow: 21 cities [...ša kīma] gapni tarbīt šadî eli ubānāt KUR GN a-ṣu-ni which grow like mountain vines atop the pinnacles of Mount GN TCL 3 239; urqīt ṣēri lu la È-a no green growth should come forth in the open country AfO 8 20 iv 19 (Aššur-nīrārī V treaty); alamitti inbī ṣippāti a-ṣu-ú qerbuššu (see alamittu) YOS 1 45 i 42 (Nbn.).
- 4' to protrude: qaqqad kalbī nadrūte surruššin a-su-nim-ma heads of fierce dogs are protruding from their (the shields') center TCL 3 371; ubān la a-ṣe-e ubān la erēbi not protruding by a finger's breadth, not re-

aşû 2h aşû 2i

ceding by a finger's breadth CT 34 29:8, and passim in Nbn.

h) in lit. -1' in gen.: \acute{u} -s \acute{i} ina dunniša she went forth in her might VAS 10 214 iv 17 (OB Agušaja); Sin ta-at-ta-ṣa-a ina sāndi elleti u uqnê you have appeared, Sin, among shining carnelian and lapis lazuli Perry Sin No. 5a:7, also tu-sa-a Bēlet māti Craig ABRT utukku ša Enkidu ... ultu erseti [it-ta]-șa-a the spirit of Enkidu came forth from the nether world Gilg. XII 84, [utukku] ... ú-sa-a ultu Ekur Lambert BWL 40:54 (Ludlul II), šūlu lemnu it-ta-sa-a ap= suššu an evil cough came out of the Apsû ibid. 53; ana bīti ša ēribūšu la a-ṣu-ú to the abode from where those who enter do not come out again Gilg. VII iv 34, cf. KAR 1:2 and dupl. CT 15 45:5 (Descent of Ištar); mun= nabtu ištu āli ú-ṣi-im-ma umma šûma a fugitive came out of the city and said KBo 1 11 r.(!) 28, see Güterbock, ZA 44 124 (Uršu story); ārid qištija ul utāra ana arkišu u šalmiš ul uṣ-ṣi-ma ul immar šamšu who descends into my (the fox's) forest cannot find his way back and will not come out safely to see daylight Lambert BWL 200 r. iv 2 (SB fable); kīma ṣēri ša ištu hurri È-ma (var. uṣ-ṣa-am-ma) like a snake which comes out of its hole ZA 32 174:51, cf. if before he puts his foot out of his bed on the floor Muš TA HABRUD. DA È-ma a snake (in the house) comes out of a hole CT 38 33:1 (namburbi), also *ṣēru it-ta-ṣi ibâr* the serpent came out to hunt AfO 14 300 i 15 (Etana); li-ṣa-a nabnītu may the creature (the fetus) come out Köcher BAM 248 ii 54, cf. li-sa-a kīma ṣēri kīma nirāhi liššallila may it come out like a snake, wiggle out like a small snake ibid. iii 44; $ina p\bar{\imath} \check{s} u \acute{u} - \check{s} a - am bu - ur - [x] - tum$ from its (the bašmu-serpent's) mouth venom(?) oozes Sumer 13 93:25, dupl. ibid. 95 A 12 (OB ine.); și-i-im šimmatu kīma šizbi ina tulê come out, paralysis, like milk from the breast BE 31 56 r. 15; mê Puratti ellūti ša ištu kuppi ana Kur Hašur a-su-ni pure water of the Euphrates which flows from the well toward Mount Hašur KAR 34:15; $[\bar{u}]mu$ ušharrir \hat{u} daylight disappeared, darkness şa-a ikletu came forth Gilg. V iii 16; ultu libbi ikleti ú-saam-ma PBS 1/1 14:5; šammu aj ú-sa-a grass should not grow CT 15 49 iii 49; lām abūbi before the coming of the flood Hilprecht Deluge Story r. 4; ištu urigalli È-ma he comes out of the urigallu-hut (and changes his clothing) KAR 184 r.(!) 47; ištu pan DN È-ma ana DN₂ SUD_x(KA׊U).BI DUG₄.GA he comes out of the presence of Bel and pronounces the blessing before Beltija RAcc. 135:250; ajumma ú-si napišti has anybody escaped with his life? Gilg. XI 173; ina dēnika murtudû aj ú-și no persecutor should escape your (Šamaš') judgment Lambert BWL 200 i 17'; lu-u-și ina šapšagi let me escape from difficulties AfO 19 58:138 and 140, cf. ina $\check{s}\bar{e}tika \ aj \ \acute{u}$ -s[i] may he (the eagle) not escape from your net Bab. 12 pl. 4 K.2527:12 (Etana).

2' referring to the sun: all the gods ana a-si-ka namri bašâ uznāšun watch for your (Šamaš') splendid rising KAR 105 (=361):10, cf. i-na a-se-e-ka KUB 4 53:6, also Šamaš ana a-si-ka kitmusa tenēšēti people bow down at your rising, Šamaš Lambert BWL 126:15; Šamaš ina È-ka mê kaşûtu limhuruka cool water will be ready for you when you arise, Samaš KAR 246:13 and dupls., also PBS 1/1 13:10; ēma Šamaš a-şu-ú wherever the sun rises BA 5 656 No. 17:23; kīma Šamaš ana salmāt qaqqadim wa-si-e-im-ma to rise like Šamaš over the blackheaded people CH i 42; note referring to Nusku: ina È-ka (var. ana a-ṣi-ka) upaqqu ilū rabûti the great gods wait for your rising KAR 58:30, var. from BMS 6:23; Mount Māšu ša ūmišamma inassaru a-s[i šamši u ereb šamši] Gilg. IX ii 3, cf. ibid. 9, also ana a-se-e šamši ibid. iii 12, wa-si šamši Gilg. M. iv 11.

i) in omens — 1' in the protasis: šumma izbum šinnāšu wa-ṣa-a if the teeth of the malformed animal are already out YOS 10 56 i 34 (OB), cf. šinnāšu a-ṣi-a CT 27 18:17 (SB); ištu libbi pīšu qaqqassu šanûm wa-ṣi a second head protrudes from its (the anomaly's) mouth YOS 10 56 ii 36; ištu libbi ummišu qarnāšu [wa]-ṣa-a its horns are out already when it is born ibid. iii 25, also irrūšu È-ma its intestines are protruding CT 27 44 K.3166:8, ir-ri-šu ina abunnatišu wa-ṣū-u CT 28 5:6, irr[ūš]u [wa-ṣu]-ū YOS 10 56 i 2; šumma

aşû 2i aşû 2j

martum iplušma it-ta-sí if the gall bladder comes out through a hole YOS 10 31 viii 9, cf. šumma martum itbūma it-ta-sí if the gall bladder dips down and comes out ibid. iv 47, cf. also šumma m[artum] wa-și-a-at YOS 10 mēdih[taša wa]-si-at 31 vi 32, ibid. 59:5; šumma bīt zitti ša šumēli ana arkat amūti iknušma È if the left bīt zitti sags down over the rear of the liver and protrudes(?) TCL 6 1 r. 36 (SB ext.), šumma ina ekal tīrāni kakku āridu È-ma ... irkab if a perpendicular "weapon" sign comes out of the "palace" of the intestines and rides (upon the left part of the intestines) BRM 4 15:17, cf. 4 GIŠ.TUKUL.MEŠ È.MEŠ-ma KAR 434 r. 12; mê marti NU È.MEŠ the fluid of the gall bladder does not ooze out CT 30 45 83-1-18,415 r. 8 (SB ext.); šumma ina libbi ummatim šulmū mādūtum it-ta-na-sú-nim if many bubbles(?) come out from the central mass (of oil) CT 3 4:61; ina libbi ummatim erištum ú-sí-a-am-ma an erištu-mark comes out from the central mass CT 3 4:59, also (said of *šulmum*) ibid. 55f., and passim in this text (OB oil omens); if after the lamb has been slaughtered damūšu nu È.meš it does not CT 31 32 r. 7 (behavior of sacrificial lamb); l síg è one hair grows Kraus Texte 7 r. 10, and passim, also CT 28 27:30ff., hair is growing (on his) i-ri-šú a-si Kraus Texte 9c r. 5; if Venus ziqna È-át (see ziqnu usage b) ACh Supp. 2 Ištar 50 i 14; šumma ina nipih MAN ni-du a-și Thompson Rep. 182:5, cf. (stars) ana iltāni È.MEŠ-ni ibid. 242:5; šumma gišimmaru ina namē āli a-ṣa-at-ma innamir if a date palm is found growing in the open land around the city CT 39 31 K.3811+:10 (SB Alu); DIŠ awēlu habbūru ... ta sūnišu it-ta-șí if a stalk grows out of a man's lap (in a dream) MDP 14 50 i 14 (MB dream omens).

2' in the apodosis: naṣirti nakrika uṣ-ṣi-kum the treasure of your enemy will come into your possession CT 5 5 r. 43; bussurat nūrim uṣ-ṣi-a-ma (end of apodosis) news will come here through fire signals YOS 10 23 r. 13, cf. amūt TE-den.Líl.Lá ša nūrum ú-ṣi-a-šum a liver feature (that was observed concerning) RN to whom news came through fire signals

ibid. 12 and 26 ii 34, cf. also amūt Šarrukīn ša ikletam illikuma nūrum ú-ṣi-aš-šu-um RA 27 149:17 (all OB), var. ša ana Marhaši GIN-ma Ištar ina nipih nūrišu È (see habātu D mng. 1) TCL 6 1 r. 1 (SB); napīš dingir DÙG.GA È the sweet breath of the god will go forth Boissier DA 218 r. 6; pirišti nakri È-ka CT 31 35:6, and passim in SB; awilum ina dannatim uş-şi the man will escape from the difficulty CT 5 3:32, also, wr. us-si-i UCP 9 368:14f., cf. LÚ.BI ina PAP.HAL u SAL.KALA.GA È-ma KAR 382:13, ina PAP.HAL u KI.KAL È CT 38 34:21, and passim, awilum ina pušqim u dannatim uş-şi CT 3 3:46, šû ina dannatim ú-si CT 6 pl. 2 case 11 (liver model), šar māti ina dannati È Labat Calendrier § 66': 37, rubûm ina dannatim ú-șia[m] YOS 10 31 xiii 41; elippaka(!) ina danna: tim ul uṣ-ṣi YOS 10 25:30; awīlam dannatum iṣabbat ul ú-uṣ-ṣi difficulties will befall the man, he will not escape UCP 9 368:30, cf. rubû ina KI.KAL DIB-šú È TCL 6 1:48, [ummānka ina KI].KAL DIB- $\dot{s}i$ È CT 30 27 K.6907:12; LÚ.BI ina arni è this man will escape the punishment (caused by his sin) AMT 87,3 i 7; $ina \, \check{serti} \, \grave{E} \, Kraus \, Texte \, 23 \, r. \, 9 \, (catch \, line) = 24:1;$ ina šà.zi.ga è he will escape from madness(?) Bab. 7 pl. 18 r. 20; ina kišpī È AMT 87,3:3, ina qāt nakrišu imâtma ul È he will die at the hand of his enemy, he will not escape KAR 382:19.

j) in med. -1' in gen.: if a man falls on his right side lu ina aḥišu lu ina šēpišu damu \grave{E} -a and he bleeds from his arm or his foot Ebeling KMI 55:4, cf. ibid. 10, also šumma šarku È-a if pus comes out AMT 15,3 r. 6; ina ušarišu damu šarku E.MEŠ-šú (if) blood and pus come out of his penis AMT 61,1:12, cf. Köcher BAM 112 ii 17'; takâr [adi] damu $\grave{\mathbf{E}}$ -ni you rub until it bleeds AMT 36, 2:5, also [adi] damu È-ni takâr AMT 7,4 i 20; šāru ina šuburrišu è.meš-a if he constantly emits flatus Labat TDP 66:67', cf. šāru ina šuburri Küchler Beitr. pl. 2:27, lu-şu-ni z \bar{u} $\check{s}u$ ašamšūtu [ša libbišu] li-sa-am-ma (see zû A mng. la) AMT 42,4 ii 7, also lu-su-ú-ni zūšu AMT 45,5:5; šumma šār appišu ina pīšu È-a if his breath comes out of his mouth instead of his nose Labat TDP 56:32; damu dīmtu ina libbi īnīšu È-a blood and tears come out of his eyes AMT 9,1:31; šumma ina SAG.IGI. MEŠ-šú UD.A(var. adds .MEŠ) MI.MEŠ È.MEŠ imât (var.: iballut) if black moles(?) erupt in his, he will die (variant: live) Labat TDP 78:78, also (with red UD.A) ibid. 77; note šumma murṣu ina šēp amēli È-ma if the disease erupts on the man's foot AMT 74 iii 13, also (with ina zumri) AMT 44,1 ii 17, 52,3:12; you rub him (with a salve) šārtu È-a and the hair will grow (again) AMT 3,5:8, cf. šārtu a-ṣa-at AMT 16,1:17; šinnēšu È.MEŠ-ni his (the child's) teeth are coming out Labat TDP 218:12 and 230:115; see also Finet, AIPHOS 14 131 A 140:8, cited ṣītu mng. 2b.

- 2' referring to the growth of plants: ašāgu ša muḥḥi pitiqti a-ṣu-ú boxthorn which grows on top of a clay wall Köcher BAM 248 iv 32, cf. ašāgu ša ina muḥḥi kimaḥḥi a-ṣú-u AMT 99,3 r. 15, ša ina tarammi a-ṣú-u AMT 88,2:8; šammi kīs libbi ina šadî a-ṣi-ma the medication for colic grows in the mountain Küchler Beitr. pl. 3 iii 40, cf. šammi libbi ina Makkan a-ṣi-ma ibid. 29, dupl. STT 252:1.
- k) in NA: šinnēšu ana ú-ṣi-e his teeth are about to come out ABL 586 r. 3.
- 1) in NB: ana šarri ... iqabbu u uṣ-ṣa-amma iqabbannâši he will speak to the king and then come and tell us ABL 865 r. 4, cf. mār šipri ša šarri lu-ṣa-am-ma let the messenger of the king come here (and question me) ABL 472 r. 3; šarru ana kapdu ana muḥḥini uṣ-ṣa-' the king is coming in haste to us YOS 3 21:9; ištēt šappatu ša ina £.Níg.GA tu-ṣu-ú one jar which had come out of the storehouse Nbn. 866:6.
- m) in personal names: Pu-hi-li-ṣi May-a Replacement-Come-Forth-for-Me Jean Šumer et Akkad fig. 58 r. 2; Ū-ṣi-da-num A-Strong-One-Has-Come OIP 43 p. 145 No. 11; Ū-ṣi-na-wi-ir He-Came-Out-and-Is-Shining Nikolski 2 523 r. 2 (all Ur III); Ū-ṣi-wa-dar He-Came-Out-and-Is-Excellent AS 11 p. 108:16 (royal name), cf. for other, mostly obscure, names of this type, MAD 3 p. 70; obscure: Ū-ṣi-i-na-bu-um YOS 8 52:2 (OB); Šu-mu-um-li-ṣi May-the-Son-Come-Forth CT 4 17a:19, and passim in

- OB; *Ú-ṣi-i-na-pu-uš-qi* He-Came-Out-froma-Difficult-Birth MDP 22 138 r. 13, ef. *U-si*-OECT 8 15:18, ip-pu-uš-qí U-si-pu-us-qiBIN 7 73:13 (OB, coll.) and Ina-PAP.HAL-lu-și KAV 135:7 and r. 6 (MA); Re-eš-a-sú-šu Happy-Is-Its(the star's)-Going-Forth BE 14 151:37; È-a-ri-iš-uru Let-It(the star, etc.)-Rise-to-the-Joy-of-the-City BE 15 90:17, and passim in MB; $A-su-\check{s}\acute{u}-na-mir$ YOS 7 118:4 (NB), wr. UD-šú-namir PBS 2/2 48:6, 59:11, but zalág-šú-zalág ibid. 2:14 (MB), [As]-na-me-er KAR 1 r. 7, var. È-šú-na-mir CT 15 46 r. 12f. (Descent of Ištar); for another name type see mng. 5d-1' (ana $n\bar{u}ri$).
- 3. to leave forever, to disappear a) in Elam: whoever will say, "I have not received my share" ina awat ili u šarri li-ṣi should go into exile under order of god and king MDP 23 172:25, also ibid. 287:9, and passim in these texts, note the spelling li-i-aṣ MDP 28 404 I 9 and II 9; ina awat PN u PN₂ li-i-ṣi MDP 23 200:52, also 283 r. 4', and passim, also ina awat PN u ina awat PN₂ li-i-ṣi MDP 23 242b:8, ina awat DINGIR.GAL u Šušinak li-i-ṣi MDP 23 282:24, 24 338:12, etc., also VAS 7 67:21.
- b) in lit.: Ṣi-e-ra-gu₅ Begone-Evil! (name of a divine judge) Belleten 14 176:26 (OA); ṣi-i lumun šutti begone, evil caused by the dream AMT 101,2 r. iii 14; ṣi-i rābiṣi lumni erba rābiṣi dum[qi] begone, evil guardian, come in, good guardian ibid. 6, also KAR 298:43 and 46; li-ṣi-ma māmīt ina ṣēri liḥliq eṭemmi aḥî may the "oath" be gone, the ghost of a stranger disappear in the open country BRM 4 18:22; udug.ḥul ḥa.ba. ra.è: utukku lemnu li-ṣi-ma may the evil demon go away ASKT p. 98-99 iv 42.
- c) in omens: rubû imâtma zikiršu È the prince will die and his fame vanish TCL 6 1 r. 26, and passim, with comm. GAL zik-ru GAL LUGAL Boissier DA 12 i 34.

aşû 4b aşû 5a

as tenant for ten years and (then) moves out Jean Tell Sifr 48:8, cf. BIN 7 179:11; MU.3. KAM BA.ZAL.LA PN É it-ta-ṣi PN moves out of the house after a full three year term RA 26 111 No. 6:12; pīqat mār šiprī arhiš it-ta-ṣū-nim annītka la annītka šuprannēšim mār šiprī it-ta-ṣu-nim-ma adi ebūri še'um ul uṣ-ṣi-am can it be that the messengers have already (lit.: quickly) left? — write us whether or not this is the case, (because) if the messengers have left, no barley will be issued (lit.: will come out) until harvest time ABIM 22:30 and 34.

- b) in Mari: kaspam išaqqalma it-ta-aṣ-ṣ[í] he will pay the silver and leave ARM 8 52:9; assurri bēlī iḥammuṭma ištu ekallim ana sūqim it-t[a]-ṣí heaven forbid that my lord leave the palace too early to (appear in) the street ARM 3 18:19; niziqtum ibbašši šumma PN [i]na bītim . . . it-ta-ṣí there will be trouble if PN leaves the house ARM 2 87:34.
- c) in Nuzi: \S{umma} PN $ibbalakkat \S{umma}$ $ina b\bar{\imath}tu \S{a}$ PN₂ at-ta- $s\bar{\imath}$ if PN (the adopted son) breaks the agreement (or) leaves the house of PN₂ (the adoptive father) HSS 19 45:14, cf. $1 \text{L\'u} p\bar{\imath}bbulles u...ana$ PN₂... [inandin] u at-ta-a- $s\bar{\imath}$ he provides a replacement for himself to PN₂ and leaves ibid. 18.
- d) in lit.: kīma šikkê lit-ta-şi şerrāniš may he go out past the cap of the doorpivot like a mongoose K.2450:7; māmīt lit-ta-și-ma anāku nūra lūmur may the "oath" leave (me) and I become free Surpu V-VI 72, and passim; māmīt lit-[ta]-și ša zumrija ibid. 196; it-tasa-a Sin bēl qarni ina supūri Sin, the horned one (i.e., the crescent moon), has gone forth from the fold RA 12 191:7, cf. it-ta-si dŠarrabu bēlu anunāti (incipit of a song) KAR 158 i 23; it-ta-ṣa-a Bēl Bābili kamsu mātāti ina panīšu the Lord of Babylon has set out (for the journey to the $ak\bar{\imath}tu$), all countries are in prostration before him Pallis Akîtu pl. 8:7, ta-at-ta-sa-a $Sarp\bar{a}n\bar{t}tu$ ibid. 8 and 9; note the incipit Anu šarru it-ta-șa-a șalam banû RAcc. 119:17 and r. 17; kasistu lit-ta-si ša zumrika may Gnawing Pain (a demon?) go away from your body

CT 23 11:34, cf. kišpū zīrūtu i-ta-ṣi-a (var. it-ta-ṣu-u) ana kīdim AMT 67,3:8, dupl. Köcher BAM 128:33; arḥiš li-ta-ṣa-am-ma littamar nūr šamši may it (the child) go out quickly and see the light of day Köcher BAM 248 ii 56, cf. arḥiš lit-ta-ṣa-am-ma līmura nūr šamši ibid. iv 1; lu tattallak lu terêq lu tenes[si] lu ta-at-ta-ṣi begone, be far off, be away, be departed ZA 23 374:88; note in math.: 5 5 Kùš at-ta-ṣi MKT 1 222 i 23 (= TMB 51 No. 99:1).

- e) in omens: $aw\bar{\imath}lum\ it$ -ta- $a\bar{\imath}$ - $s\hat{\imath}$ the man will leave YOS 10 31 viii 10; nakrum ... $ula\ ik\hat{a}n\ it$ -ta- $[\bar{\imath}i]$ the enemy will not stay, he will move out RA 27 142:10; the city to which you march to besiege $ana\ pan\bar{\imath}ka$ $gi\bar{s}ram\ inakkisa[mma]\ it$ -ta- $s\hat{\imath}$ -a-ku-um will cut the bridge before you and make a sally against you YOS 10 41:41, cf. $\bar{a}lu$... innadz $d\bar{\imath}ma\ it$ -ta- $s\hat{\imath}$ KAR 150:7 (SB); see also mng. 5a-2' ($ina\ q\bar{a}ti$).
- 5. in idiomatic phrases a) with $q\bar{a}tu$ 1' ana $q\bar{a}ti$ aṣû (negated) to be unable to deal with: attalû Šamaš kî ša Sin a-na šu^{II}-ia ul a-ṣi I am well able to deal with eclipses of the sun as well as of the moon ABL 477:9; \bar{a} šipūta kalama a-na šu-ia-ma ul uṣ-ṣi nothing in the entire art of the exorcist is beyond me RS 9 159 K.9287 ii 8, cf. [ašlakūta] kalama aš qa-ti-ia ul uṣ-ṣi ibid. ii 17, see TuL p. 17.
- 2' ina gāti aşû to become lost, to escape: Níg.šu kur ina qa-a-te è the property of the country will disappear KAR 403:33 (SB Izbu); eqlum ina $q[\acute{a}-ti]$ la Az-si (control of) the field should not be lost VAS 16 168 r. 6 (OB let.); NAM.RA URU ina ŠUia u ina silim-ia i-ta-si the booty belonging to the city will disappear from my responsibility(?) CT 6 2 case 24 (OB liver model); ERÍN.HI.A i-na qá-tim us-si-ma ana pīhat ṣābim ša i-na qá-tim uṣ-ṣu-ú bēlni apālam ul nile'i the men (of the team) are disappearing and we cannot discharge our responsibility toward our master for the men who are disappearing UCP 9 364 No. 30:23 and 25 (OB šumma palhunnikku u i dab>bubu sarrāti aššum a-ṣí-e i-na šu-ti-ka

aşû 5a aşû 5b

they show you respect, they (the messengers of the addressee) still plot treason in order to escape your overlordship EA 1:88 (let. from Egypt to the king of Babylon); may god, king, an important person, or a noble look angrily upon them ina šu^{II} ili šarri kabti u $rub\hat{i}$ a-a \acute{u} - $\acute{s}i$ $ka\check{s}\check{s}\bar{a}pt\bar{i}$ may the woman who bewitched me not escape (the anger of) god, king, important person or noble Maqlu VII 18; no one could flee multahtu ul ú-si ina šu^{II}-ia none of the rebels escaped me Streck Asb. 38 iv 63 and 74 ix 40; udug.sigs. ga níg.hul.gál.e šu.na nu.è sag.gá.na hé.en.gub.bu.uš : šēd dumqi ša ina qa-tišu mimma lemnu la uṣ-ṣu-ú ina rēši[šu lizziz] may the luck-bringing protective spirit who never dispenses anything evil stand beside him BIN 2 22:168f.

3' ina (or ana) qāti šūṣû to lose: šarrum $damq\bar{u}ti\check{s}u\ i-na\ \check{s}u\ \acute{u}-\check{s}e-\check{s}i$ the king will lose his best men CT 6 2 case 10 (OB liver model), cf. the enemy came a second time damqūtika i-na qá-ti-⟨ka⟩ uš-te-si and removed all your men (for lack of soldiers in GN nobody can hold the fortress) YOS 2 140:8 (OB let.); send me that contingent of soldiers $s\bar{a}bam$ [...] and birātim i-na qa-ti-ia uš-te-[șí] they have taken the [former] contingent away from me (because of their assignment) to the fortresses ARM 4 32:33; [$\check{s}a$] DN u DN₂ iram[mu] lissur ana šuII nu È if he loves Nabû and Marduk he will preserve (this tablet) and not allow it to get lost (colophon) Wiseman Chron. 64:78, cf. ina šu nu È Neugebauer ACT 1 p. 24 to No. 811:2; anybody who would say with respect to Hindanu mat Hindānu TA ŠU LÚ šakin māti [Raṣapa] še-ṣi take away Hindanu from the authority of the governor of Rasapa AAA 20 pl. 99 No. 105 r. 16 (Adn. III); ša ... narā šuātu ... ša ... i-na šu PN u zērišu ú-še-eṣ-ṣu-ú whosoever takes this kudurru away from PN and his offspring (and gives it to the temple) BBSt. No. 5 iii 22.

4' ina (or ana) $\S U^{II}$ $\S \bar{u} \S \hat{u}$ to be at hand, to be available: $n\bar{\imath}pi\bar{s}\bar{\imath}$ LI KI $\S a$ ana qa-ti $\S u$ - $\S u$ -u rituals which are at hand KAR 26 r. 39, ef. $\S a$ ana $[\S]U$

šu-ṣú-ú AMT 105, 1:21, ša ana qāti šu-ṣu-u RS 2 p. 139:40, also 30 [ú.meš] ša ina šu^{II} šu-ṣu-u Köcher BAM 59:10, 4R 53 iv 30, latku ša ana šu šu-ṣu-u well proven, at hand Köcher BAM 161 ii 10', AMT 92,7:5; bulţī annûtu ša dikši ana šu šu-ṣu-u these remedies against dikšu are at hand Köcher BAM 217:23 and 218:2; note [...] šul-me EN maal(!)-tak-a-ti ša ⟨ana⟩ šu^{II} È.meš ... isniqma ana mušēpišūti ZI-ḥa KAR 151 r. 47.

5' qātam šūṣû (uncert. mng.): ŠU-ka liš(!)-te-ṣa-am-ma luput hurdatni Gilg. VI 69, cf. qa-at-ka šu-ṣa-am-ma luput hurd[at]na Frankena in Garelli Gilg. p. 120 ii 35.

b) with $p\hat{u} - 1'$ ina (or $i\delta tu$) $p\hat{i}$ as \hat{u} to be uttered (said of a command, a promise, etc.): kīma ... abbaūšunu mahar ilišunu ikribum i-pì-šu-nu ú-ṣa-a-ni that a vow has been pronounced by their fathers before their god KTS 15:25 (OA); mimma ša ina KA-šú È kittu u sartu ana Šamaš ušanna it (the stone KA.GI.NA.DIB) reports to Samaš what he (the wearer) says, truth as well as falsehood KAR 185 r. ii 16 (series abnu šikinšu), cf. amat i-pí-ša ú-si-a isahharšim VAS 10 214 vi 13 (OB Agušaja); kīma ša iu-uṣ-ṣi ištu pi-i Šamaš ištu samê kīnanna iu-up-pa-šu-mi (what the king orders) is executed as if it had been commanded by the Sun god in heaven EA 232:16; ša it-ta-și amatu ištu pî šarri ana ardišu šūtu ippuš what is commanded by the king to his servant, that his kīma a-sa-i servant executes EA 155:43; Šamši ištu šamê kīnanna tuqa'una ardūtu a-şa-i awâte ištu pî bēlišunu just as for the rising of the sun in the sky so the servants wait for what will be ordered by their master EA 195:21; amatu ša ina [pīšu] ú-uṣ-ṣu ana kutallišu ul itâr what is ordered by him (the king) is not rescinded KBo 1 ina pi-i-ka li-sa-am-ma idnamma šamma ša alādi let the command be given by you yourself: give me the plant of birth Bab. 12 pl. 3:39 (Etana); intercede for ina KA-ka lu-sa-a balātu ina šapātika liššakin šalāmu utter life with your mouth, let protection be on your lips KAR 58 r. 33, also obv. 23; šīmāte annâte ina pi-i ilāni rabûti

aşû 5c aşû 5g

ú-ṣa-ni-ma (var. È.MEŠ-ni-ma) these "fates" have been pronounced by the great gods AKA 266:37 (Asn.); ina ūmešuma ina pi-i ilāni rabûti šarrūtī bēlūtī kiššūtī ú-ṣa-a (var. at that time pronouncements were made by the great gods concerning my kingship, my dominion and my power AKA 264 i 31 (Asn.), also 198 iv 10, and similar Iraq 14 33:21, cf. ina ūmēšuma ina pi-i ilāni rabûti šarrūtī bēlūtī lu-sa-a KAH 2 84:13 (Adn. II); naspuķ mātišu halāq nišīšu u kudurrišu ina KA-i-šunu kabti li(var. lu)-ṣa-am-ma may the scattering of his land, the ruin of his people and his boundaries be commanded by their frightful order AOB 1 66:54 (Adn. I); habālu la uṣ-ṣu-ú ina pi-i-šú no wrong is ever commanded by him (the king) TCL 3 114 (Sar.); in broken contexts: ša ina KA-šú ú-sa-a KAR 228:9 and r. 1.

- 2' pâ šuṣû to make a pronouncement: tēm ilūtiki rabīti šuprimma KA.MU lu-še-ṣi send me (Gula) your great divine command and (then) I will make the pronouncement (that I am healed) STT 73:20, cf. KA-ia lu-še-ṣi ibid. 41, see Reiner, JNES 19 31f.; pi-i-šú-nu ki-i ú-še-ṣu-ú elēnitti iltanapparu whenever they say anything they always send deceitful words ABL 542:22 (NB).
- c) ina šapti aṣū to be uttered: ina šap-tišū elleti li-ṣa-a Winckler Sar. pl. 40:146, and passim in Sar.; balāṭ ūmēja arkūti li-ṣa-a šaptuk-ka Streck Asb. 274:16.
- d) with $n\bar{u}ru = 1'$ and $n\bar{u}ri$ (or $n\bar{u}rum$) asû to see the light of day (in personal names): *Ú-sí-nu-ru-um* He-Has-Come-Out Delaporte Catalogue Louvre 2 A 266 (Ur III), and passim, CT 4 9b:26, TCL 17 3:16, YOS 8 104:3, also Nu-rum-li-si BIN 7 218:12, and passim in OB, \dot{U} -si-a-na-nu-ri-šu MDP 18 210:6, A-na-dutuli-și PBS 8/2 226 r. 8 (OB), È-a-na-ZALÁG-dIM Let-Me-Come-Out-for-Adad BE 14 127:13, and passim with other divine names and in other spellings in MB, see Clay PN 103f., also È-a-na-ZALÁG-ŠU BE 14 7:36, Lu-șa-ana-zalág AnOr 8 32 r. 27 (NB), Lu-uṣ-a-na-nu-úr VAS 4 154:12, È-ana-ZALÁG YOS 7 39:45, and

passim in NB; note è-ZALÁG-den.Líl BE 15 95:2 (MB).

- 2' ana nūri šūṣû to liberate: we have nobody to whom we can send word ana nu-ú-ru ú-še-ṣu-na-ši-ma that he should liberate us (so that we may move about in the street) BIN 1 36:23, cf. ana nu-ú-ru lu-še-ṣa-an-ni UET 4 184:15 (both NB).
- e) with $\bar{situ} 1'$ and \bar{siti} as \hat{u} to suffer loss: $b\bar{\imath}t$ abija and \bar{siti} la $u\bar{s}$ - $s\bar{\imath}i$ my paternal estate should not suffer a loss BBSt. No. 28 r. 3; for $a\bar{su}$ with \bar{situ} as subject, see mngs. 1k and 1l.
- 2' ana $s\bar{\imath}ti$ $\bar{s}\bar{u}s\hat{u}$ to release: 1 SAR A.ŠÀ ana $s\bar{\imath}ti[m]$ la tu- $\bar{s}e$ - $e\bar{s}$ - $[\bar{s}i]$ do not release even one sar of land UCP 9 354 No. 25:16 (OB); see also $\bar{s}\bar{\imath}tu$ mng. 4b.
- 3' ana ṣīti šūṣû to rent out: see ṣītu mng. 4c, and see Walther Gerichtswesen p. 37 n. 4; for šūṣû with ṣītu as subject, see mngs. 1k and 1l, for ṣīta šūṣû see mng. 6o.
- f) pūta, pagra, ramana šūsû (uncert. mng.): kî luštakkanma pag-ri u pu-ti lu-še-și how should I proceed to act with the approval of the gods? AnSt 5 102:93 (Cuthean legend), cf. kî luštakkanma pa-ag-ri ù ra-ma-ni lu-še-si JCS 11 85:15 (OB version); ina narî ul SAR ul taga-am-ma pag-ri u pu-u-ti-mu ul ú-še-șima ul aktarrabšu he did not write (his deeds) on a stela and did not leave (it) to me so that I had to act without the approval of the gods and could not bless him AnSt 5 98:30, parallel: learned scribes should read you my (text: your) stela šūt narēja tāmuruma puyou who have read my ut-ka tu-še-su-u stela and acted with the consent of the gods (just as you have blessed me for this, a future ruler will bless you) ibid. 108:174; [...] u pag-ri itti ili lu-še-e-și let me save myself with the help of the god Tadmor, Eretz Israel 5 155:13 (Sar.).
- g) amata šūṣû to betray a secret: ša a-wa-at bēlī ⟨ja⟩ uš-te-ni-ṣú-ú u bēlī lišālšunūti my lord should question those who always betray the secrets of my lord ARM 2 124:21; [šumma a]-wa-[at] PN iqabbûšum ú-še-[eṣ]-

aşû 5h aşû 6c

sú-ú ana šarrim šanîm ú-še-eṣ-ṣú-ú if he divulges what Abban says to him and betrays (it) to another king JCS 12 126:45f. (OB Alalakh), see Anne Draffkorn, JCS 13 95f.; sinništum a-wa-at puḥrim uš-te-ni-ṣi a woman will betray the affairs of the assembly YOS 10 36 iv 9, cf. ZA 43 96:3; wāsib maḥrika a-wa-ti-ka uš-te-ni-iṣ-ṣi the one who sits in front of you constantly betrays your secrets CT 5 5 r. 44 (OB oil omens), cf. [ša] maḥarka ašbu INIM.MEŠ-ka ana nakri È.MEŠ Boissier DA 8 r. 4 (SB ext.), see Nougayrol, RA 40 68f.; a-mat ālišu ul-te-ṣi he has betrayed a secret of his town Šurpu II 96.

- h) ana appi š \bar{u} ṣ \hat{u} (uncert. mng., see appu mng. 1d): $b\bar{\iota}t$ $Dak\bar{u}ri$ ikṣuruma ana ap-pi \acute{u} -še-ṣu ABL 886:16, cf. ana ap-pi lu-še-ṣu ABL 878 r. 9.
 - i) erēbu u aṣû: see erēbu mng. la-3'b'.
- 6. šūṣû to make leave, to send off, to send away (a person, a message, an object), to deliver, to pay, to release, to extradite (a prisoner), to let go free, to escape a) in OAkk.: ìr [u]-su-ze (obscure) HSS 10 210:7, cf. iš-dè PN li-su-ze-áš-su-ni (see Gelb, MAD 3 p. 300 s.v. tarākum) RTC 78:12.
- **b)** in OA: ša kaspīki šīmam aša'amma PN \acute{u} - $\acute{s}\acute{e}$ - $\acute{s}a$ -a-ki-im I will make the purchase with your (fem.) money and send PN out to you CCT 4 28a:14; suhārīja u našpirtī ... ana šé-sú-i-ki aštapram I have written (to your father on your behalf) in order to send you (fem.) my boys and my message BIN 6 weri'am liddinunimmakaspamippanīja lu-šé-sí-a-ku-um if they give me the copper I will send you the silver before Kienast ATHE 63:15; PN ištu bīt $nu\bar{a}$ 'em \hat{u} -šé-sí-a-šu PN made him leave the house of the native OIP 27 12:13; illibbi la tù-šé-ṣa-a do not make me lose my slave girl BIN 6 119:29, cf. amtam ú-šé-sí MVAG 33 No. 252:23; tahsisātim ša abika šésí-a-ma lu nīmur release the memoranda of your father that we may read (them) Kienast ATHE 35:14; 1 GÚ kaspam ana warhim nu-šé-sa-a-kum we will release to you one talent of silver in a month CCT 2 15:10.

c) in OB: if her children aššum ina bītim šu-si(var. -si)-im usahhamuši bother her (the widow) in order to make her leave the house CH § 172:17, cf. waššā[bam] $bar{\imath}tir su$. . . ina \hat{u} -[$\hat{s}e$ - $\hat{s}\hat{u}$ - \hat{u}] Driver and Miles Babylonian Laws 2 p. 36 § E 20; if a man lu warad ekallim lu amat ekallim ... abullam uš-te-sí allows a slave or slave girl of the palace to leave by the city gate CH § 15:35, ef. $abullam \check{s}u$ - $\check{s}i$ -[a- $\check{s}u]$ -nu-ti UET 5 14 edge (let.); if a man hides a fugitive slave ana šisīt nāgirim la uš-te-sí-a-am and does not extradite (him) upon the proclamation of the towncrier CH § 16:46; abī lihassism[a] li-še-sú-ni-šu my father should remind (them) to release him PBS 7 60:16; libbī irīmšuma uš-te-[si]-šu I had mercy on him and released him TCL 1 29:35; $an\bar{a} [ku]mi \ arhiš \ \acute{u}-\check{s}e-\check{s}i-\acute{u}-ni-in-ni-ma$ nādinīja aşabbatu but as for me, they released me at once so that I may seize those who have given me (illegally ana šipir šarrim) AS 6 p. 29 TA'30 230:14; suḥāram . . . adi anāku ešmûma ašpuruma ú-še-sú-ni-iš-šu they had released the young man before I, myself, heard (of it) and could send word TCL 17 46:10; [š]u-șí-i PN bēlī līpuš my lord should arrange the release of PN TCL 18 129:14; PN took a loan of two shekels of silver PN2 [mārašu] ana kaspim íB.TA.AN.È and turned over his son PN₂ (to become a pledge) for the silver (when he brings the silver he takes his son away) Grant Bus. Doc. No. 57:6; GUD. HI.A ana mê šatêm lu-še-e(!)-şi I will let the cattle out to drink water (for no other reason may they go out of the city gate) TCL 1878:12; I gave ten shekels of silver to PN's slave girl $u\check{s}$ -ta-si-a- $s\check{i}$ and sent her on CT 29 21:16, cf. ERÍN nu-še-ṣi-i-ma VAS 16 186:14; PN rēdûm mārī PN, ana ṣēri PN, ú-ši-ṣú-ú-ma PN, pīšunu išme the $r\bar{e}d\hat{u}m$ -official PN dispatched the sons of PN2 to PN3 and PN3 listened to their deposition JRAS 1926 437:17; δi -bi \acute{u} - $\langle \delta e \rangle$ -su-ni- δi im-ma ana kaspim šagālim [i]dīnuši they brought witnesses against her and (the judges) condemned her to pay the silver PBS 8/2 164 r. 13; ana še'em la šuși-im dannātum šakna have there been (issued) strong regulations against the distribution of barley? ABIM 1 22:41, cf. ibid. 23,

aşû 6d aşû 6j

also [ana še']em šu-ṣi-im ibid. 28:17, ina tūbim 6 GUR ú-še-ṣí I have released six gur (of barley) voluntarily ibid. 25:9; bēlni ... ŠE.BA-šu-nu la šu-ṣa-a-am iqbi our lord has ordered us not to release their rations TCL 717:16; še'am ša GN ana aḥ nārim rabītim ú-še-eṣ-ṣi-a-am I shall dispatch the barley of GN to the embankment of a navigable canal TCL 17 2:35, cf. ammīnim balum šâlija tu-ši-e-ṣi ibid. 38, aššum še'em šu-ṣi-i-[im] ibid. 41, cf. also še'am ... ana aḥ nārim uš-te-e-ṣi TCL 17 9:6, and (with ana pî nārim) TCL 17 1:7.

- d) in Mari: enūtum ša PN u nišīšu adini ul šu-sú-ú the utensils of PN and his household have not yet been sent off ARM 2 87:28, ina nar aš[talī] šunūti ul ša šu-sí-[im] these are not to be released from among the eštalûsingers ARM 1 83:11; $1 \lim s\bar{a}[bam] \dots$ ana pan nawêm ú-še-șí I have sent one thousand men toward the steppe ARM 2 27:5; ālam kalašu ... ana eṣēd še'im ... uš-te-ṣí I sent out the entire city to harvest the barley ARM 3 30:15; the troops who are stationed at GN under PN are fine *ītelêm* LÚ GN 15 bilat kaspam ú-še-si-šu-n[u]-šiim-ma they moved up and the ruler of GN sent to them 15 talents of silver (they have divided the 15 talents into three shares) ARM 1 129:12; ana pūh namsî tepe[ttû u] kaspam tu-še-iş-ş \hat{u} -[\hat{u}] instead, you open beer vats and spend money ARM 1 52:16; note Hanû ša e-ri-iš (for in(a) rēš) šarrim izzaz ana PN uś-te-ni-iṣ-ṣi the Hanean who is the assistant of the king betrays (everything) to PN (for awatam $\check{s}\tilde{u}\hat{s}\hat{u}m$, see mng. 5g) ARM 2 124:14.
- e) in Elam: an-nu-ka šà PN \acute{u} -še-ṣu these are (the items) which PN paid out MDP 22 163:30 (= MDP 4 5), cf. an-nu-ka ku-pu ša PN (same person) \acute{u} -še-ṣ \acute{u} -ma ibid. 13.
- f) in MB: UD.X.KAM ... $m\bar{a}r \ sipri[ja]$ ul-te-sa-a I have dispatched my messenger on the xth BE 17 33:26, cf. $m\bar{a}r \ siprija$ [ú]-se-sa-a BE 17 22:18.
- g) in Bogh., EA, RS: should the city of PN send secret messages to RN u RN piriltašu

ú-še-eṣ-ṣi and RN betray the secret KBo 1 1 r. 25; ana bābi uš-te-eṣ-ṣi KBo 1 27:7; LÚ.MEŠ-ka tu-še-eṣ-[ṣi] (in broken context) KUB 3 16 r. 7; mār šipr[ija] la tu-ša-ṣú-na you do not send me my messenger EA 126:42; ina ūmēti kuṣṣi ištu libbi māt Ugarit ú-še-ṣu-ni in the winter time they send (the merchants from Ura) away MRS 9 103 RS 17.130:15.

- h) in Nuzi: Túg.HI.A ihammasuma eriššiša \dot{u} - $\dot{s}e$ - $\dot{s}\dot{u}$ - $u\dot{s}$ they take off (her) clothing and drive her out naked HSS 5 71:36, also ihammaşu u uštu bītija ú-še-eṣ-ṣú-ú 444:23, and cf. Túg-šu uhammas u ú-še-es-si HSS 19 10:25 and 39; if he marries another woman u ^tPN [uštu] bītišu ú-še-es-sí JEN 434:14; PN mārat PN2 GEMÉ-ia ina bītātika $\delta u - si - \delta u - mi$ the woman PN, daughter of PN₂, is my slave girl, release her from your house-JEN 322:10; note with ramanu: ramanšunu ina bīti ša PN ú-še-eṣ-ṣú-ú they will voluntarily leave the house of PN HSS 9 13:17, cf. ramanija ištu bīti ša PN ú-še-eṣ-ṣi HSS 5 40:14, also ramaššu ú-še-uz-sí JEN 295:13; mannummē Lú ša āl šarri ina ilki[šu] \acute{u} -še-es-sí whosoever removes a man in the king's city from his feudal service HSS 14 9:13.
- i) in MA: riqītu annītu ... ša ana pirṣaz duḥḥi še-ṣu-ni this mixture which was processed for-perfume Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 39 KAR 140 r. 5, cf. you return it to its pot pirṣaduḥḥi tu-še-ṣa-šu you process it into-perfume ibid. 8, also perfume [ša] ana UGU LUGAL tu-še-ṣu-ni which you process for royal use ibid. 10 and ibid. p. 42 i 36.
- j) in hist.: šalmāt qurādīšunu ín Nāme ana Idiglat lu ú-še-si I let the Nāme-river carry off the corpses of their warriors toward the Tigris AKA 40 ii 24 (Tigl. I); eşmētišunu ultu qereb GN . . . ú-še-ṣi-ma attaddi ana kamâti I removed their bones from Babylon and piled them up outside Streck Asb. 38 iv 84; on the 12th of Tašrītu mārē GN ana GN, È.MEŠ they removed the citizens of Babylon to Seleucia BHT pl. 18 r. 17; d_{INNIN} la si-ma-a-tú ištu gereb Eanna ú-še-și-ma I removed the inappropriate Ištar (image) from Eanna (and returned the genuine image) VAB 4 276 iii 36 (Nbn.); adi Šamaš ultu qerbišu

aşû 6k aşû 6m

 \acute{u} -še-su- \acute{u} uš $ar{e}$ šibu ina $bar{\imath}ti$ šan $\hat{\imath}mma$ until ${
m I}$ had removed the image of DN from it and had brought it into another temple VAB 4 224 ii 54 (Nbn.); $s\bar{\imath}t\bar{a}t$ $ni\check{s}\bar{\imath}$ $\check{s}a$ and $\check{s}u$ -su- \acute{u} napišti ipparšidu the remainder of the inhabitants who had fled to escape with their lives TCL 3 146 (Sar.), cf. ina gišparrija ul ipparšidma ul ú-še-si napšassu Borger Esarh. 58 v 11, and ef. ibid. 18, but a-a $\acute{u}-\check{s}e-\check{s}i$ nap: šatkun may he not let you (pl.) escape with your life Wiseman Treaties 651; ana nišēšu dal= $p\bar{a}te\ \acute{u}$ - $\acute{s}e$ - $si\ n\bar{u}ra\ (see\ dalpu\ adj.\ mng.\ 3)\ TCL\ 3$ 155 (Sar.); twenty elephants which the governor of Bahtar ana šarri ušēbil ana Eber-nāri ana muhhi šarri È sent to the king, he dispatched into Eber-nāri to the king pl. 18 r. 13.

k) in lit.: ammātija ina libbija uš-te-si-ma he removed my strength (bent me like an old BMS 11:5, see Ebeling Handerhebung şirih libbikunu ú-še-şi (see şirih libbi) Maqlu V 127; ištu bītija us-se-ṣa-an-ni ajāši they have removed me from my house BA 2 634:21 (NA); when the seventh day came *ú-še-ṣi-ma summata umaššir* I let out and released a dove Gilg. XI 146, also ibid. 149 and 152, ú-še-si-ma ana 4 im.meš I released (all animals) to wherever they wanted to go ibid. 155; ú-še-ṣa-am-ma šārī ... sibittišun he sent out all the seven winds En. el. IV 47; he stationed guards mêša la šu-ṣa-a šunūti umta'ir and ordered them not to let her (Tiamat's) water escape En. el. IV 140; ajû zikri tāhazašu ú-še-si-ka what man has sent a battle array against you? En. el. II 110; send out against her (Ištar) sixty diseases CT 15 46:69 (Descent of Ištar); šattu mahrītu ina kašādi 2 uš lim erín ú-še-si-ma during the first year I dispatched 120,000 men AnSt 5 102:85 (Cuthean Legend), cf. (in parallel contexts) ú-še-și-am-ma JCS 11 85 iii 2 and 4 (OB version); you bind his hands behind his back È-šú nāra tušebbiršu you send him away and have him cross a canal LKA 120 r. 1; ana ṣēri tu-še-ṣi-ma ana pan Šamaš tuṭaḥḥa you take (the cake) out into the open country and offer it (there) to the Sun god CT 39 24:31 (SB namburbi), cf. ana EDIN È-ši-ma ZA 16

166:10, also ana seri \hat{u} -še-e[\hat{s} - \hat{s}]iOr. NS 36 34:16 (namburbi); ištēn bāba ú-še-si-ši-ma he let her out by the first door CT 15 47 r. 39, and passim in this phrase (Descent of $B\bar{a}b$ -Ištar-Aja ú-še-ṣi-[ka] he (the doorkeeper of the nether world) will let you out by the Ištar-Aja gate ZA 43 17:59; ana $b\bar{a}bi\ tu$ -še-șa you remove (the materials used for the cleansing ceremony) by the door BBR No. 26 i 20 and ii 3; ildāte imahhar ú-še-şa (see $i \dot{s} du$ mng. 3b-2') MVAG 41/3 64 iii 40 (MA royal rit.), also ibid. 62 ii 6; ana harrāni \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ -es-su- $\acute{s}u$ -nu-tim if he (the king) sends them (the subjects unlawfully) to do corvée work Lambert BWL 114:52; PN ana māti rigim ul-te-și Gilgāmeš issued a call to the country Gilg. VIII ii 23, restored from STT 15 r. 17, see JCS 8 94; ina pušqi ... ú-še-ṣa KAR 100 ii 3; kīma nagamti šu-si-i (see sepēru mng. 2a) Lambert BWL 54 line f, with comm.: Lú šu-ṣu-ú // ša Ištar ana išāti \grave{E} -a one who was saved : whom Ištar had saved from fire (Ludlul III), also kî nagmi $šu-su-\acute{u}$ ZA 4 258:12, see Lambert BWL p. 299; šarru ka-la è the king releases a prisoner KAR 178 r. i 43, and passim in hemerologies.

- 1) in med.: [ana] šimmat qablī šu-ṣi-i to remove paralysis of the hips AMT 52,6:11, cf. ana IZI šà šu-ṣi-i AMT 40,1 i 59; the sinews of his heels are full of wind (IM) a-na šu-ṣe-e to remove (this, you prepare a salve) AMT 73,1:18, cf. also AMT 43,6:11; you apply the poultice for three months and Lá-ta ina pī[šu] ú-še-ṣa-am-ma(!) ina'eš he throws up the . . . and will get well Küchler Beitr. pl. 12 iv 36, cf. šumma šāru ina šuburrišu lu-ṣi šumma gišātu ina napšāti li-še-ṣi (see gišūtu) ibid. pl. 2 ii 27.
- m) in omens 1' in the protasis: if the gall bladder $m\hat{e}$ la \hat{u} - \hat{s} i-e- \hat{s} i does not release (its) fluid RA 27 149:21 (OB ext.); napissu ina appišu sabitma ina pīšu PA.AN $u\hat{s}$ -ti- \hat{s} i if his breath is obstructed in his nose and he emits (his) breath through his mouth Labat TDP 24:54; if ants mimma ša abulli ana $k\bar{u}$ di è.meš makk \bar{u} r \bar{u} li è take something out of the city gate into open land, its possessions will leave the city KAR 377:6,

aşû 6n aşû 60

cf. ana bīt amēli tu-ma mimma ana bābi È CT 38 47:39 (both SB Alu).

2' in the apodosis: ša sērim irrubamma ša libbālim ú-ši-iṣ-ṣi (see ṣēru A in ša ṣēri) RA 38 84:25; rabiāna ina ālišu ú-ši-sú-ú-šu they will drive the mayor out of his town YOS 10 31 x 39 (OB ext.), cf. šarru u mārēšu ina āli È.MEŠ CT 27 3:17 (SB Izbu), cf. also šarra ina ummāni è-ma itti ummānišu Kúr-ir BRM 413:2; nakarka ina mātišu tu(copy te)-šisi-e-šu you will drive your enemy out of his country RA 27 142:42; pašittum šerrī awēlim \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ -US-si the pašittu-demon will drive out the man's children YOS 10 25:69 (both OB ext.); Na: nâ sekretam narāmti šarrim ina sikrim ú-ši-și love (lit.: Nanâ) will drive out the lady of the harem, the favorite of the king, from the harem YOS 10 46 iv 50, cf. ibid. ii 53; ēmiq= tum bēlet bītim ana šanîm ú-še-și (see ēmiqu usage b) CT 3 2:8 (OB oil omens); awīlam ina $a-\langle\!\langle wi\rangle\!\rangle-li-im\ \acute{u}-\check{s}e-\check{s}\acute{u}-\check{s}u-\acute{u}-ma\ iturramma\ kuss\bar{\imath}$ abišu isabbat they will drive the man out of the city but he will return and take his father's throne YOS 10 31 viii 26; $ni \bar{s} \bar{u} b \bar{i} \bar{s} a =$ šina ana mahīrim ú-še-si-a (see bīšu s. usage b) YOS 10 25:64, cf. mātu makkūrša agra ana KI.LAM È CT 20 50 r. 19 (SB ext.) and CT 27 47:19 (SB Izbu); bēl šamnim și-tam ú-še-eș-șí the owner of the oil will suffer a loss CT 3 3 r. 1 and 11 (OB oil omens); a-wi-lim(for -lum) ina bīšišu [u ma]kkūrišu mimma ú-ši-iṣ-ṣí the man will lose something from his possessions and property YOS 10 33 iii 58 (OB ext.); šarru mimmašu waqram ú-[še-ṣi] the king will lose all that is precious to him YOS 10 61:6; hibiltu è he will suffer damage KAR 178 ii 41, also ibid. r. vi 33; āšib maḥar šarri pirišta è.meš one who serves the king constantly betrays secrets TCL 63:41, and passim, see pirištu; Enlil hatta kussâ u palê ša šarri TA ekalli È Enlil will remove the royal scepter, throne and circlet from the palace BRM 4 12:70.

n) in NA: the king should write him concerning the sheikhs ERÍN šarri KI aḥā'iš lu-še-şu-ú-ni maṣṣarta ina GN issija liṣṣuru they should dispatch the royal army with them so that they can do duty in GN with

me ABL 424 r. 17; LÚ ša GN ša ina muhhi nišē māti halqūte ú-še-ṣa-an-ni ṣābē issi batta: battija ú-se-și-a the commander of GN who has dispatched me on account of the fugitives from the open country has removed my soldiers from around me ABL 245:6 and 8; issu libbi 6 uru hal-su.meš ú-se-si-šú-nu muk alik alka I sent them out of the six fortresses and told them, "Go ahead (each should build a house on his lot and live there)" r. 10, cf. nišē annûte uru Abaja . . . ša ūmā \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ -su-u-ni ABL 509:9; abulla ipteti PN \acute{u} -se-sihe opened the city gate and sent PN away ABL 473 r. 5; urdāni ... ša ina libbi kammasūni \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ - $\acute{s}u$ -ni they removed the servants (of the king) who had stayed there ABL 251 r. 11, cf. ina libbi GN kammusu lu-še-și-šú-nu 414:13; šakin māti issu libbi ekalli aššutušu \acute{u} -se-si-athe governor removed his wife from the palace ABL 473:5; they should swing two torches, one to the right, one to the left ana qanni lu-še-si-ú (then) bring (them) into the outer precinct ABL 670 r. 7; they should stay with me to do guard duty adi gušūrē annûte ú-še-su-u-ni until they have sent on these beams ABL 138 r. 18; anybody who in the future makes a claim against (this) decision nikkassē annûte ana PN iddan nišē ú-še-ṣa will return these valuables to PN and release the persons VAS 1 96:20; ṣābē damqūte iktala mārē qallūte $issija \ \acute{u}$ -se-si he held back the good men and sent the bad ones with me ABL 312 r. 8, cf. lu-še-si-š \acute{u} issija lilliki ibid. r. 10.

ina panīka ul-te-ṣa-an-ni o) in NB: atta tātamranni he has sent me to you and you have seen me ABL 587 r. 2; what they are writing to the king is: šaknu la GN šu-úremove the governor from Bīt-Dakūri ABL 524:13, cf. ina muhhi PN ša tu-še-ṣa-a ABL 402:7; obscure: mamma ana dīnu ul \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ -sa- $a \acute{s}$ - $\acute{s}u$ ABL 1255 r. 13; $\acute{s}u$ -sa-a-nu- $u \acute{s}$ šú-nu-tu kurummassunu ... innaššunūtu send them on and give them provisions TCL 9 111:10; bēlī lišpuramma udêšu lu-šesu if my lord gives me orders, I will send CT 22 48:19, ef. udê ultu Nip: pur tu-še-eṣ-ṣe-e-ma ABL 1074 r. 6; x measures of barley from the barley ša PN u aşû 7a aşû 7b

PN₂ ú-še-ṣú-nu which PN and PN₂ have dispatched BIN 2 124:2; niksu nikkisima ultu bīt kīli nu-uṣ-i'u Lú.ERÍN.MEŠ ša ina libbi ittini nu-še-ṣi we cut a hole and escaped from the house of detention and let the men who were with us in it escape YOS 7 97:9, cf. niksu kî ikkisu ul-te-ṣu-niš ABL 460 r. 10; note the nuance "to use a right-of-way": UŠ.SA.DU ša eqli šuāti itti aḥāmeš ul-te-ṣu-ú they will use together the right-of-way alongside this field UET 4 205:22 and 31, cf. UŠ.SA.DU MU.MEŠ adi ūmu ṣâtu [itti aḥā]meš šu-ṣu-ú ibid. 36, see also mng. 10.

7. $\check{s}\check{u}\hat{s}\hat{u}$ to obtain an object (from a storehouse), the release of a person (from detention), to arrange a delivery from somewhere, to rent a house, field, animal, to hire a person, to make plants sprout, to process materials, to make fit -a) in OAkk.: x guruš. GURUŠ in URU.KI.URU.KI Šumerim u-suzi-am-ma ana karāšim iškun he (Rimuš) made x men come out of the cities of Sumer and massacred them AfO 20 53:21, cf. ina ālišunu x guruš u-su-zi-am-ma ana karāšim ibid. 57:45, also (in broken context) ibid. KÁ ... lipti'uma še.numun $li-si_{16}-zi-ù-nim-ma$ KÁ ... liknukushould open the door (of the granary), take out seed barley and seal the door (again) Copenhagen 10055 r. 15, cf. É ... BAPPIR ... u-su-z \acute{e} -[ma] HSS 10 8:8; x land ištu PN . . . $PN_2 \ \acute{u}$ - si_{16} -zi PN_2 rented from PN BIN 8 144:59.

b) in OA: ana PN ašqulma tuppam ša abini ú-šé-sí-a-am I paid PN and obtained the tablet (concerning the paid obligation) of our father KT Blanckertz 11:15, cf. tašqulama ... tuppē išti PN tù-šé-sí-a-nim-ma TCL 14 44:7, nišaqqal tuppam ša hubul PN nu-šé-sa-ma CCT 3 12b:16, šuqlama tuppī šé-sí-a-ma TCL 19 36:12, and passim, also [kaspam] u sibassu šašqilašu ... tu[ppīšu] šé-sí-a-[m]a CCT 2 11a:11; note kulu kaspīšu šabbu ina erābikunu tuppam šé-sí-a-ma ... šēbilanim he has been paid all his silver, obtain the tablet when you arrive there and send it to me CCT 4 17a:9; PN kaspī ušabbūma u Túg.HI.A uš-té-sí I paid PN with

silver and obtained the garments KTS 16:10; kaspam šugulma TÚG šé-sí-a-ma silver and obtain the garment TCL 19 51:20; maškī ... šūtma iddin u šīm emārim šūtma \hat{u} -šé-sí he gave the hides and he also obtained the purchase price for the donkey BIN 4 54:10; the copper ša PN ahušu ištu māt GN which his brother PN had ú-šé-sí-a-ni brought here from the country Sawit CCT 2 23:7, cf. x kaspam ištu Burušhattim PN u PN_2 ú-šé-șí-ú-nim CCT 1 31b:8, garments ištu Ālim ú-še-ṣí-a-ma MVAG 33 No. 295:10, also ana Mama ištu Wahšušana lu-šé-sí-a-kà TCL 21 271:33, and passim with geographical names; x kaspam ... ša ina maknikim ú-šésí-ú-ni-ni alge I took x silver which they had removed for me from the sealed container KT Blanckertz 14:29; kaspam [ša] tuppī šé-síma [išti]kama libši take out the silver according to the tablets, but it should remain with you only TCL 14 40:17; kaspam ... šé-sí-a-ma ana PN ù PN, lu nipqidma take out the silver, we shall entrust it to PN and PN2 (that they bring it to Kaniš) CCT 3 29:13; kaspam ... šésí-a-ma ana ša kīma jâti šuqla take out the silver and pay it out to my representative KTS 38c:2; kaspum 1 gín ša ú-šé-sa-ni la does not every shekel of silver kuā'um which I obtain (for you) belong to you? CCT 4 3a:37; luqūtka ... ina ellat PN PN, uš-té-șí-a-kum PN₂ has taken out your merchandise from the caravan of PN for you CCT 2 41a:6, cf. mimma luqūtika ištija ù-šé-ṣaa-kum CCT 4 18b:9; unūtum mala bīt PN ibaššiu mimma la tušrihha šé-sí-a-ma ina bītija kunka take out all the objects from the house of PN - and do not leave anything behind and put (them) under seal in my house BIN 6 182:5; utuptī u mala ina ţuppim alap: patakkinni ippanīki(!) tu-šé-sa-am you will move out the furnishings(?) and whatever else I am going to specify for you (fem.) in writing before your departure CCT 4 36b:11; ana tamkār abija ušaggalma u tuppīšu harrumūtim ú-šé-ṣa-a-ma ištišu ibaššiu he will have it paid to my father's creditors and obtain the case-enclosed tablets and they will be in safekeeping with him CCT 1 45:9,

aşû 7c aşû 7c

cf. tuppīni nu-šé-ṣa-am-ma ICK 2 147:20'; tuppī ... ša PN ... talputuni šé-șí-a-am obtain for me the tablets which (the woman) PN wrote TCL 21 269:12, cf. tuppī ša išti PN abuka ú-šé-șí-a-ni dinam give me the tablets which your father had obtained from PN ibid. 21; tuppam ... lu-šé-șí-a-ma am-ra they should obtain the tablet and then you (pl.) read (it) Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 27:21; as to the tablet muzzizzūka ú-šé-și-ú-ma qāssunuma ukâl your employees have obtained (it) and they themselves are holding (it) CCT 3 19b: 6, and passim with tuppu; bītam tulaggit ù tù-šé-și you looted the house and took out (everything) CCT 3 24:13; should anybody claim them (the pledges) x kaspam ana PN išaggal ú-šé-sa he pays two minas of silver to (the creditor) PN and (thus) releases (them) AHDO 1 p. 107:20; note the special nuance: patram ša Aššur šé-sí-a-nim patram nu-šé-și pull out the dagger of Aššur (in the oath ritual), we pulled out the dagger (and PN declared) OIP 27 2:2'f., also TuM 1 7d:7'.

c) in OB -1' in gen.: mamma $p\bar{u}h\dot{s}u$ idinma šu'ati šu-și-a-am give somebody as a substitute for him (the sick man) and get him released from there PBS 7 35:11, cf. kaliāku $\dots \check{s}u$ - $\dot{s}i$ -a-an(?)-ni(?) I am detained, get me released CT 2 19:36; nipâtika ina nurparim *šu-sí-a-am* get your pledges released from cf. wardam the workhouse CT 6 32c:16, \dots δu -s[i]-a TCL 18 79:13, $\delta \hat{a}ti$ \dots $iktal\hat{u}$ \dots sirimma šu-si-a-aš-šu they have detained him, try hard to get him released TCL 17 59:29, cf. $sirim \check{s}u[mma]$ $li-\check{s}i-\check{s}\acute{u}-ni-\check{i}\check{s}-\check{s}u$ ibid. 16; ina šalmāti bēlni atta tu-ša-ṣi-a-an-nia-ti you, our lord, have helped us come out unharmed (when our lord-the addressee of the letter—was in Sippar and the matter was investigated) PBS 7 102:7; šupurma UDU.NITÁ u sila arhiš li-še-sú-ni-ik-kum give orders that they quickly release the ram and the lamb for you A 3546:12; fish given ana uku.uš.meš ša gud.hi.a ú-še-sú-nim UET 5 607:4; $k\bar{\imath}ma$ še'am šâtu $[u\dot{s}]$ -te- $\dot{s}\dot{u}$ - \dot{u} asammidamma atarradakkum as soon as I have obtained that barley I will package (it) and send (somebody with it) to you TCL 18 87:18; appūtum bilat eqlija please, get me the rent for my field šu-sí CT 29 6b:22, cf. še'am ina še.gun PN šusi-[a] YOS 2 13:11; ina GUR, 1 ŠE.GUR li-šasi-a-am he should obtain for me one gur of barley from the silo TCL 18 87:8; letters should go to important persons ina sillišunu 20 gur še i nu-ú-ši-si-am let us obtain through their protection twenty gur of barley ABIM 22:40; abī u bēlī lišpuramma suluppī lu-še-ṣi if my lord and father sends me word, I will obtain dates YOS 2 93:13; PN $1\frac{1}{3}$ kaspam zēram tu-ša-ṣi-a-am-ma (for šutassiama) have PN obtain for me seed for $1\frac{1}{3}$ (shekels of) silver (send me that much seed) YOS 2 2:7, cf. šu-ta-sí-a-am-ma šūbilanim ibid. 143:13; kaspam šu-te-sí-ma kaspam muhur obtain silver (wherever possible) and cash the silver VAS 16 136:10, and passim; $mala\ ublu\ ul\ \acute{u}$ - $\check{s}e$ -[is]- $s\acute{i}$ (var. $(\hat{u}-\hat{s}e-\hat{s}i)$ he (the widower) will obtain nothing of what he had brought (as marriage gift) Goetze LE § 18 A ii 4 and B i 18; referring to the acquisition of real estate: x land the share of PN itti PN₂ PN₃ mārat PN ú-še-ṣi PN₃ the daughter of PN has acquired from PN_{o} and cf. ina awat šarrim CT 2 34:11, $kir\hat{a}m$ ú-ši-e-și BIN 7 166:9, cf. also, in difficult contexts: PN ù PN2 aš.eš íb. ta.an.è ur.a.sè.ga.bi ì.ba.e.ne YOS 12 185:43, and A.ŠA PN ... PN2 ana qāti ekalli ú-ša-aṣ-ṣi-a-ma BE 6/2 9:7; GAL ša $Sin \ \acute{u}$ -še- $s[\acute{i}-...]$ they took out the great symbol of Sin RA 25 43:4; simmam marsam . . . ina biniātišu li-ša-si-a-aš-šum-ma (see binâtu mng. 1a) CH xliv 65.

2' referring to the renting of fields: šumma awīlum eqlam ana errēšūtim ú-še-și-ma if a man has rented a field in tenancy CH § 42:65, and passim in OB legal, also ana errēšūtim ana biltim ú-še-și BE 6/1 74:9, and passim, ana errēšūtim ana TAB.BA ú-še-sú-ú 99:11, and passim, also ana MU.I.KAM ana tappûtim ana igi.3.gál.la íb.ta.è.a 79:10, and passim, nam.gú.un nam.mu. 1.kam ib.ta.è.a VAS 7 17:10, nam.uru4. lá.šè ... á.mu.ú.a.šè íb.ta.an.è BE 6/2 29:11, and passim in Nippur, NAM.URU₄.LÁ.ŠÈ še'im u šamaššammī [na]m.mu.l.kam íb.ta. aşû 7d aşû 7f

È.A BIN 2 91:7, also NAM errē (šū)tim NAM ŠE.GIŠ.Ì NAM.IGI.4.GÁL.LA ÍB.TA.È Boyer Contribution No. 193:9; aššum x šukussika ša ana errēšūtim ittika ú-še-sú-ú u tuppaka tušēzibanni concerning the two bur of your sustenance field that I have rented from you in tenancy and for which you have made out a contract for me UET 54:8, also ibid. 51:7, cf. ana e-re- $\dot{s}i$ - $\dot{i}m$ \dot{u} - $\dot{s}e$ -si ibid. 212:8; ana $\dot{s}E$. GIŠ. i sapānim u še erēši ana nēsepētim ú-ši-și he rented a field in a "collection" contract in order to plant sesame(?) and to seed-plow barley YOS 8173:8, and passim; a.šà ki.sum.ma ... nam.ki.sum.ma.šè ... íb.ta.an.è.eš they have rented an onion field to grow onions PBS 8/2 180:10; see also sub teptītu; note in letters: $[an]a \ eqlim \ \check{s}u$ - $s\acute{i}$ - $im \ n\bar{\imath}di$ ahim la tarašši do not neglect to rent a field TCL 17 28:29; x eqlam ... itti märī PN ana errēšūtim šu-sa-a-ku I am renting a field in tenancy from the sons of PN PBS 7 103:6, cf. $eqlum \dots \check{s}u$ - $s\acute{u}$ - \acute{u} (!) CT 29 25:11, x A.ŠÀ $\check{s}e$ 'imuš-ta-sí-a-ku-um TCL 18 88:9, and passim.

- 3' referring to the renting of houses and gardens: É rugbum ana kisrim ... ú-še-sí he has rented an upper story against payment of rent BA 5 498 No. 23:6, and passim, cf. É ana ka.kéš ana mu.1.kam.šè ú-še-sí BE 6/1 nam.ga.an.dúr.šè íb.ta.an.è PBS 13 53:3, see also $a\check{s}\check{s}\bar{a}b\bar{u}tu$; É.KI.ŠUB.BA ... ana mānahātim í[B.T]A.È.A Jean Tell Sifr 60a:5; note in letters: 6 SAR É SIL.DAGAL ša PN uš-ta-sí-a-kum I have rented for you a house of six sar on the square belonging to PNVAS 16 62:13; kirâm ana šākinūtim \acute{u} -še-s \acute{i} BE 6/1 23:8, cf. giš.sar gá.gá.dè ib.ta.an.è PBS 8/1 21:11, and passim, sub šākinu, tarkubtu, etc.
- 4' referring to the hire of persons: PN mu.ni ki PN₂ ad.a.ni PN₃ nam.mu.l. kam ib.ta.è.a PN₃ hired the person named PN from his father PN₂ for a year Grant Smith College 257:5, and passim; note in a letter: l SAG.GEMÉ šu'ati ú-še-ṣi-ši-ma he hired that slave girl for her TCL 18 102:19.
- d) in Mari: dimtam ú-še-ṣú-nim they have delivered the siege towers ARM 2

107:15, cf. aššum ṣāb PN ištu GN šu-ṣí-im ARM 4 37:7, ṣābam ... [l]i-še-ṣú-ni-[ik]-ku ibid. 11, also ṣābam ša uš-ta-ṣí-e-em ARM 2 3:11.

- e) in Elam: A.ŠÀ ... itti PN PN₂ ana 6 gín kaspim ú-še-ṣi PN₂ has rented the field of PN for six shekels of silver MDP 28 430:6, cf. A.ŠÀ ... itti PN PN₂ ú-še-ṣi ana esip tabal 1 gín kaspam išqul A.ŠÀ ú-še-ṣi PN has rented the field of PN₂, he has paid one shekel of silver under the condition "Collect-and-take-away (the harvest)," he has (thus) rented the field MDP 23 250:4 and 6, and passim in similar phrases.
- f) in MB 1' in gen.: in all four persons [ištu] bīt PN PN2 ú-še-ṣa-am-ma ina kīlu PN3 PN₂ ana PN₄ ipqid PN₂ took out of the house of PN and entrusted them to PN4 in the detention house of PN₃ PBS 2/2 89:9; five persons are detained in the house of PN PN2 $u \text{ PN}_3 \ldots ana \quad \check{s}u - \check{s}i - i \quad am\bar{e}l\bar{u}ti \quad \check{s}a \quad \text{PN} \quad izzizu$ PN2 and PN3 have assumed guarantee to obtain the release of the persons belonging to PN BE 14 2:11; his master put PN under detention PN, pūssu imhasma ú-še-si-šú PN, assumed guarantee for him and obtained his release BE 14 135:7; he put PN under detention pâšu ikūnma adanna ... iškunma aššassu ú-še-si but he made a promise(?), set the term (for the 2nd of the month Simānu) and obtained the release of his wife Peiser Urkunden p. 33 VAT 4920:12.
- 2' referring to deliveries: x emmer wheat PN kunuk ekalli ú-še-eṣ-ṣa-am-ma ana PN2 inandin PN will obtain under a sealed document of the palace and deliver to PN2 BE 15 50:4, cf. emmer wheat aššum ... KIŠIB É.SUMUN šu-ṣi-i BE 15 36:19; napḥar x erû ša bīt kunukki ša ekal ku-uṣ-ṣi šu-ṣa-a a total of x copper which was obtained from the sealed storehouse of the winter palace BE 14 124:7f., cf. gold sun disks ša [ul-t]u É.NA4. KIŠIB šu-ṣa-ni PBS 2/2 120:45 and 42; x emmer wheat(?) ša TA NÍG.KUD.DA MKI.MIN šu-ṣú-ú PBS 2/2 5:22; unūte x x ištu bīt x KIŠIB(?) šu-ṣí-aš-šu-nu-ti-mi u uš-te-eṣ-ṣí "obtain the [...] utensils from the store-

aşû 7g aşû 7k

house(?)," and he brought (them) out Wiseman Alalakh 113:9f.

- g) in RS: IGI PN rābiṣi ša uš-te-ṣi NA₄. KIŠIB LUGAL before PN (last witness), the rābiṣu-official, who obtained the king's seal (seal described as "sceau 'dynastique' original") MRS 6 169 RS 16.145:25 and pl. 50.
- h) in Nuzi: minummë märë PN 1 amta ... ana PN2 inandinu[ma] u PN3 ú-še-eṣ-ṣú-u-uš if any of the sons of PN gives a slave girl to Tehiptilla, he obtains the release of (PN's child) PN₃ JEN 607:21, cf. 1 alpa PN u PN₂ ana PN3 inaddinuma u eqelšunu ú-še-eș-șú-ú JEN 318:13; 4 șimittu narkabātu ištu bīt $nakkamti ext{ PN } \dots u$ š-te- $ext{s}i$ $ana q at ext{ PN}_2 \dots$ ittadinšunu PN took out four sets (of reins) for chariots from the storehouse and gave them to PN₂ HSS 13 276:5, cf. ina nakkamti uš-te-șú-ú HSS 9 55:4, and (after a list of persons) annûtu amēlūti PN u PN₂ \acute{u} - $\check{s}e$ -e \check{s} - $\check{s}u$ -nu-tithese men PN and PN2 have taken over HSS 16 455:11.
- i) in MA: tuppāte ... ša ina bīt majālija šaknani še-ṣi-a-ni ana PN dina take out and give to PN the tablets which are deposited in my bedroom KAV 102:16, cf. nu-ul-[te-ṣi]-a ni-i[t-t]i-din KAV 100:29; šinna ša pīri ša ištu bīt nakkamte še-ṣu-a-ta-ni ina pitti ša muḥḥi bīti šaknutuni the ivory which was taken out of the storehouse and was placed under the responsibility of the overseer of the house KAV 205:6; bīt nakkamta pitia tupnināte še-ṣi-a-ni open (pl.) the storehouse and take out the boxes KAV 98:12, also 99:14, and passim in these letters, cf. also KAV 105:13, 109:21, KAJ 249:10.
- j) in hist.: ilānišunu bušāšunu ... šallassunu ú-še-ṣa-a I took out their images, their possessions, prisoners, (and burned that city) AKA 59 iv 3 (Tigl. I), and passim in similar contexts, cf. niṣirti ekallišu ultu qerbišu ú-še-ṣa-am-ma šallatiš amnu OIP 2 37 iv 28 (Senn.), and passim, šāšu ... ultu qereb GN ... ú-še-ṣa-áš-šum-ma šallatiš amnūšu Winckler Sar. pl. 33 No. 69:81, also ú-še-ṣi-a ana ālija GN ubla KAH 2 84:88 (Adn. II), ú-še-ṣa-am-ma ... urāšu ana GN

Streck Asb. 42 v 4; kunukku annû ... TA makkūr GN us-se-ṣi-áš-šú this cylinder seal I took out of the treasures of Babylon Weidner Tn. 38 No. 29:7 (Senn.); referring to gods: RN ultu qereb Elamti lemnēti ú-še-ṣa-an-ni-ma ušerrabanni qereb Eanna Assurbanipal will take me out of evil Elam and bring me back into Eanna Streck Asb. 58 vi 114, also ú-šeşa-am-ma ... ana ašrišunu utīršunūti OIP 2 83:50 (Senn.); $salam [p\bar{u}hisu] \dots ina q\bar{a}t\bar{e}$... mārīšu iškunma ... ú-še-su-ni ina maḥri: ja he put an image representing him into the hands of his sons and they brought it to me Borger Esarh. 105 ii 23; atappī la mīna surrušša \hat{u} - $\hat{s}e$ -sa-a[m-ma] he drew water in countless ditches from it (the main canal) TCL 3 204; gupuš mê ... ultu libbi kur GN ... ú-še-și I obtained plenteous water from Mount Tas OIP 2 79:13 (Senn.); ina qerbišun urqītu la δu -sa-at where (since the days of old) no vegetation had been produced Lyon Sar. 6:35, cf. a-a ú-še-și urqīti may Adad not let (his fields) produce any vegetation MDP 6 pl. 11 iii 13 (MB kudurru); Gula ... simma ... ina zumrišu li-še-și may the goddess Gula make his body break out in a sore ibid. iv 9; the legitimate king, the sun of Babylon muše-sí nūrim who spreads light CH v 6, also $n\bar{u}ram \ \acute{u}$ - $\acute{s}e$ - $\acute{s}i(var.-\acute{s}i)$ - $\acute{s}i$ -na- $\acute{s}i$ -im ibid. xl 21; epšētūa ... ana tanādātim šu-sa-a my deeds are worthy of praise ibid. xlii 1; a temple ša ... ana tanādāti šu-su-ú fit to be an object of admiration AOB 1 122 iv 16 (Shalm. I); kalû ina manzî halhalla[ti] tanitti qarrādūtišu ušta-na-su-ú KAR 360:5, see Borger Esarh. 91; see also Kagal B, in lex. section; zikir šumija damqu ú-še-ṣu-ú ana rēšēti they (the gods) made the fame of my good name reach the highest point Winckler Sar. pl. 26 No. 56:2, and passim in Sar., also nibīt šumija kabti ana $r\bar{e}\check{s}\bar{e}ti$ \acute{u} - $\check{s}e$ - $\dot{s}i$ Borger Esarh. 46 ii 33, see also JRAS 1932 35, in lex. section; errēšī ša ālišu ... qēpu ajumma ... ultu ālišu la *šu-si-im-ma* that no official takes a farmer away from his village MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 42 (MB kudurru).

k) in lit.: hatta kippata ... \(\hat{E}\)-ma ana \(\sigma\)arri [inandin] he (the priest) brings out the

aşû 71 aşû 7n

scepter, the circlet and [returns them] to the king (contrasting ušerribšunūti line 418) RAcc. 145:448, cf. erēna ina huluppaggi ina panīšu È.MEŠ-nim-ma (see huluppaggu) KAR 132 iii 17 (NB), see RAcc. p. 102, also \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ - $\acute{s}a$ am-ma paššūru he (Gilgāmeš) brought out Gilg. VIII v 46; ana UD.15.KAM lilis siparri ana pani Šamaš tu-še-eṣ-ṣi for the 15th day: you bring the copper drum before Šamaš RAcc. 16 iii 16; Anunnaki šu-sa-a (var. šu-ṣa-ma) ina kussî hurāṣi šūšib bring out the (images of the) Anunnaki and set (them) on golden thrones CT 15 48 r. 33, cf. \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ - $\acute{s}a$ -a(var. -ma) . . . $u \acute{s} e \acute{s} ib$ ibid. 37 (Descent of Ištar); šu-si imbara produce a fog RA 46 28:12 (SB Epic of Zu), also ibid. 92:67 (OB version); [...] sapārašu kališ uš-te-și [he threw] his net, let it out fully En. el. V 64, see JNES 20 160; tuš-te-eṣ-ṣi birkīšu pagratu ša uldu (see birku mng. 3a) AfO 19 66:10; ú-še-sa-am-ma te-<ni>-šet bītišu sinnišu u zikri he had all the people of his household, male and female, come out AnSt 6 156:149 (Poor Man of Nippur), cf. ina ma $[j\bar{a}]l$ m $[\bar{u}\check{s}i\ \acute{u}-\check{s}]e$ -su- \acute{u} rabûtu they make the nobles come out of their beds (to celebrate) Gilg. I v 12; na-mir-ta šu-si bring forth light RA 46 28:2 (SB Epic of Zu), ef. na-wi-ir-tam šu-si ibid. 90:53 (OB version); mu-še-ṣu-ú urqīte who produces vegetation En. el. VII 2, cf. (Šamaš) mu-še-ṣu-u [...] Langdon Tammuz pl. 6 i 9 (Senn.).

1) in omens -1' in the protasis: $\check{s}umma$ immerum lišānšu uš-te-ni-ṣi-a-am (slaughtered) sheep sticks its tongue out repeatedly YOS 10 47:6 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb), cf. diš eme-šu uš te-ni-es-si-a AJSL 35 157:62 (physiogn.), also (referring to a snake) È.MEŠ-a CT 38 35:55 (SB Alu); šumma amēlu še.numun è-ma if a man raises (barley from) seeds (and a raven sits on it and calls to the left of the man, the furrow will increase its yield) CT 40 48:38; gušūrē ša bītāti PA.MEŠ È.MEŠ (in the town Daban) the beams of houses produced leaves CT 29 48:5, restored from Rm. 2,286 (SB prodigies), cf. ibid. 9 and 10, see Weidner, AfO 16 262; šumma ālu tubqinnāšu Ú.UKUŠ ú-še-sa-a if the corners of a city('s wall) produce cucumbers CT 38 3:46 and 47f. (SB Alu); note *šumma* ina eșenșērišu mahișma BAD-ma KI.DU-šú Labat TDP 106:35, ef. šumma ginnātušu tarkama KI.DU-su la È-a u mê la $u\check{s}\bar{e}rid$ ibid. 132:60 and 236:51; šinātišu tammarma libištu È.MEŠ-ni if, when you examine his urine, it produces marrow(?) Labat TDP 136:52, also UZU.ME-〈šú〉 È.ME-ni ibid. 53; if ants ina bīt amēli tumurtašunu \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ - $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ -ni bring out their buried eggs(?) from the house of a man KAR 376 r. 4, cf. [na]-kám-ta-šu-nu ú-še-[su]-nim-ma itabbaku they bring out their stores(?) and spread them out KAR 377:39f.; if a dog ina bīt amēli huṣāba è brings out a piece of wood from the man's house CT 40 43 K.8064:11, cf. if a snake ina bīt amēli mimma ušte-ne-es-si KAR 386:48; if a falcon in the window of a man's house qinna A.MUŠEN \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ -sa-am-ma [...] removes an eagle from its nest and [installs itself] CT 39 23:10 (all SB Alu).

- in the apodosis: nakrum šallassu \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ -es-si the enemy will take booty CT 3 4 r. 67 (OB oil omens), ef. nakru āla lamītu isabbatma NAM.RA È the enemy will seize the city under siege and will take booty KAR 423 iii 28, and passim, see šallatu; ummān $ana \ kirri[m]$ (for girrim) $tațarradu \ nisirti$ nakrim ú-ši-ṣi-a-am the army you are sending out on a campaign will bring back the treasures of the enemy YOS 1036 ii 43 (OB ext.); kakku mu-še-su-ú nārāri the sign which brings help CT 31 28 K.187+:12, cf. KAR 148:30 (SB ext.); šarru LÚ.IGI.MEŠ māt nakri È the king will bring away the elders of the enemy country (as prisoners) CT 27 37:8 (SB Izbu).
- m) in med.: tušellamma bahrūssunu tuše-eṣ-ṣi you remove (the medications from the oven) and take them out hot Köcher BAM 156:9.
- n) in NA: ussadbibuka us-se-ṣu-nik-ka iltibûka they have persuaded you to come out and have surrounded you Craig ABRT 1 22 ii 11 (NA oracles); egirti issu pan bēl pāḥati Lú Madaja ú-se-ṣi-ia-a the Mede brought me a letter from the governor

aşû 7o aşû 8c

ABL 208:8; sīsê issu mātini nu-se-ṣi-a mā Mannaja ina qabsi mātišu iktala the Manneans hold in their country the horses we had brought out of our country ABL 165 r. 4; the king should give orders to PN lu-še-suna-ši memēni la urammānāši la nūṣa so that he obtains our release, nobody (here) wants to release us and we cannot leave ABL 181 r. 3; x napšāte Aššuraja Tabalaja issu GN issu GN, ú-se-și-a ina qātē mār šiprija ina muḥhi šarri ussēbila I have brought out 180 persons, Assyrians and natives of Tabal, from the cities GN and GN2 and sent them with my messenger to the king ABL 602 r.1; qurādu Irra hurāsi issu libbi ú-se-si-a he took out from it the golden (image of) heroic Irra ABL 1372:15; ila ú-še-sa-a u usahhar ušerrab he will take out the image and bring it back again ABL 65 r. 2; abutu annītu us-se-si-a ana šarri bēlija agtibi I found out this matter and reported to the king my lord ABL 1397:9; issu bīt ša rēši ša šarri ú-se-ṣa-ku-nu mā qātātekunu ... ātahza I took you out of the house of the royal official and assumed guarantee for you VAS 1 96:9; if he (the debtor) pays x silver Lú u-še-sa he obtains the release of the (pledged) person ADD 218:8, cf. urdašu ú-še-ṣa ADD 161:9, eqelšu ú-še-ṣa ADD 81 r. 4, $[m\bar{a}r\check{s}u]$ ú- $\check{s}e$ - $\check{s}a$ Iraq 25 pl. 25 BT 139:9, and passim in such contexts, see Deller, Or. NS 34 169; 2 gín kaspa ittidin ana bu-šú us-se-și-a ADD 781:7; for DN-mušeșși in NA personal names, see Tallqvist APN 154b. o) in NB: PN ultu bīt kīlu [ú-š]e-ṣa-am-ma

ana PN, iddin he obtained the release of PN from the house of detention and handed him over to PN₂ BE 10 10:8, cf. PN ultu bīt kīlu šusa-am-ma $p\bar{u}ssu$ $lušš\hat{u}$ ibid. 5, also ultu $b\bar{u}t$ kīli ša PN ú-še-ṣa-šú-nu-tú ABL 736 r. 4; lullikma ahūa lu-še-ṣa-a u nikkassīja luttaššâ I will go and bring my brother out and also carry off my possessions ABL 228 r. 6, cf. 300 ERÍN.MEŠ ... ul-te-su-nu ABL 459:7; aššassu šu-sa-am-ma innaššu release his wife and give (her) to him TCL 9 107:34; udê kaspi u udê hurāşi ša ana šalām bīti ... šu-uṣ-ṣu-nu u turruma ka-an-za silver and gold objects which for the šalām bīti ceremony were given out, returned and stored (again) YOS 6 189:4, also ibid. 192:4 and YOS 7 185:3; two marked sheep ultu bīt PN₂ ú-še-sa-am-ma which PN had taken out of the house of PN₂ YOS 7 35:4, cf. ú-še-ṣu-ú abbakuma YOS 7 123:7; mimma mala elat x suluppī ta é PN ú-še-eṣ-ṣu-ú PN, sarri ša PN šû if he has taken anything above the x gur of barley from the house of PN, PN₂ is a criminal with respect to PN Pinches Peek No. 15:8, cf. mimma mala ina whatever I had bīt PN aššûnu ú-še-su-ú brought into the house of PN I will take out VAS 6 35:7, mala PN ana bīt PN, ú-še-ri-bu ú-ši-iṣ-ṣi Evetts Ev.-M. 24:15, also mimma mādu ultu bīt [karê] ina muhhija ú-še-es-si TCL 13 170:7, and passim in this text, also luptēma lu-še-ṣi-i-ka YOS 7 78:11; aṣâtu ina libbi ú-še-eṣ-ṣu-ú they will open outlet ditches from (the main canal) BE 9 101:10, cf. ibid. 12, PBS 2/1 215:8, VAS 5 10:6, see āṣītu mng. 3.

- **p)** in astron.: $an\acute{a} \stackrel{.}{\approx} -\acute{u}$ in order to transform(?) Neugebauer ACT No. 200 ii 15, cf. $an\acute{a} \stackrel{.}{s}u \stackrel{.}{s}u \acute{u}$ ibid. No. 204:15 and r. 1, 9, see ibid. p. 248.
- 8. šūṣû to evict, to make leave, to expel—a) in OB: awīlam šu'ati ālam ú-še-eṣ-ṣú-ú-šu they expel this man from the town CH § 154:71; Lứ Kakmu u Lứ Arraphum ina É.HI.A nukarribbê šu-ṣi-i evict the men from Kakmu and Arrapha from the settlement of the gardeners OLZ 1915 172:18; if he comes back empty-handed he will take me by the hand [a]na bābim ú-še-eṣ-ṣi-an-ni-ma ilam muterram ul arašši he will expel me and I will not have a god who brings me back VAS 16 140:23; šumma libbaka aššāba[m] PN li-še-ṣú-ma if you wish, they will evict the tenant PN VAS 16 170:8.
- b) in Mari: $ward\bar{u}$ 1- $\tilde{s}[u$ 2- $\tilde{s}u]$ ina libbi $Add\bar{a}$ [$u\tilde{s}$]-te- $s\tilde{u}$ -ni-i[n-ni] some servants have repeatedly alienated my daddy's affection for me ARM 1 108:19.
- c) in hist.: ša PN ... ú-še-eṣ-ṣu-ú āluššu who removed PN from his city Lyon Sar. p. 5:32; mu-še-ṣa-at uzu.Á.sà@ The-One-Which-Removes-Abomination (name of the mušlālu-Gate) CT 26 31 vii 80 (Senn.), parallel STT 372:6, see JNES 26 198.

- d) in lit.: ina zumri annanna . . . šu-ṣa-a-ta nashāta u tardāta be expelled, removed and sent away from the body of so-and-so KBo 14 53 ii 17 (inc.), lu šu-ṣa-a-ta lu ku[ššudāta] ZA 45 204 iii 7 (Bogh. rit.); ina zumri annanna ... nashāta šu-sa-a-ta be removed and driven out from the body of so-and-so KAR 184 obv.(!) 14, cf. li-še-si lumnu Maqlu VII 28; ina pan dzalág šu-si mukīl rēš lemutti drive out the evil spirits with (lit.: before) your divine lamp KAR 58:44; turrissuma šu-si-šú [ana] $b\bar{a}bi$ send him away – drive him out the gate AnSt 6 152:60 (Poor Man of Nippur), cf. $utarrissuma \ ul-te-si-[šú \ ana] \ b\bar{a}bi$ ibid. 63; the name of the second (clay dog) is: mu-šesu-u lemutti the one who drives out the evil KAR 298 r. 21; ana mimma lemna ... ušat: balu ú-še-su-u AAA 22 62 r. ii 41, cf. tablišu= $n\bar{u}ti$ šu-si-šú-nu-ti 4R 58 i 15, dupl. PBS 1/2 113 ii 43 (Lamaštu).
- 9. šūṣû to escape: ēpiš lemnēti la ú-še-ṣu-ú ittišu from whom no evildoer can escape En. el. VII 36, cf. ú-še-ṣu-ma napšūtuš eţēru ibid. IV 109; for a parallel intransitive use see erēbu mng. 5.
- 10. šutēṣû to escape (passive to mng. 6): ina ... šuruppû hurbāšu lì-bu ša šadî ... išēṭ inneṭṭir iballuṭ išallim [uš]-te-eṣ-ṣi-ma ina šalimti ana māt nakri šuātu ikaššad will he avoid, be saved from, stay in good health, remain well among chills, frost, mountain fever, escape and arrive safely in that enemy country? Craig ABRT 181:15 (tamītu); ina balīka ina pušqi u dannati ul uš-te-ṣu-u they cannot escape difficulties and hardship without you KAR 26:26, cf. uš-te-ṣi ⟨ina⟩ bītija I escaped from my house Lambert BWL 32:50 (Ludlul I).
- 11. šutēṣû to fight with one another—a) in OA: miššu ša atta u aḥuka ša ina barīzkunu ana kaspikunu u ḥurāṣikunu tù-uš-té-ṣa-a-ni why are you and your brother fighting between yourselves for your silver and your gold? TCL 20 112:12, cf. mannum išti manznimma tù-uš-té-ṣa-a ibid. 13, attūnu ša tù-uš-té-ṣa-a-ni ibid. 20; išti aḥika lu ṭá-ba-tí-ma lá tù-uš-té-ṣa-a you should be on good terms

with your brother and you must not quarrel (with each other) ibid. 36.

- b) in OB: atta u PN t[u-u]š-[te]-eṣ-ṣa-a-ma PN₂ u PN₃ lissûnikkumma dīnam qibiašunūzšimma if you and PN should get into an argument, let them summon PN₂ and PN₃ (to come) to you and decide (pl.) the case for them (so that he who has to collect the barley should actually collect it) TCL 17 21:18; he (Ea) set his mind to create Ṣaltu aš-šu-te-ṣi-i itti Ištar to fight with Ištar VAS 10 214 r. v 33 (Agušaja).
- c) in SB: la uš-te-ṣu-u itti[ša(?)] (in broken context) BA 5 651:30, see also KAV 218 A ii 7 and 15, 40 and 44, in lex. section.

The meaning of the III/2 form $\check{s}ut\bar{e}_{\check{s}}\hat{u}$ (lex. section and mng. 11) is not connected with that of $\check{s}\bar{u}_{\check{s}}\hat{u}$, passive $\check{s}ut\bar{e}_{\check{s}}\hat{u}$ (see mng. 10), as is also indicated by the different Sum. equivalents (a.da.min, etc., and not è).

There are a few non-paradigmatic forms for asû which seem to suggest a primae yod variant: E-sí-da-num (for Usi-dannum, see mng. 2m) BIN 9 388:4 (OAkk.); mimma lem= nu ša ina bīti e-su RAcc. 142:380, i-sa-a den ... i-și-i Beletni Pallis Akîtu pl. 8:5f., see Zimmern Neujahrsfest p. 111; i-sa-a-ni (see sēru B mng. 1d) Maqlu II 155, ina UD.29.KAM ša Iraq 17 132:22. However, ana MN i-su-ni aburri iş-şi-a-am (for ussiam) YOS 10 36 i 37 (OB ext.) is more likely to be a phonetic variant. See also von Soden GAG § 103n, and Held, JCS 15 23f.

Ad mng. 5a: Oppenheim, JAOS 61 271. Ad mng. 5b: Borger Esarh. p. 97 note to line 18; Oppenheim, JAOS 61 261.

āṣû (wāṣiu, wāṣû, fem. āṣūtu, wāṣūtu) adj.;
1. going out, departing (messenger, army or traveler), inclined to go out, to stray, wayward,
2. leading out (said of a street or lane),
3. disappearing (disease), protruding (object), solo (singer), future (days), outgoing (month), outgoing (merchandise),
4. (a math. term); from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and È (sag.GI₄ for la āṣû CT 39 45:31); cf. aṣû.

aីទ្**û** នីទុû

á.zàg nu.è.dè á.zàg nu zi.zi á.zàg hul: MIN la a-şu-ú MIN la te-bu-u MIN lem-nu ASKT p. 84-85:47; [lú].è.na.ta nam.ba.TU.TU.e.dè: itti a-şi-i la te[rrub] you must not enter with the one who leaves CT 16 39:28.

a-si-tum, a-hi-tum = mu-[...] (among professions of women) Malku I 129 f.

- 1. going out, departing (messenger, army or traveler), inclined to go out, to stray, wayward a) referring to a messenger: ippa:nimma wa-si-e-im šēbilanim send me (the silver) with the next messenger CCT 2 1:19, cf. BIN 425:32, 221:15, KTS 42d:3', and passim, note ippaniūtimma wa-si-e TCL 14 1:16, also luqūtam išti panīmma(!) wa-si-im ana sērini šēbilanim TCL 19 69:31, and cf. CCT 2 35:26; [me]her tuppim ... ana wa-si-im šēbilam CCT 3 19b:26; ina barkiūtim wa-si-e annakka nušēbalam we will send your tin with the later messengers AAA 1 pl. 22 No. 4:8'.
- b) referring to the army or an important person leaving the city: wa-și abullija nakram idâk the one who is leaving by my city gate will defeat the enemy YOS 10 46 v 39, also ibid. iii 3, 26 i 24; și abullim něšum idâk a lion will kill one who leaves by the gate YOS 10 26 ii 32; wa-si abullika itti nakrim ula innammar the one who is leaving by your city gate will not meet with the enemy YOS 10 36 i 42 (all OB ext.), cf. (in difficult context) šumma malku wa-ṣi-i RA 35 46 No. 18b:2 (Mari liver model); šumma ana ERÍN KASKAL wa-si-im teppuš if you make (the divination) concerning troops marching out on a campaign CT 3 3:36 (OB oil omens); šēpka ana māt nakrim ur: radma wa-şi-a-am ileqqi your expedition will go down to the enemy country and will take (as hostage) someone who has come out YOS 10 36 iii 5 (OB ext.); amūt È gìr a-și-it TAR-as an omen concerning leaving, the ex-

pedition marching out will be stopped KAR 423 iii 25 (SB ext.).

- c) inclined to go out, to stray, wayward: if his right eyebrow is heavy ana sinništi wa-ṣi he is inclined to philander Kraus Texte 5 r. 15'; see also Nabnitu M 259, OB Lu A 25f., and Malku I 129f., in lex. section; in broken context: wa-ṣi É-ti [...] Kraus AbB 1 28:13, wa-a-ṣi É-GAL-lim Boyer Contribution No. 125:7 (both OB letters).
- 2. leading out (said of a street or lane): a house bordering $s\bar{u}qu qatnu a-su-\acute{u}$ the narrow lane leading out Nbn. 258:6, also Peiser Verträge No. 117:7, Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 p. 55:6, TCL 12 43:6, and passim in NB, see Ungnad NRV negated: ita sūqi qatnu la Glossar 32; a-su-u bordering the narrow lane without exit Cyr. 128:12, BE 8 115:10, BRM 1 34:11, BRM 2 36:15, 49:6, TCL 12 43:9, Camb. 423:7, Speleers Recueil 298:7, Bab. 15 p. 188:5, and passim in NB, see Ungnad NRV Glossar 32; note VAS 5 64:2 (all NB); excepsūqu la-su-ú tional in SB: šumma amēlu ina SILA SAG.GI4 TE if a man has sexual intercourse in a lane without exit CT 39 45:31 (SB Alu); referring to alleys: birīti la a-si-ti TCL 12 10:10, ef. Cyr. 128:21 and BE 8 149:6; $m\bar{u}s\hat{u}$ $la-su-\hat{u}$ blocked exit VAS 5 67:2 (all NB).
- 3. disappearing (disease), protruding (object), solo (singer), future (days), outgoing (month), outgoing (merchandise) a) disappearing: see ASKT p. 84-85:47, in lex. section; murșu la È-ú KAR 111 r. 8; note with ēribu: di'u ēribu wa-șú-u intermittent di'u-disease Labat TDP 156:7.
- b) high-rising, protruding (object): $ub\bar{a}nu$ a-si-tu(var. $-t\acute{u}$) $\check{s}a$ $p\bar{u}t$ GN a high-rising mountain peak (lit.: finger) which is facing GN AKA 275 i 62 (Asn.); di-ma-a-tim a-sa-a-tim eli temenni protruding pillars upon the foundation terrace CT 37 12 ii 27 (Nbn.); $qaran\check{s}a$ a-si-t[i] her (Tiamat's) projecting horn En. el. V 44; obscure (referring to a piece of jewelry): $kir\bar{a}ta$ (of gold) $\check{s}\acute{a}$ qa-rid la a-su- \acute{u} Nbn. 98:3; obscure: ana e- $\check{s}e$ -ki wa-si-i (see $a\check{s}\bar{a}gu$ usage a) ZA 45 204 iii 21 (Bogh. rit.).

aşūdu aşûtu

c) solo (singer): gala.zé.è = a-su-u solo (singing kalu-singer), gala.sìr.da = MIN ki-is-ri—kalu-singer of the chorus Lu IV 172f.

- d) future (days): ana $\bar{u}m\bar{e}$ a-ṣa-ti ADD 492:7, cf. [ana] $\bar{u}m\bar{e}$ a-ṣa-a-ti CT 34 42 i 5 (Synchr. History).
- e) outgoing, past (month or day): ITI È HUL litbal MU TU-tú dumuqša lukallimanni may the outgoing month take the evil away (and) the incoming year show me favor JAOS 59 12:28 (SB, from Tarsus), cf. 20 ūmāti 20 mūšāti È.MEŠ-tu u ēribāti (see ēribu usage a) Knudtzon Gebete 43:4.
- f) outgoing (merchandise): x GUR (of dates) a-su-ú-tu VAS 6 300:7 (NB).
- 4. (a math. term): 1 wa-si-am and sina he= $p\bar{e}ma$ TMB 211:16, cf. 1 wa-si-am $s\bar{\imath}mma$ ibid. 217:20, also [1 wa-si]-am sukunma ibid. 211:10.

Ad mng. 1a: Oppenheim, AfO 12 349 n. 17. Ad mng. 4: Thureau-Dangin, TMB p. 228.

aṣūdu s.; (a dish of food of liquid consistency); NA; pl. aṣūdātu.

- a) with reference to ingredients: DUK a-su-du harše zamri a pot of preserves of haršu and zamru fruits (mentioned after massītu pot) ADD 1018 r. 8, also ADD 1010 r. 4, 1017 r. 4, 1022 r. 5, 1024 r. 5, 1029 edge 3, note DUK a-su-da-a-te ADD 1126:3.
- b) other occs.: a-su-da-ti-ku-nu lēšu līkulu (wr. li-kul) may they (your sons and daughters) eat an a-dish (made) of your (ground bones) as a dough Wiseman Treaties 447; obscure: $\frac{1}{2}$ a-kal a-su-di $\frac{1}{2}$ DUK massītu šā šikari ṭābi Craig ABRT 1 25 r. i 31, see BA 2 p. 629; mā nim-[...] ša a-su-di hu-ur-[sa] lu-ut-ka ABL 874:8 (NA).

von Soden, Or. NS 35 7.

așulimtu s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[e-s]i-ir lagab×numun = $itt\hat{u}$, kupru, a-su-lim-tum A I/2:238ff.

așur pindi see asurpindi.

aşurpindi (or aşur pindi) s.; (mng. uncert.);
lex.*

di-ig-bi-ir ki.ne. $^{\mathbf{d}}$ innin = a-sur (-) pi-in- $d[i(\cdot x)]$, a-mar \acute{u} -sa-an- $d[i(\cdot x)]$, a- $\check{s}ar$ \acute{u} -sa-an- $d[i(\cdot x)]$ Diri IV 294 ff.

The writing and the context suggest that a. refers to a hearth or hearthlike installation (cf. pindu "charcoal") dedicated to the goddess Ištar; the other two Akkadian correspondences are "lookout(?) of the fowler" and "place of the fowler."

așușimtu (așușītu, așușumtu, așușūtu, șușimtu) s.; (a medicinal plant); SB; foreign word(?).

 $\mathring{\text{υ}}.\text{KI.}^{\mathbf{d}}\mathring{\text{SES}}.\text{KI} = su\text{-}pa\text{-}lu, a\text{-}șu\text{-}și\text{-}im\text{-}t\acute{u} \text{ Hh. XVII}$ 44f.; [...] [$\mathring{\text{υ}}.\text{KI.}^{\mathbf{d}}\mathring{\text{SES}}.\text{KI}$] = su-pa-lu, a-șu-și-im-tum Diri IV 23f.

- a) in Uruanna: [Ú.KI.ªŠEŠ.KI]: Ú a-su-si-im-tu (var. a-su-si- $t\acute{u}$), [Ú a-su-si-im-tu]: [Ú X X] GUD (in sasumtu-group) Köcher Pflanzenkunde l iii 37'f. (Uruanna II); Ú sa-su-um- $t\acute{u}$: Ú $s\acute{a}$ -[mu . . .], Ú a-su-si- $t\acute{u}$ ANŠE = Ú $s\acute{a}$ -[mu . . .] Uruanna II 331 f.
- b) in med.: Ú a-ṣu-ṣu-um-tú ... tasâk la patān ina šikari NA[G] you bray a.-plant (and other medications), he drinks it in beer on an empty stomach Biggs Šaziga 68:5'; Ú a-ṣú-ṣi-im-tú (ingredient of a vaginal lotion) Köcher BAM 240:23'; 1 ŠU Ú a-ṣu-[ṣi]-[tu] (in broken context) AMT 4,4:3; Ú ṣú-ṣi-im-tú (against jaundice) Küchler Beitr. pl. 19 iv 31 (coll.), cf. Ú a-ṣu-ṣu-tum Köcher BAM 64 iii 4', also [Ú] a-ṣu-ṣu-um-[tu] Ki.1904-10-9,220:4', [Ú a]-ṣu-ṣi-e-tú RAcc. 18 iv 12.

For occs. wr. \circ .ki.dšeš.ki, see $sup\bar{a}lu$. See also sasumtu.

așușitu see așușimtu.

aşuşumtu see aşuşimtu.

aşuşūtu see aşuşimtu.

aşûtu (waşûtu) s.; moving out, waywardness; OB, SB, NB; cf. aşû.

- a) in gen.: ultu Bābili ana a-ṣu-tu attaṣi I have departed from Babylon YOS 3 106:31 (NB let.); nakir a-ṣu-ta illaku a-ṣi ERÍN DA[Ḥ x] the enemy who makes a sally(?) will [meet?] a relief contingent coming (against him) KAR 428:37 (SB ext.).
- b) with alāku (in the idiom "to gad about," OB): see alāku mng. 4a (aṣûtu).

ašābu ašābu

ašābu (wašābu) v.; 1. to sit down physically (on a seat, an object, etc.), to sit and wait, to sit idly, to sit down to weep or to mourn, to sit down to exercise a function, to be present (in an official capacity, said of kings, judges, witnesses, and gods and their symbols), to stay somewhere temporarily (on a journey, on a flight, etc.) (p. 387), 2. to reside and live somewhere, to have a domicile (said of gods in their temples, cities, etc., kings in their palaces, officials in their seats of office, soldiers in garrisons, individuals and groups in cities, regions, houses, rooms), to be in residence (said of debtors and women), to live in a house as a tenant, to live in another person's household as a dependent, a servant, or a pledge to do service (p. 396), 3. to sit, to be (said of inanimate things), to be settled, populated, to live (p. 403), 4. šūšubu to make a person sit down, to install officers, kings, gods, etc., to make a person exercise a function, to make a person live or be in a place, to assign a residence to an official or a workman, to garrison soldiers, to settle people in a city or a country, to set up an ambush (p. 404), 5. šūšubu (causative to mng. 3) to place objects, etc., to make a country live under one command, to repopulate a city or country, in the phrase šubta nēhta šūšubu (p. 408); from OAkk. on; I $u \dot{s} ib - u \dot{s} \dot{s} ab$ ($n \dot{s} a - ab$ EA 174:24, 176:19, etc.) - $(w)a\check{s}ib$ (OA $wa\check{s}ab$, MA, NA ušbāku, usbāku, etc., note us-bu TCL 19 27:6, OA, as-ba-ku-ma Lambert BWL 192:19, MA) - imp. $\check{s}ib$ (e.g., KTS 20:18', OA), I/2 ittašab (NA ittušib, wr. it-tu-sa-bu for ittusbu ABL 1385:16), imp. $ti\check{s}ab$ ($ta\check{s}ba$ see mng. 1d-9'), I/3 (ittanaššabu CT 16 44:89, 25:25, tattanaššab AfO 19 116 D 25, mu-ta- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}i$ -ba-at van Dijk La Sagesse p. 92:2), III ušēšib (OA, MA also ušāšib, OB tušūšib MIO 12 49 r. 7) — ušeššib and ušeššab, imp. šēšib III/2; wr. syll. (ba-ši-ib CT 6 21b:17, OB, ba-aš-ba-ku KBo 1 11 r.(!) 27) and KU (KU.A KAR 377 r. 36, AL.KU CT 40 6:8, etc.); cf. ašbatu, ašbu adj., ašbūtu, āšibu, aššābu, aššābūtu, mūšabtu, mūšabu, nūšabu, šubtu, šūšubtu, šūšubu, ušbu, ušubtu.

du-[u]r KU = a- δ [\acute{a} -bu] Idu II 306; du-ru-na KU = a(var. wa)- δa -bu $\delta \acute{a}$ ma- δ -du-ti Ea I 144, du-ru

[tu-uš] [KU] = $[a-\bar{s}]a-bu$ = (Hitt.) a-še-šu-u-wa-ar S³ Voc. G 11'; an. tu-uš $_{\rm KU}=\acute{u}-\acute{s}i-ib$ Izi A ii 19; tu-uš KU = $wa-\acute{s}a-bu-um$ MSL 2 p. 151:21 (Proto-Ea); tu-uš KU = $a-\acute{s}a-bu$ Ea I 141; igi.nim.lá.ba.KU = a-na KI.MIN (= $im-r\grave{u}$) $a-\acute{s}ib$ he is sitting for observation Izi B ii 19.

su-uš ku = wa-ša-bu-um MSL 2 p. 151:20 (Proto-Ea), cf. [sú-uš] [ku] = [wa-ša-b]u-um ibid. p. 127 i 31; su-u ku, su-uš ku = a-ša-bu Ea I 139f.; [si-e] [sic₇] = a-ša-bu šá MEŠ A V/3:237.

ì(text ir).ku.ba = \acute{u} - $\acute{s}i$ -im-ma Ai. I i 6; ù.bí. ku = $u \acute{s}$ - $\acute{s}ab$ -ma ibid. 9; in.ku = \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ - $\acute{s}ib$ ibid. iii 71. ti-il TI = wa- $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ -bu A II/3 Part 4 ii 7, cf. [...] TI = wa- $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ -bu ibid. 12; en.na é.ta til.la.aš = adi ina $b\bar{\imath}ti$ $a\acute{s}$ -bu Ai. IV iv 9.

[du-ú] $\text{du}_6 = a\text{-} \hat{s}a\text{-}bu$ Idu II 28; zé.eb.mar = $\text{du}_{10}\text{.gar} = a\text{-} \hat{s}a(!)\text{-}bu$ Emesal Voc. III 17, dúr. $\text{mar} = \text{du}_{10}\text{.dúr.gar} = \text{min}$ ibid. 18.

pa-ra BARÁ = a-šá-bu A I/2:358, cf. lugal.bará.bará.gé.e.ne = $\check{s}ar$ -ru a-šib pa-rak-ki Lu I 75; te-ir ${\tt TIR}=a$ -šá-bu A VII/4:86, cf. [ti-ir] [${\tt TIR}$] = a-šá-bu = (Hitt.) a-ša-a-tar Sa Voc. AG 4'; ga-al ${\tt GAL}=a$ -šá-bu Idu II 45; ki-i ${\tt KI}=a$ -šá-bu ibid. 316.

Dur.an.ki uru.na.nam àm.dúr.ru.ne.en. dè.en: ina min ālišunu ú-ši-ba they took up residence in their city Nippur JRAS 1919 190:1ff.; imin.bi kur.ta dúr.ru.na.meš : sibittišunu ina erseti áš-bu the seven of them live in the nether world CT 16 45:129f.; ki.in.dar kur(var. KID). ra.kex(KID) durun.na.a.meš: ina nigissi erseti it-ta-na- \acute{a} \acute{s} - $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ -bu they always dwell in subterranean crevices ibid. 44:88f.; Eridu ki.tuš.kù.ga.ni dúr.ru.na.eš.àm : [ina] Eridu šubta elleti ušbu-ni they dwell in Eridu, the sacred residence dúr.ru an.kù.ga: a-ši-bat šamê ibid. 18:5f.; ellūti residing in holy heaven BA 5 711 No. 66:4f., ef. dúr.
ri.e $\widecheck{\check{s}}: u\check{s}\text{-}b\check{u}$ SBH p. 76 r. 2; du
10.kù. ga.na mu.un.na.dúr.ru.àm : ina birkīša ellēti ú-še-šib-šu-ma she seated him on her holy lap BA 5 638 No. 7 r. 15f.; dingir.re.e.ne ki.tuš šà.du₁₀.ga bí.in.dúr.ru.ne.eš.a.ma: ilī ina šubat tūb libbi ana šu-šu-bi to settle the gods in a residence of their hearts' delight CT 13 35:19 (= pl. KI.KAŠ.GAR.RA ba.ni.íb.dúr.ru: ina tākulti lu-še-ši-ib I will make (the wife of Anzû) sit down at the banquet CT 15 41:20.

[en.a tuš.gar.a kA.zal dIM]: en.na du.uš. ka.ra kA.za.al dIš.kur: bēlu ša ina ķegalli aš-bu mutellu du Laroche, RA 58 72:11f.; [å].kaš^{ka}.a. ka Ku^{tu}.a.mu.[dè]: aḥi šikari ina a-šá-bi-ia when I sit beside (my) beer SBH p. 106:37f.

gub.ba nu.un.nu.zu.meš ku nu.un.nu.zu. meš : uzuzzu ul idû a-šab-ba ul idû they do not ašābu ašābu 1a

know (how) to stand, they do not know (how) to sit down CT 17 41 K.2873:7f.; a.še.ir.ra ba.e. KU: ina tānihi wa-ši-ib he sits in sorrow 4R 26 No. 8:50f.; me.li.e.a i.ku = inimma uš-šá-ab woe is me, I am sitting (parallel: azzazu, anālu) BRM 4 9:57; ki.ta.mu.šè Ku.a.ab: ti-šab (var. [ti]šam-[ma]) ina šap[lija] sit down at my feet KAR 111 i 3 and ii 3, var. from KAR 367:1' (Examenstext); dili.zu.dè KU.a: ediššiki mīna tu-uš-bi (var. ediššiša aš-bat) why do you sit alone? SBH p. 68:14ff.; giš.gu.za ... ku.a.na: ina kussî ... ina a-šá-bi-šú when he is sitting on the throne Lugale I 17; ab.ba inim.zu.bi ku.a.ra: šība mudē amâti ša áš-bu (do not hit) the old man, the expert, who is seated (there in the council room) S. A. Smith Misc. Assyr. Texts p. 24:19, cf. ibid. 17 and 26, Sum. only VAS 2 79; kaš al.ku.a.ni mud₅.me.gar: ina šikar uš-šá-bu r[īšāti] they sit down to (drink) the beer in happiness CT 15 41:31 and dupls., see Civil, Studies Oppenheim 88; in.ga.na.ku: ēki am li || lu || -šib-šú SBH p. 50:1f.; gašan.bi gig.gig.bi ba.da.an.ku : [bēles]su ša marṣāti it-ta-šá-ab his lady sat down in sickness 4R 11:15f., cf. zé.eb.gal ba.ni.in. $\kappa u = rab\bar{\imath}\check{s}$ it-ta-šab SBH p. 76:16; giš(!).gu.za kù.ga.bi kúr.re ba.an.da.ku : ina kussīša elli nakri it-tašá ab the enemy sat down on her holy throne SBH p. 70:11f.; é.gi₄.a ki.ku an.kù.ga.[ke_x]: (Aja)a-ši-bat šamê ellūti BA 10/1 66 No 1:9f. and dupl. ibid. 68:10f.; bí.ku: tu-še-šib // ú-šib 4R 11 r. 45f.; dumu um.me.ga.lá nu.ku.a: ma-ru šá a-na mu-še-niq-ti la uš-bu the son who did not stav with a wet nurse Lugale I 28; ki.ku.a.mu ba.ra.an.da.ku.ù.dè.en : ašar uš-šá-bu la tuuš-šab do not sit where I am sitting (parallel with uzuzzu and alāku) CT 16 6:222f., and passim in such texts, cf. giš.gu.za.na nam.ba.ku.dè.en: ina kussīšu la tu-šab-šú ibid. 31:110, also ba.ra. an.ku. $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$.d $\dot{\mathbf{e}}$: $la ta-at-ta-na-\acute{a}$ š- \acute{s} á-ab- \acute{s} ú ibid. 26: 25 f.; ki.tuš nam.en.na nu.ku : ina šubat bēlūtišu ul a-šib ibid. 20:98f., cf. na. $\kappa[U]$: [u]l a-ši-ib TCL 6 53:11f.; i+Lu.mu.lu.ne.ka ku.ku.ù: mu-ta-ašši-ba-at askuppāt awīlê she is one who always sits on the threshold of (houses where) men (live) van Dijk La Sagesse p. 92:2, cited after Civil Dialogue 5 line 112.

mu.un.ku.ku.ù.dè: ú-še-eš-še-bu SBH p. 124 No. 72:13f., cf. mu.un.bi.ku: ú-še-šib 4R 18 No. 1:12f., giš.gu.za.a ku.e.dè: ina kussî šu-šu-bu BA 10/1 79 No. 5:5f., [ba].ni.in.ku: ú-še-šib Šurpu V-VI 148; síb.baù.nu.ku en.nu.un. gá bí.in.ku: rē'â la ṣālil ana maṣṣarti tu-še-šib you have installed as guardian an ever vigilant shepherd SBH p. 130:14f.; [za.e] lú uru.ki ku.ù.me.en: atti ša āli šu-šu-bi (and) you (pretend to be) the one who settles cities van Dijk La Sagesse p. 91:12.

giš.gu.za kù.ga ku mar.àm: ina kussî elleti ú-šib she sat down on the holy throne ASKT p. 119:14f.; dakkan([ki].gišgal).na mulu dam. tuk.a Ku nam.bi.gá.gá: [ina] takkanni itti alti amēlu la tu-uš-šab do not stay in a house with a married woman OECT 6 pl. 29 K.5158 r. 8f., see ibid. p. 86; ku.gar.ra.zu.dè: ina a-šá-bi-ki BA 10/1 83 No. 9 r. 3f., cf. ku.bí.gar: uš-bu KAR 375 r. iv 6f.; [šá.k]úš.ù.bi.ku.ki.gar.ra.bi: šitūlti ina a-šá-bi-šu CT 16 44:80f.

umun.gal.gal.la.e šà.bi.a nu.un.ti: bēlu ša ra-ba-ti ina libbišu ul a-šib the lord of greatness is not present there BA 5 662 No. 20 r. 3f., cf. en nu.un.ti: bēlu ul [a]-šib UVB 15 p. 36:14f.; umun.bi nu.ul.ti gašan.bi nu.un.ti : bēlšu ul a-šib bēlessu ul áš-bat 4R 11:39f.; dingir.é.a é.a hé.ti: il bīti ina bīti li-šib may the god of the temple be present in the temple CT 16 23:306f.; ama nu.mu.un.da.an.ti.na : ummu ul áš-batsu-ma no mother stayed with him CT 15 41:5f., cf. a nu.mu.un.da.an.ti: abi ul a-šib-šu-ma ibid. 7f.; dingir.mu ki (mu).ni.ti.en.na.ta (vars. mu.un.[...], [...] ti.la.ta) i.bí.zi bar. [ra.ab]: ilī ištu ašar áš-ba-ta kīniš napli[s] look kindly upon me, my god, from where you reside OECT 6 pl. 20 K.4812:13f., see p. 15 r. 13f., vars. from pl. 18 K.4854:8f. and pl. 24 K.3341:4f.; mu. lu . . . é . kur.ra ti.la : bēlu . . . ša ina É . KUR áš-bu Weissbach Misc. p. 36:57f., cf. dag.gi, a ti.la: ša ina bābtum wa-aš-ba van Dijk La Sagesse p. 92:3; en.nu.un.ta ì.ti: ana șibitti ú-še-šib-šu he placed him under guard Ai. III iii 15, cf. en.nu.un.ta mi.ni.ti: minú-še-šib-šu ibid. 18; note an.ta.šár hé.gál //.ti: ina elâtu tíš-bi take your seat in a higher position TCL 6 No. 51:37f., see RA 11

RA = $a-\delta \acute{a}-bu$ STC 2 pl. 55 K.4406:10 (NB Comm. to En. el. VII 109); [é # bi-i-tu s]ag # $a-\delta \acute{a}-bu$ gil # $ru-bu-\acute{u}$ AfO 17 133:12 (NB explanation of the name Esagila); $m\bar{a}m\bar{t}t$ KI.KU ana pan Šamaš $a-\delta \acute{a}-bu$ the oath (sworn) sitting on a seat facing the sun, with comm.: $m\bar{a}$ δa ana tarsi MUL.SAC.ME.GAR $u\check{s}-\delta \acute{a}-bu$ that is when one sits (looking) in the direction of Jupiter (because the Sun corresponds to the planet Jupiter) Šurpu p. 50 KAR 94:46f. (comm. to Šurpu III 23); $a\check{s}-\delta \acute{a}-bu$ \acute{e} $u\check{s}-\delta \acute{a}-bu$ tenant (is) one who lives (for rent) in a house Tablet Funck 2 r. 3 (Comm. to Alu Tablet XXII in CT 40 21 Sm. 532:7), see Weidner, AfO 21 46.

1. to sit down physically (on a seat, an object, etc.), to sit and wait, to sit idly, to sit down to weep or to mourn, to sit down to exercise a function, to be present (in an official capacity, said of kings, judges, witnesses, and gods and their symbols), to stay somewhere temporarily (on a journey, on a flight, etc.) — a) to sit down physically (on a seat, an object, etc.): in kussêm la tusa-bu you must not sit on a chair RA 23 25:16

ašābu 1a ašābu 1a

irrub u ușși ul ú-uš-ša-ab ul (OAkk. let.); he (Atrahasis) comes and goes, ikammis does not (take time to) sit down or squat CT 46 3 ii 46 (OB Atrahasis); I was very happy when I saw your messengers mārē šiprika ana teknê ina mahrija lu aš-bu your messengers were allowed to be seated in my presence in order to honor (them) EA 16:8 (MA royal); ihtiridi uktīl iddāte it-tu-šib he (the patient) woke up, stayed (awake) and afterward (even) sat up ABL 108:13 (NA); RN ina kussī nīmedi ú-šib-ma Sennacherib sat on a chair with arm rests (while the booty taken in Lakish was paraded before him in review) OIP 2 156 No. 25:2; wherever my feet slackened and became tired ser aban šadî úšib-ma I sat down (even) on a rock ibid. 72:40; unūt muttabbilti ekallātešu kalama ša ina muhhi \acute{u} - $\acute{s}i$ -bu ittilu all the portable furnishings of his palaces, on whatever he used to sit and to lie Streck Asb. 52 vi 20; gereb ekallātišu ērub ú-šib ina hidâti I entered its (Susa's) palace complex and jubilantly took a seat (there) ibid. 50 v 131, cf. ina ekalli mūšab RN etelliš ú-ši-ib TCL 3 350 (Sar.); lakû atta RN *ša áš-ba-ka ina burki* DN when you were a small child, Assurbanipal, you sat in the lap of Sarrat-Ninua Craig ABRT 1 5:33, see Streck Asb. 348 r. 7; PN wa-ši-ib mahar harimtim Enkidu was sitting in front of the prostitute ef. [it-ta-š]a-ab ina mahrišu Gilg. P. ii 3, Gilg. Y. iv 42, and [it-ta]-šab ina šapal harimti Gilg. I iv 30; šipta ... ušamnāši DN a-ši-ib mahriša Ea, sitting before her (Mama), made her recite the conjuration CT 15 49 iv 13 (Atrahasis); when they bring you a chair e tu-šib ina muhhi do not sit down on it STT 28 ii 40' (Nergal and Ereškigal), see Gurney, AnSt 10 114; Mummu ... uš-ba-am-ma birkāšu Mummu sat down on his knees En. el. I 54; ina kussï tamî it-ta-šab he sat down on a chair (used by) an accursed person Surpu II 101; one of the officials of the king ina kussî šapiltim [i]na idi šarrim uš-ša-[ab] sits down on a lower chair beside the king RA 35 2 ii 14, cf. šarrum ... ina kussī mallāhim uš-ša-ab ibid. 10, also r. iii 26, and uš-ša-am-ma r. iii 15 (Mari rit.); kussû ša a-ša-bi-ka the throne upon which you are sitting EA 195:8, and

passim in this phrase; $kallatu \dots š\bar{e}p\bar{e} tanaššiq$ tallaka tu-uš-šab the bride kisses the feet, goes off and sits down ZA 45 42:6 (NA rit.); kīma šarru ina šubtišu it-tu-ši-[bu-ni] soon as the king has sat down on his seat MVAG 41/3 60 i 4 (NA royal rit.); when Šunaššura appears in audience before the Sun rabûti ša Šamši ištu giš.šú.a elišu mamman ul uš-ša-ab $k\bar{\imath}m\bar{e} \langle \ldots \rangle$ none of the high officials of the Sun shall remain seated on his stool in front of him when (he enters) KBo 15 i 43 (treaty); two statues of gold ištēn [...] ištēn li-ši-ib one should [be standing], one sitting EA 41:26 (let. of Šuppiluliuma); māmīt ina šubti ina maḥar DN a-šá-bu the oath taken sitting on a chair before Šurpu III 23, for comm., see lex. Samaš section; kalû ... adi túg lubāršu ina lilissi $ul\ u\check{s}-\check{s}ab$ as long as the $kal\hat{u}$ -singer (wears) the *lubāru*-garment, he does not sit down beside the lilissu-drum UVB 15 p. 40:10', cf. [ina] l[iliss]i siparri ina a-šá-bi-šú ibid. 14' (NB rit.); $tallik \ m\bar{\imath}nu \ tu-\check{s}i-ib \ m\bar{\imath}[nu]$ you went, what (is your profit)? you sat down, what (is your profit)? Lambert BWL 278:7 (Bogh. proverbs); ilu razmu ša eli amēli uš-šá-[bu] a destructive spirit that settles on the man (opposite: itebbi) KAR 33:1; ZI-ki litbû $a-\check{s}ab-ki\ lu-\check{s}i-bu(\text{text }-i)$ may they rise with you and sit down with you UET 6 410:9, see Gurney, Iraq 22 222 (inc.); [šumma] ina a-šá-bišú š $\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}tu$ [...] -šú x ra x if (a man dreams that), while sitting, [his]urine [...] him Dreambook p. 311 Tablet VII y+1, see p. 266; if a man during his sickness shivers z_{I} - b_{i} u k_{U} -ab is restless (lit.: stands up and sits down) (preceded by itebbi u ikammis) Labat TDP 158:24, also ibid. 90:9 and 114:34'; šumma amēlu lu ina erši lu ina kussî ku. A if a man sits either on a bed or on a chair CT 39 42 K.2238+ ii 7 (SB Alu); šumma amēlu ina GIŠ.GÌR(!).GUB tamlî a-[šib] if a man is sitting on an inlay-decorated stool CT 41 33 r. 21 (Alu Comm.), CT 39 39:5; if a snake falls $a \check{s} a r \cup \check{s} u \text{ sal} \dots$ \acute{a} š-bu where a man and woman are sitting KAR 386 r. 41 (SB Alu), wr. KU.MEŠ ibid. 32, cf. ana muhhi amēli enūma áš-bu CT 38 39:17, cf. also giš.gu.za a š a r ku zi-m[a] KAR 389b (p. 352) ii 23; kīma áš-bu-ma ina birīt purīdīšu

ašābu 1b ašābu 1b

while he was sitting on his hams (sleep overcame him) Gilg. XI 200; the man (suffering from kīs libbi) ina muḥḥi šēpēšu uktammasma \acute{u} - $\acute{s}ab$ should sit crouching (contrasted with $\delta \bar{u} \delta u b u$ in line 11, see mng. 4a) Küchler Beitr. pl. 1 i 13; ina uruš bīti it-ta-šab DN ... ina apti bīti it-ta-šab telītu [DN₂] ina bābi kamî urgula a-šib ina muhhi aškuppati áš-bat DN₃ Nusku took his seat in the bedroom, the expert [Ištar] took her seat at the window. Urgula was seated at the outer door, Gula on the threshold AfO 14 146:111ff. (bit mēsiri); said of sitting in a boat: áš-bu ina libbišu kaššāpu u kaššāptu in it (the *makurru*-boat) sit the sorcerer and sorceress Maqlu III 130, also ibid. 131f.; Bunene of wise counsel rākib narkabti a-ši-bi sassi driving the chariot, crouching on (its) floor VAB 4 260 ii 33 (Nbn.); uncert.: Ištar ul immalik elēnušša uš-bi (see elēnu mng. le) CT 15 46:12 (Descent of Ištar), perhaps to šubē'u; note referring to birds: if a bird ta gùb na ana zag dib-ma ú-šib passes from the left of a man to the right and (then) alights Boissier DA 34:7, also ibid. 6, cf. also (if a falcon) ina qaqqari a-šib-ma sits on the ground (to the right/left of a man and eats something) CT 39 30:54f., cf. (if a falcon) ina muhhi iși abli a-šib-ma perches on a dead (lit.: dry) tree ibid. 52, cf. ibid. 53, and passim in this text (all SB Alu).

b) to sit and wait, to sit idly: mīnam ša adi ūmim annîm ta-ta-áš-ba-ni why have you been waiting until today? Kienast ATHE 42:4; ina GN kāram la tù-ša-áb inūmi terrubu allān 10 ūmē la tù-ša-áb you should not stay in the $k\bar{a}rum$ in GN, when you arrive, you should not stay more than ten days CCT 3 4:43ff. (both OA); ITI.8.KAM mahrikunu uš-bu-ma 1 awēlam ul tāpula they (the persons sent to take over fields last year) have been waiting before you for eight months and you have not given his due to any (of them) TCL 7 11:6, ef. šattam ina GN ARAD.MEŠ kalušunu uš-bu ibid. 8 (OB let.); I have written you on account of the bull belonging to PN a-wi-lum(text -lam) ina rēš the man sits eqlim wa-ši-ib ašpurakkum waiting beside the field (to do the plowing), I wrote you (why did you not return the bull to him?) PBS 1/2 7:6; lu-ši-ib lutegqī šumma ša girrija let me sit and wait, in case he (the lover) should come my way JCS 15 8 iv 5, cf. anāku uš-ba-am-ma pī bēlija eštenemme I sat down to keep listening for the voice of my lover ibid. 15 (OB lit.); ana sēr rīguma wa-aš-bu on top of that he is without work and sitting around (should we still pile up provisions for him?) Kraus AbB 1 95:20; an expedition is being undertaken bā'irū ša maḥrija ammīnim uš-ša-bu-ma rēqu (then) are the $b\bar{a}$ 'iru-soldiers under my command sitting around doing nothing? ARM 1 31:26; thus now aš-ba-ti u qa-la-ti I am sitting doing nothing and saying nothing (unable to go out of my city) EA 81:20, cf. a - ba - ta [u] qa - [l]a - [ta] (why) are you (the Pharaoh) sitting doing nothing and saying nothing (when the Hapiru take away your cities)? EA 91:3 (letters of Rib-Addi); Šamši ašar šanimma ana nakri ana tāḥazi the Sun (in the meantime) waited elsewhere to make battle against the enemy KBo 1 5 i 24; they called him šarru ša kakkē iššaknuma [uš-š]a-bu a king who puts on battle array and then stays (at home) KBo 1 10 r. 53 (let.), ef. la aš-ba-a-ta ana māt nakri $alikma nakra d\bar{u}k$ do not stay home, go against the enemy country and defeat the enemy ibid. 54; RN ... ina mātišu lu a-šib Aššur-šum-līšir sits in his country (doing nothing) AfO 10 p. cf. u a-šib PN ina la bēlūtišu (see bēlūtu mng. 1b-1') ibid. 10 (MB let.); ištēn ūma šina ūma ina pūt mašgî it-taš-bu(var. adds -ni) they waited one or two days at the drinking place Gilg. I iii 50; ana pan Šamaš [u]škinnu ittaš-bu aḥḥē kilallān they made a prostration before Samaš (and) both companions sat down to wait Gilg. VI 156, cf. *şajādu u* harimtu ana ušbišunu it-taš-bu-ni Gilg. I iii 49; [ina] bīt majālija a-šib mūtu death waits (for me) in my chamber Gilg. XI 232; when he learned about the march of the king's soldiers ina muhhi nahal ana ušubti ša ardāni ... it-ta-šab he took up a position above the wadi to (surprise) the soldiers (the soldiers, however, changed their route) ABL 520:19 (NB); ēpištī ... áš-bat(var. -ba-at) ina silli amari ... aš-bat-ma ipšīja ippuša she lies in ašābu 1c ašābu 1d

wait, the (lit.: my) witch, in the shade of the brick pile, she lies in wait to work witchcraft against me Maqlu V 2f.; lu ša ana pan marşi ta-at-ta-na-áš-šá-ba or you (pl.) who always sit around the sick man AfO 19 116 D 25 (Marduk's Address to the Demons), cf. [ana] $iGI-\check{s}\acute{u}$ it-ta-na- $\acute{a}\check{s}-\check{s}\acute{a}-bu$ JTVI 26 153:2; nakru ina KI.TUŠ áš-bu imaggut the enemy will go down in defeat in his own ambush CT 30 11 83-8-18,431 i 10 (SB ext.); nakru ina šubat amirtija KU-ab (see amirtu mng. 3) CT 20 13:7, cf. ibid. 9 (SB ext.); note also in the mng. to rest: nūḥ ti-šab šupšiḥ quiet down, take a rest, appease (your heart) KAR 58:19 (SB), and the rendering of nu. kúš.ù.e.ne by nu a-ši-bu nu a-ni-hu not resting, not tiring Hg. B VI 51.

- to sit down to weep or to mourn: uktammisma at-ta-šab abakki I sat down crouching, and cried Gilg. XI 136, cf. Gilgāmeš it-ta-šab ibakki ibid. 290, also ti-šab bi-ki $[\ldots]$ lu-ši-ib-ma lu-ub-kiGilg. XII 91f.; $K\bar{e}\check{s}\bar{\imath}tu\ tabku\ bik\bar{\imath}ti\ tu\check{s}$ -ba-nu the goddess of Kēš cried, sitting in mourning PSBA 23 pl. after p. 192:10; ilū ašru áš-bi ina bikīti Gilg. XI 125; ina $\bar{u}mi$ šâšu abtaki [... at-t]a-ša-ab EA 29:57; $ad\bar{\imath}ri\check{s}$ \acute{u} - $\check{s}ib$ (see $ad\bar{\imath}ri\check{s}$) Winckler Sar. pl. 31 No. 66:41 and Lie Sar. 371, also (in my city GN) at-ta-šab šu-har-riš 3R 38 No. 2 r. 64, see Tadmor, JNES 17 138 r. 15' (Sar.); ú-šib ina sipitti ašar kihullê he sat down in sorrow on the stool for mourners Streck Asb. 60 vii 15; šagummiš uš-bu En. el. I 58 and II 6, $q\bar{a}li\check{s}\ tu-u\check{s}-[bi]$ (vars. $u\check{s}-bu$, $tu\check{s}-bi$ and $tu\check{s}-ba$) ibid. I 114, for vars. see BiOr 9 168.
- d) to sit down to exercise a function, to be present (in an official capacity, said of kings, judges, witnesses, and gods and their symbols) 1' in OA: ištēn u šina luuš-bu-ma ašar usmatni lēpušu one or two (of them) should sit down in conference and do what is appropriate TCL 14 3:44; 2 kuaūtum 2 jaūtum uš-bu-ma two (persons) from your side and two from mine sat down in conference CCT 3 30:15; anniūtum lu uš-bu these (persons) have indeed sat down ibid. 20; nīnu wa-áš-ba-ni-ma kasapka iṣab-butu we will be present when they take your

silver TCL 14 41:33; PN u PN₂ and PN₃ aššat PN₄ ... iṣbutuniātima PN₄ wa-ša-áb PN and PN₂ seized us because of PN₃, the wife of PN₄, PN₄ being present TCL 21 266:4, cf. (after the list of witnesses) u PN₄ mussa wa-ša-áb ibid. 32, also PN wa-ša-áb CCT 5 17a:4.

- 2' in OB, Mari: this judge ul itârma itti dajānī ina dīnim ul uš-ša(text-ta)-ab must not sit again with the judges in a legal case CH § 5:30; PN $rabi\bar{a}n[um \ \dot{u} \ \dots]$ $Sippar \ u\check{s}bu$ $[d\bar{\imath}nam\ u]$ š $\bar{a}hizu$ š $un\bar{u}ti$ the mayor PN and the [... of] Sippar sat down and granted them legal proceedings VAS 8 102:5; ana immertim la eništim . . . la maḥāri lu wa-aš-ba-a-ti ana enšētim šumhurim wa-aš-ba-a-at (see enšu usage c) TCL 17 57:27 and 29; Lú ebbam šu= kumma mahrišunu li-ši-ib appoint a trustworthy man that he may sit with them A 3529:28; awīlû ša wa-aš-bu s[ib]ûtam ikaš: šadu u gud.HI.A ipaqqidu the men who are sitting (in council) will do what they plan and assign the cattle Kraus AbB 1 37:9; dUD.BA. NU.ÍL.LA ... ú-ši-im-ma the (divine mace symbol) DN (of Ninurta) was present PBS 5 100 ii 10, cf. DN ... $u\check{s}$ -bu ibid. iv 2, DN wa-ša-ba-am-ma ibid. ii 4; ištu ina kussī abija úš-bu RA 33 177a 2 (Mari, translit. only).
- 3' in MB: ul áš-ba-ku I was not present PBS 1/2 16:12, ef. ul a-ši-im-ma ittika ul idabbub BE 17 83:31; līṣânimma ana iḥzi li-ši-ba (see asû mng. 2c) BE 17 31:10.
- 4' in Bogh., EA: RN ana kussī šarrutti it-tašab Muršili ascended the royal throne KBo 1
 8:8, also anāku RN ana kussī abija at-ta-šab
 ibid. 16, KUB 3 14:12, ef. šarru a-šib eli kussīšu KBo 1 15:19; ištu ina kussī ša abija ú-ši-bu
 u ṣeḥrēku when I ascended the throne of my
 father and was still young EA 17:11 (let. of
 Tušratta); oil to pour on your head inūma tuša-ab ana kussī šarrūtaka when you sit down
 on your royal throne EA 34:52 (let. from
 Cyprus), cf. I have heard [en]ūma aš-ba-ta eli
 [k]ussī bīt abika that you are sitting on the
 throne of your ancestral home EA 33:10.
- 5' in Nuzi: umma PN šumma anāku la aš-pa-ku-mi u 'PN₂ mārē u mārāte u aššataja iṣsabat thus said PN, "I swear that I was

ašābu 1d ašābu 1d

present when the woman PN2 seized my children and my wife" AASOR 16 60:25; PN ina qaqqari ša dīni aš-bu PN2 itti PN3 ana pani PN ana pani PN₄ dīna idīnu PN₃ ana PN iqtabi ammēni tahabbilannimi when PN was presiding in court (and) PN2 was arguing his case against PN₃ in front of PN and in front of PN₄, PN₃ said to PN, "Why are you prejudiced against me?" JEN 332:2, cf. (the other judges asked PN to name witnesses) kīmē PN ina qaqqari ša dīni li-ši-bu u PN₃ iqtabi that while PN was presiding in court PN₃ had (actually) said ("Why are you prejudiced against me?") ibid. 9; PN ittinima a-ši-ib u ina arkini iltasi PN, though he was present with us (as a witness), brought in a claim against us JEN 355:40.

6' in NA: issu bīt mār šarri ina kussî ever since the crown prince \acute{u} - $\acute{s}i$ -bu-u-niascended the throne ABL 464:16; hazannu uš-šab the mayor is to be present (during the rite) ABL 366:10; as to the substitute king with regard to whom the king has written me as follows kî mași ūmē lu-ši-ib how many days should he exercise his function? ABL ef. 1 ME $\bar{u}m\bar{e}\ lu-\check{s}i-i[b]$ he should exercise his function for one hundred days ABL 1014:2, also issu libbi ud.14.kam ... adi ud.5.kam . . . ina libbi uru Akkadi it-tu-šib he (the ṣalam pūhi) exercised his function in the town of Akkad from the 14th of Dumuzi to the fifth of Abu ABL 46:8, and $m\bar{u}\check{s}u\ \check{s}a$ UD.20.KAM ... ana Akkad ētarab it-tu-ši-ib ABL 629:10; DN ... ētarab ... ina šubtišu it-tu-ši-ib ana šarri ... iktarba Sin entered his temple, took his seat and blessed the king ABL 134 r. 5.

7' in NB — a' in gen.: dHuṭāru ... lillikamma ina elippi lu-ši-ib the symbolic staff should come and take its place on the boat YOS 3 71:30; šarrāni ... ultu muḥḥi ša ina kussî ú-ši-bu the kings (have been eager to confirm our privileges) as soon as they ascended the throne ABL 878:2, cf. RN šarru maḥrû ša iḥliqa [itūr]amma ina kussî ú-ši-i-bu ABL 281:6, also ina kussīka áš-ba-a-ta ABL 1237 r. 21, ina kussî ša Lú Gurāsim kî ú-ši-bu ABL 1236:15, and passim.

b' referring to female witnesses: 'PN ... ana šībūtu ina libbi aš-ba-at PN was present at (the transaction) as witness Nbn. 903:8, cf. 'PN ana LÚ.AB.BA.MEŠ ina tuppi mahīri ša PN₂ a-šib PN was present as witness at (the writing of) the sale document of 'PN, VAS 6 101:10, also PN ... ana mukinnūtu ina tuppi ša PN₂ aš-ba-at Evetts Ner. 34:8, ana mukin= nūtu ina kunukkika áš-ša-ba-ka (for ašbāku) YOS 3 148:22; PN u PN, DAM-šú ina libbi ana $[\check{s}\bar{\imath}b\bar{u}]tu\,a\check{s}$ -bu Evetts Ner. 7:11; $ina\,ka$ - $nak_x(nik)$ kunukki ¹PN mārat PN₂ áš-ba-ta 3 gín kaspa mahrat 'PN, the daughter of PN2, was present at the sealing of the document and received three shekels of silver TuM 2-3 8:39; ina a-šá-bi ša [†]PN ... šatāri šatir BR**M** 2 6:15, also ibid. 8:26, 10:26, TuM 2-3 144:36, BE 9 48:37, etc.; ina a-šá-bi ša PN aššat PN, nā: din bīti VAS 5 38:48, also Peiser Verträge 117:39, etc.; ina a-ša-bi ša 'PN ummišu u 'PN2 altu PN₃ Nbn. 67:14, ina a-šá-bi ša 'PN mārtišu PN₂ Nbn. 65:24, ina a-ša-bi ša ^tPN mārassu ša PN₂ emīti ša PN₃ Nbk. 166:14, and passim in legal texts; note the spelling ina aš-ša-bi ša fPN Peiser Verträge 121:28, TuM 2-3 106:18; exceptionally referring to men: PN ana šībūtu ina u'ilti ša PN2 a-ši-ib Nbn. 194:8, cf. (with ana mukinnūti) Nbn. 681:8, YOS 6 18:13, VAS 5 57:15, CT 4 32a:8, (with ana šībūtu) VAS 4 197:10; ina a-šá-bi PN BE 9 15:14, cf. Nbk. 101:13, Nbn. 957:2, and note ina la a-ša-bi ša PN Nbn. 65:9, Evetts Ner. 60:2, GCCI 2 359:36, VAS 3 20:3, 21:3, see San Nicolò, Or. NS 16 292 ff., note also: mīnamma ina la a-šá-ba ša bēl pīhati tallikani why did you go without the permission (or: in the absence) of the governor? ABL 771 r. 13, and the answer: ultu šû áš-bu šinīšu kî nillika we went twice already with his permission (or: when he was in charge) ibid. 14.

8' in hist.: ultu ina kussī abi bānīja ú-ši-bu ever since I ascended the throne of my own father Streck Asb. 211 r. 2, cf. ina maḥrê palēja ... ina kussī šarrūti rabīš ú-ši-bu AKA 269 i 44 (Asn.), and passim; ša ... balu ṭēmija ina kussīšu ú-ši-bu who ascended his throne without my consent Winckler Sar. pl. 33 No. 69:84, cf. aḥušu duppussû ina kussīšu ú-šib-ma OIP 41 v 16 (Senn.),

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and passim in such contexts, also kīma la libbi ilīma ina kussī šarrūti ú-ši-im-ma VAB 4 276 iv 42 (Nbn.); ina Ajari UD.23.KAM RN ina kussî it-tu-šib Tiglathpilesar ascended the throne on the 23rd of Ajaru RLA 2 430 r. 26 (year 745), cf. ibid. p. 426 (year 681); PN EN.NAM bēl sīhi ina kussî ku-ab the governor PN, the leader of the rebellion, seated himself on the throne CT 34 46 i 16, also Wiseman Chron. p. 50:15, and passim in chron., wr. it-ta-[δa]b BHT pl. 2:18; itti malk \bar{i} m \bar{a} titan $b\bar{e}l$ pāhāti mātija ... ina gereb ekallija ú-šib-ma aštakan nigūtu I sat down in my palace in the company of princes from all over the world and the governors of my realm and made a feast Lie Sar. p. 80:15 and dupls.; ašar ... šattišamma Aššur bēlī ana parakki šâtu ana a-šá-bi illa [k]u into which chapel my lord Aššur goes every year to take up his seat AOB 1 94 r. 2 (Adn. I); mahar Marduk u Sarpānītu ... ilūa u dingir gimiršunu a-šib si-hir-tú akīt ša šar ilī before Marduk and Sarpānītu, my gods, and all the other gods present on the trip to and from the Akītu festival of the king of all gods VAB 4 234 ii 29 (Nbn.).

9' in lit.: wa-ši-ib A-nu šar-ri [ša]-me-e ... rabûtum Anun[naki w]a-aš-bu Anu, the king of heaven, is seated (in the assembly), the great Anunnaki are seated (with him) CT 46 1 ii 45 and 47 (OB Atrahasis); lišāna liš: kunu ina qerêti liš(var. lu-uš)-bu they (the gods) should engage in conversation and take their seats at the banquet En. el. III 8, cf. ina gerêti uš-bu ibid. VI 75; ti-šam(var. -šab)ma ina puhri lu šagāt(a) amatka take your seat and your voice shall be powerful in the assembly En. el. IV 15, cf. ina Upšukkin: $nakki \dots ta\check{s}(var. ta-a\check{s})-ba-ma$ take your seat in the divine assembly hall ibid. III 61, also ú-ši-bu-ma ina unkinnašunu ibid. VI 165, hadīš taš-ba-ma (var. ti-iš-ba-ma) ibid. II 126; $nug\hat{a}$... $ta\check{s}(var.\ ta-a\check{s})-ba-a(var.\ omits)-ma$ ibid. VI 73; ilū rabûti ḥamšassunu ú-ši-bu-ma the fifty great gods took their seats (in the assembly) ibid. 80; they (the gods) assigned seats to Marduk, Enlil, and Ea ina tarbâti maharšunu ú-ši-ba-am-ma and solemnly took their (own) seats facing them ibid. 65; šaqīš ... li-ši-ma (vars. li-ši-ib and li-šib-ma) ilū mahrišu lišēribu katrāšun let him take his seat (in the Esiskur) and let the (other) gods bring their presents to him (there) ibid. VII 109; *īteru[b ašar a]š-bu-ma ilānu* he entered where the gods were convened EA 357:9 (Nergal and Ereškigal); rabûtum Anunnaki . . . uš-bu imliku milik ša mātātim the great Anunnaki were convened and discussed decisions concerning all countries Bab. 12 pl. 12 i 2 (OB Etana); ina silli erēni ti-šam-ma (see $bur\bar{a}\check{s}u$ mng. 1b-2') 4R 17 r. 9; $ti-\check{s}ab^{\check{s}\check{a}-ab}$ ina kussî STT 28 iii 51', see AnSt 10 116 (Nergal and Ereškigal); wa-aš-bu uštaddanu ummi: $\bar{a}n\bar{u}$ the craftsmen convened and deliberated Gilg. Y. iv 29; $u\check{s}(\text{text} du)$ -bu puhur $\check{s}unu$ uštāmû ina šaplika they (the great gods) all convened, they discussed matters under you(r guidance) BMS 1:15; garrādu Nergal ina kussī šarrūti a-ši-ib ZA 43 17:51; [61Š. GU.Z]A.MEŠ ellūti ana a-šá-[bi]-ku-nu addi I have set up holy thrones for you (the invoked gods) to sit upon Iraq 18 62:21, cf. ina *šubtika ti-šab-ma mār bēli* ZA 53 237:17 (NB hymn to Ezida); $ta-\dot{a}\dot{s}-ba-ma$ $d\bar{\imath}n\bar{\imath}$ $d\bar{\imath}na$ be present (addressing Šamaš and Adad) and give me a decision BBR No. 75-78 r. 60, cf. i tupahhirama ... ti-iš-ba-nim-ma ina nigê i ta-pul-[...] assemble (divine judges), go into session and answer me (correctly) during the sacrificial act ibid. No. 89-90:9: bārê ina maḥar Šamaš u Adad ina kussī $daj\bar{a}n\bar{u}ti$ ku-ma $d[\bar{i}n$...] $id\hat{a}ni$ the diviner sits down in front of Šamaš and Adad on the judge's seat and gives a [just] decision ibid. No. 1-20:122, cf. ina mahar Šamaš u Adad ina niqê annê ina kussê KU-ma ibid. No. 11:6; ana Anim šarrišunu malam aš-ba-as-su-nu she is seated (among) them equal (in rank) to their king Anu RA 22 173 r. 34 (OB); [tušteš]šer têrētešina ina niqî áš-ba-ta (Šamaš) direct their oracles, you are present during the sacrificial act Lambert BWL 134:151; Anu, Enlil, and Ea convened an assembly ina bēršunu a-ši-be Šamaš ki.min ittillat ilī rabītu us-[ba]-at among them was seated Samaš, among them was seated the outstanding (lady) among the great gods ibid. 162:5f. (MA); a-šib Ea kî ap-su-u Ea is present (in the ritual) as the $aps\hat{u}$ RA 16 147:2.

ašābu 1d ašābu 1e

in omens: [...] šerrīšu adi hamšim ina kussîm [uš]-ša-ab [each generation] up to the fifth of his (the king's) children will ascend the throne YOS 10 31 vi 3 (OB ext.); the king's days are over ina kussīšu šanûm uš- $[\check{s}a]$ -ab someone else will ascend his throne ibid. 56 i 35 (OB Izbu), ef. also sukkallum ina $kuss\bar{\imath} \ b\bar{e}li\check{s}u \ u\check{s}$ - $[\check{s}a-ab]$ ibid. 22:3 (OB ext.); $\check{s}a$ $kuss\hat{a}m$ $wa-a\check{s}-bu$ BA.UG₆ he who sits on the throne will die KUB 4 63 ii 28, cf. ša kussâm wa-aš-bu ihalliq ibid. iv 4 (astrol.); ša la-matsu ina aš.te ku-ab one who has no right to it will ascend the throne BRM 4 13:68; sehru ina kussî ku-ab the younger (son) will ascend the throne TCL 64:32 and r. 2 (SB ext.); NU KU GIŠ.GU.ZA no occupancy of the throne CT 28 16 K.9614 r. 1 (SB Izbu); mār šarri ša ina kussî uš-šá-bu (var. áš-bu) mātu ur.bi ibbalakkassuma Iraq 29 120:14 (prophecies); the adversary of the prince will make peace with him ana salīme uš-šab-šú meet(?) with him for peace CT 27 38:33, dupl. ibid. 36 r. 11 (SB Izbu).

e) to stay somewhere temporarily (on a journey, on a flight, etc.) — 1' in OAkk.: in bīt kišertim [a]dima [al]lakam li-iš-bu they should stay in the until I arrive HSS 10 10:11 (OAkk. let.).

2' in OA: šumma PN ammakam wa-ša-áb assērija turdaniššu in case PN is there, send (pl.) him to me KT Hahn 12:5; šumma am: makam la ú-ša-áb ali uš-bu urdum lillikšum in case he is not there, the slave should go to him wherever he happens to be CCT 3 40c:8f.; *šulum ahika ašar wa-áš-bu-ni šupra* write me about your brother's health, wherever he is OIP 27 5:26; šumma PN ammakam wa-ša-áb šitālama if PN is there, make inquiries BIN 4 48:9; atta ina GN ší-ib-ma you yourself stay in Kaniš (until PN is free to leave) KTS 20 r. 18'; inūmi wa-áš-ba-ku-ni iqbiūnim umma šunuma when I passed through, they told me as follows TCL 20 111:13; anāku i-Ḥa-kà uš-ba-ku Kienast ATHE 41:7; an= nakam ina bīt ubrini PN ú-ša-áb-ma PN is staying here in our inn CCT 4 45b:10; ina bītim eššim ina huršim ra-ku-um (for $r\bar{a}qam$?) šūt ú-ší-ib-ma he moved into the new house, in the storehouse, doing nothing TCL 20 129:9'; adi ammakam wa-áš-ba-tí-ni lakšudakka I would like to meet you while you are staying there CCT 4 35a:12; adi ša annakam kal'ākuni ina GN wa-áš-ba-ku as long as I am detained here, I will be staying in GN TCL 19 75:5; ammakam Timilkiājē šiprī paniūtim ša wa-áš-bu-ni šāla ask (pl.) there the recently arrived messengers from Timilkia who are staying over KTS 10:19; $ina \ \bar{a}lim \ \mathrm{GN} \ b\bar{\imath}t \ \mathrm{PN} \ \ldots \ u\check{s}\text{-}bu$ detained in Akkuwa in the house of (the chief burullu-official) PN OIP 27 49b:13; ammakam inūmi wa-áš-ba-ku umma anākuma when I was there I said as follows TCL 19 64:5; atta adi ūmim annîm ammakam ta-ta-ša-áb you have been staying there until today (and have never heard any news from the city) TCL 20 101:11; PN ina Ālim la wa-ša-áb ina alākišu nisabbassu PN is not in Assur, we will seize him when he comes BIN 4 91:15; anāku annakam ula ú-ši-ba-ma ula azzaz I did not stop here to stay KT Hahn 17:26; abī ina qaqqirim dannim wa-ša-áb my father is in a dangerous region KTS 37a:16, cf. CCT 2 47b:26; I am en route anāku eglam wa-áš-ba-ku TCL 19 32:11, cf. eqlam wa-áš-ba-[ni]-ma TCL 14 51:1; note in ref. to staying in someone's employ: adi 5 šanat išti PN ú-ša-áb AAA 1 pl. 27 No. 14:11, also iqqabli harrānišu ula igabbi umma PN-ma ula ú-ša-áb CCT 1 10a:8.

3' in OB: šumma awīlum ina harrānim wa(var. a)-ši-ib-ma if a man is on a journey CH § 112:52, ef. ina girri wa-aš-ba-ak-ku Holma Zehn altbabylonische Tontafeln 7:6, also adi anāku ina harrān bēlija kâta ina Sippar $wa-a\dot{s}-ba-ku$ while I am staying in Sippar during a journey made on your, my lord's, behalf CT 6 27b:22; ešmēma ina āli aš-ba-at ahdūma when I heard that you are staying in the city, I was happy TCL 18 147:7; PN haligma . . . wa-ša-ab-šu ina $ar{a}lim$ mahrikaiqbûnim PN has run away and they told me that he is staying with you in the city YOS ištu inanna ana ud.5.kam ina 2 62:18; mahrika wa-aš-ba-a-ku five days from now I will stop over with you VAS 16 73:13;

ašābu 1e ašābu 1e

aššum awīlum ina Bābili wa-aš-bu u anāku itti awīlim wa-aš-ba-a-[k]u because the boss stays in Babylon and I am there visiting with the boss Kraus AbB 1 68:6; SAG.GEMÉ ina bīt PN wa-aš-ba-at the slave girl is staying in PN's house ibid. 67 r. 9; UD.3.KAM ina GN uš-bu-ma ul illikaššunūšim though they stayed for three days in Isin, he did not come to them VAS 16 75:3, cf. mārū Isin UD.3.KAM.MA ina bītim ul uš-bu PBS 7 22:12; adi allakam ina GN-ma lu wa-aš-ba-ti ... ištu inanna ud.5.kam ina GN wa-aš-ba-a-ku you must stay in Sippar until I come, five days from now I will stay over in Sippar YOS 2 117:8 and 11, cf. ana alākim ul tamag= gara a-ša-ri-iš-ma tu-uš-ša-ba you (pl.) do not want to come here but are staying there ABIM 26:30; amtum nawirtum wa-aš-ba-at (see āliku usage b) CT 2 49:22; lu illikanima MU.1.KAM ... ina libbi ālim lu wa-aš-ba the troops did come here and stayed inside the city for a year (or two or three) Bagh. Mitt. 2 58 iii 35, cf. ummānātuka ša illikanim ina ahītim(!) wa-aš-ba ibid. 17; UD.10.KAM uš-ša-ba-am-ma ašapparakki I will stay over for ten days and send you (fem.) a message JCS 11 107 No. 3:7; šumma wa-ši-ba-ku anā: ku luşbat if I stayed (there), I would take over (the garden) myself TCL 18 87:33; PN LÚ URÍ^{ki} ša ina Adab wa-aš(!)-bu TCL 11 232:9; $adi \, \check{s}arrum \, ina \dots wa-a\check{s}-bu-\acute{u} \, \text{VAS } 13$ 71:5 (= 71a:7); ašar wa-aš-ba-a-ta wherever you stay YOS 2 83:16, cf. TCL 17 58:40, PBS 7 25:11, and note a-la-am wa-aš-ba-ti PBS 7 39:25, URU.KI wa-aš-ba-a-ta PBS 7 105:16, a-lum ša wa-aš-ba-a-ku Kraus AbB 1 26:13, URU.KI ša wa-aš-ba-ku TCL 17 60:16, cf. also TCL 18 148:7, TCL 17 56:14, UCP 9 338 No. 14:13.

4' in Mari and Shemshara: $amm\bar{\imath}nim$... ina GN wa- $a\dot{s}$ -ba-at ina GN $_2$ -ma... $\dot{s}i$ -ib why are you staying in GN, settle rather in GN $_2$ ARM 1 18:21 and 24, cf. nakrum $\dot{s}a$ itti PN ... $\dot{u}\dot{s}$ -bu ibid. 5:27; adi $a\dot{s}apparakkum$ la tallakam $a\dot{s}r\bar{a}numma$ $\dot{s}i$ -ib do not come here until I send you word, stay there Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 49 SH 878:23; $m\bar{a}r\bar{e}$ $\dot{s}ipri$ $\dot{s}a$ $Gut\hat{\imath}$ $\dot{s}a$ ina GN wa- $a\dot{s}$ -bu the messengers from Guti who stay over in GN \dot{s} ibid. 32 SH

920:5, cf. if they order you (pl.) to leave, leave (se-e) šumma iqtabūnikkunūšim ši-ba but stay if they order you to ibid. 14, itti PN-ma aššat PN₂ ahija wa-aš-ba-at the wife of my brother PN₂ is staying with PN ibid. 66 SH 858:6, cf. adi ṣabāt GN maḥrijama wa-ši-ib he will stay with me until the seizure of GN ibid. 45 SH 915:9; ina panītim inūma ... ina GN uš-[bu] earlier when they stayed in GN ibid. 57 SH 861:15.

- 5' in Elam: ammīnim wa-aš-ba-ta(!)-ma šulumka la tašapparannima why do you not send news about yourself while you are staying over (there)? MDP 18 237:6.
- 6' in MB: $10 \bar{u}m\bar{\imath}$ ina GN $u\check{s}-\check{s}ab$ I shall stay for ten days in GN Aro, WZJ 8 567 HS 110:6 and 16; PN ultu GN $u\check{s}-\check{s}am$ a-tar $\check{s}an\bar{\imath}ma$ illakma $u\check{s}-[\check{s}am]-ma$ PN may leave GN, go elsewhere and stay there (PN₂, who put up bail for him, will be held responsible) BE $14\ 127:9$.
- 7' in Bogh.: panānu ana pani abi abija ana GN illikummi ašrānu uš-bu-um-mi formerly in the time of my grandfather they came to Hurri and stayed there KBo 1 5 i 15, cf. u šû a-ši-ib ina GN ibid. 15+19:12.
- in EA: šar Hatte ina GN a-ši-ib u palhāku ištu panīšu the king of Hatti is (now) in Nuhašše and I am afraid of him EA 166:22, cf. ibid. 26; 2 ITI a-ši-ib ittija he stayed with me for two months EA 114:41, also mār šiprika 3 šanāti aš-bu ina mātija EA 35:36; ina GN aš-pa-ku u la ide inūma kašid I was staying in Tunip and did not know that he had arrived EA 161:12; hurāṣa \dots $m\bar{a}r\bar{e}$ $\check{s}iprija$ \dots $\check{s}a$ ina GN $a\check{s}$ -bu \dots *ītamru* my messengers who were staying in Egypt saw the gold (with their own eyes) EA 27:24, cf. ardānija ... ša ina Misri ú-šibu EA 29:174; [am]ur atta ana pani [šarri bēl]ija aš-pa-ta see, you are staying in the presence of the king, my lord EA 158:21; the Ištar of Nineveh came to this country u kīmê ina panānumma it-ta-šab-ma uktebbi: tuši and they gave her due honors just as it was when she had visited (there) before EA 23:21 (let. of Tušratta), and passim.

ašābu 1e ašābu 1e

9' in RS: minummê ardāni ša šar GN ša libbi GN₂ aš-bu whatever subjects of the king of Ugarit stay in the country GN MRS 9 163 RS 17.341:26', cf. lu ardu lu amtu ina māt Ugarit aš-bu-mi šar māt Ugarit ... litêr ibid. 22'; kî lam [ill]ak ina māti šanīti kî ina ašrānim a-ši-ib (my brother knows) that (the person about whom inquiry is made) stayed there before he left for another country MRS 9 111 RS 17.315:20; adi [ašrānu] a-ši-ib [kî] ṭābi dugulšu as long as he stays there, kindly look after him MRS 9 197 RS 17.78:17.

10' in MB Alalakh: ana MU.7.KAM.MEŠ aš-ba-ku I stayed (there) for a full seven years Smith Idrimi 28.

11' in Nuzi: ina Akkadi aš-pa-ku-mi I was staying (at that time) in Babylonia (and did not know that the field was lying fallow) JEN 346:18, cf. ištu Ḥanigalbat aš-pa-ku-mi JEN 328:14; anāku ina GN aš-pa-ak u PN ina bītija īterumma I was (away) in GN when PN entered my house (forcibly and tore out the door and took it) AASOR 16 10:19; a slave girl of mine ran away ina bīti ša PN ana a-ša-bi iqtabûš and they said about her that she is staying in PN's house HSS 9 9:7.

12' in MA: $\check{s}umma\ \check{s}arru\ ina\ 2\ b\bar{e}r\ eqli$ \check{u} - $\check{s}ab$ if the king stays at a distance of (only) two "miles" AfO 17 270:17 (harem edicts).

13' in NA: šarru illak ina GN ú-šab the king is coming, he is staying (now) in GN ABL 409:14, cf. ajāka ú-šab where is he staying (now)? ibid. 8; [bē]lī lillika ina GN lu-šib my lord should come and stay in the town of GN ABL 1127:9.

14' in NB: ardāni ša šarri ša illakunimma 3 ūmū 4 ūmū ina Nippur áš-bu-ma the officials of the king who are arriving are staying three or four days in Nippur (they do not want to let them pass through) ABL 238 r. 12; ūmū mala šunu ina GN áš-ba aḥḥēšunu ... dullu ša šarri ... ul ippušu as long as they stay in Bīt Amukkāni, their brothers do not work for the king ABL 258 r. 9; ašar áš-bi idi I know where he is VAS 6 253:4, cf. Dar. 53:8, also ašar áš-ba-tum PN idi PN knows where she is TuM 2-3 260:1; ša ina bāb nakri ša

áš-ba-ak (this is nice) that while I am staying in enemy land (the barley disappears as soon as I am gone)! YOS 3 164:5; qalla ša PN kî īrubu ina Eanna a-ši-ib PN's slave has stayed in Eanna ever since he arrived (here) BIN 1 25:40, cf. bēlu lu idi amur ina GN a-ši-bi my lord should know that he stays in GN ibid. 43:17; amtī... la aš-ba-ku taḥteliq my slave girl ran away while I was absent Thompson Rep. 183 r. 6.

15' in hist.: kî ina GN us-ba-ku-ni while I stayed in GN Scheil Tn. II r. 11, also ibid. obv. 9, kî ina pūt GN us-ba-ku-ni AKA 319 ii 70, and passim in such contexts in Asn., cf. also WO 2 412:6, and passim in Shalm. III; he abandoned his wife and children ana itē Muṣri ... innabitma šarrāqiš ú-šib fled over the Egyptian border and stayed there like a thief Winckler Sar. pl. 26 No. 56:12; ana 11 šanāte a-šab-šu iqbi he (Marduk) ordered his (own) stay (away from Babylon) to last (only) eleven years Borger Esarh. 15 Ep. 10:9, cf. 20 šanāti den Aššur a-šib-ma Bēl stayed for twenty years in Assyria BHT pl. 2 r. 9, cf. also $Marduk \, \check{s}a \, ina \, [pal\bar{e}] \, \check{s}arri \, mah[r\hat{i}] \, \dots$ \acute{u} - $\acute{s}i$ -bu ina qe[reb] $A \check{s}\check{s}ur$ Streck Asb. 244:40; DN ša 1635 šanāti ... talliku tu-ši-bu gereb Elamti Nanâ, who had left and stayed for 1,635 years in Elam Thompson Esarh. pl. 17 v 11, and passim in Asb.; Nabû Tašmētu ina bīt Ištar Aššurīti áš-bu-ma (because their temple was in ruins) Nabû and Tašmētu have been staying in the temple of the Assyrian Ištar (receiving only surqinnu-offerings) Chrestomathy p. 36:25 (Sin-šar-iškun); ištu qereb Eanna tūsûma tu-ši-bu la šubassu (the Ištar image) which had gone away from Eanna and stayed in an unseemly place VAB 4 274 iii 26 (Nbn.).

16' in lit.: etellīma ina [šamāmi] uš-šà-am-ma urrad ina appi iṣṣimma akkal inba I (the eagle) will fly up, I can stay in the sky, and descend to the crown of the tree only to eat the fruit Bab. 12 pl. 13:19 (OB Etana, from Elam), restored from ibid. pl. 1:35f.; ilū īzibuma ālīšunu šubtiššunu mašīš uš-bu the gods had abandoned their cities and stayed forgotten in their (temporary) abodes CT 15 2 viii 10

ašābu 1e ašābu 2a

(OB); saparriš nadûma kamāriš uš-bu they (the defeated gods) were lying in the net, caught in the meshes En. el. IV 112; you draw a line around the sick person's bed UD.3.KAM ina bīti a-ši-ib he stays home for three days AMT 88,2:6; kî šībi ... tu-ši-ib ina āli kî šerri ... tu-ši-ib ina bīti like an old man you stay in the city, like a small child in the house Gössmann Era I 47f.

ilāni ša GN ina āl Aššur 17' in rit.: us-bu the gods of Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta are staying in Assur MVAG 41/3 16 iii 41; kīma DN ina bīt akītu ina paramāhi it-taš-bu as soon as Bel takes up his seat on the supreme dais in the Akītu chapel Pallis Akîtu pl. 11 r. 28, cf. ibid. pl. 8:4; ina bīt labbūni KU Speleers Recueil 308:5 (MA); the exorcist and the butcher ištu UD.5.KAM adi UD.12.KAM ina *sēri* ku.meš stay in the desert from the fifth to the twelfth day RAcc. 141:363 (New Year's rit.), cf. šarru ... ina bīt rimki KU-ab BBR No. 26 iv 36; kīma ša DN birīt šiddi iktaldu ina muhhi šubat hurāsi ... ku-ab as soon as Anu arrives inside the curtained-off space, he sits down on a golden seat RAcc. 90:29, cf. ilāni šunūtu ... ana šubtišunu iturruma $u\check{s}-\check{s}a-ba$ ibid. 93:22, and passim in this context referring to images; āšipu hatta uhâpma TU-ma ina šubtišu KU-ab the exorcist purifies the (divine) mace, it enters and "sits down" in its place RAcc. 118:4, and passim said of objects of worship; it is prescribed as follows UD.7.KAM ina libbi urigalli ú-šab he (the king) is to sit for seven days within the reed shelter ABL 370:12 (NA): ina libbi kikkisi [err]ab uššab he (the king) enters the (ceremonial) reed hut and sits down ABL 4:9; DN tuṣṣâ ina libbi bīt akīti tu-ú-šab the goddess Tašmētu goes out (of her cella) and takes up her seat in the Akītu chapel ABL 858:12, cf. tērab ina šub= tiša tu-ú-šab (toward evening) she enters (her cella again) and sits down on her postament ibid. 20, also $Sin \dots ina \ ak\bar{\imath}t \ \acute{u}$ -šab ABL 667:9, ina šulme ina šubtišunu i[t-tu]-uš-bu 42:13, ilu ana šubtišu ú-šib ABL 841:6, Nabû ... ina šubtišu uš-šab ABL 366 r. 5, and note Adad itebbi ina libbi akīte ú-šá-ab ABL 1197:8; UD.15.KAM lu-ši-ib UD.22.KAM litbihe (the king) should take up residence on the 15th, he should rise on the 22nd (and go to the river on the 24th) ABL 53:9 (all NA), cf. 2 ũmē ina bīt mēsir KŪ CT 4 5:14, see KB 6/2 p. 42.

18' in omens: kakkē marsūti mahar abullija ku.meš a dangerous enemy will be before my gate CT 20 3:11; DINGIR.MEŠ KUR NIM.MA.KI KU.MEŠ the gods will stay TCL 6 1:25 (both SB (temporarily) in Elam wa-ša-ab șibi[tti] a stay in prison ext.); YOS 10 54:30 (OB physiogn.); if (the image of) Marduk during its leaving or its entering Esagila ibbalkitma ina qaqqari ú-šib slips off (its vehicle) and lands on the ground CT 40 38 K.13290:2 (= ACh Supp. 2 18 r. 14); $[rub\hat{u}]$ ina māt nakri ina namêšu ku-ab the prince will stay in the open country of the enemy KAR 437:8.

2. to reside and live somewhere, to have a domicile (said of gods in their temples, cities, etc., kings in their palaces, officials in their seats of office, soldiers in garrisons, individuals and groups in cities, regions, houses, rooms), to be in residence (said of debtors and women), to live in a house as a tenant, to live in another person's household as a dependent, a servant, or a pledge to do service - a) to reside and live somewhere, to have a domicile (said of gods in their temples, cities, etc., kings in their palaces, officials in their seats of office, soldiers in garrisons, individuals and groups in cities, regions, houses, rooms) — 1' said of gods: Šamaš wa-ši-ib bītim šâtu Šamaš, who resides in this temple Syria 32 12 iv 14 (Jahdunlim); ištarītu Anim a-ši-bat tu'e ša Eanna heavenly goddess who resides in the tu'u-chapel of Eanna AfK 1 26 iii 34, cf. Innin a-ši-bat aţmanu hurāși who resides in a golden shrine VAB 4 274 iii 13 (Nbn.), ef. also enūma Ninurta ... ina aţ <ma>nišu ... ana dārâte ú-šá-bu AKA 211:24 (Asn.); may Nabû a-šib mumme who resides in the *mummu*-house (take the life of the person who takes a tablet away) Köcher BAM 1 iv 35 (curse in colophon), cf. $Aja \ldots a-\check{s}i-bat b\bar{\imath}t er\check{s}i$ VAB 4 258 ii 20 (Nbn.), Ningal ... a-ši-bat É.GI₆.PAR ša gereb Harrāna (see gipāru mng. 1c) Streck Asb. 288:10, and cf. gipārašu ... Ea u Damkina

... ina rabbâti uš-bu En. el. I 78; ina gimir ilī a-šib parakkī among all the gods on daises Craig ABRT 1 31 r. 51; ina papāķi $b\bar{e}l\bar{u}tika \dots ina a$ -šá-bi-ku when you (Šamaš) reside in your lordly chapel VAB 4 258 ii 18 cf. ina qereb bīt papāhi ... hadīš ina a-šá(var. adds -a)-bi-ki Borger Esarh. bītu ana a-ša-ba DN la ussum šikinša a building not fit for Ninkarrak to reside in VAB 4 76 iii 16 and 20 (Nbk.); salam Šamaš bēli rabî a-šib É.BABBAR.RA ša gereb Sippar BBSt. No. 36 legend No. 1 (pl. 98), cf. Aššur ilu ṣīru a-ši-ib É.ḤUR.SAG.KUR.KUR.RA AOB 1 64:48 (Adn. I), and passim with names of temples; DN a-šib-ti URU Išin Gula, who resides in Isin PBS 1/2 30:4 (MB), cf. Ninurta a-šib Kalķi ADD 493 r. 6, also ilāni a-ši-bu-ut Uruk OIP 287:32 (Senn.), and passim with names of cities; note the writing a-ši-bát GN KAR 109 r. 9, ADD 376:18, 460:5, note also mātu ša libbaka a-šab-šú ublu in any country in which your heart prompted you to reside (you establish the worship of your great godhead) AnSt 8 60 ii 26 (Nbn.), ilāni a-šibu-ut māḥāzī māt Šumeri u Akkadi Winckler Sar. pl. 35:143; ilū rabûtu ša ina āli ša šarri ... \acute{a} š-bu ABL 895 r. 6 (NB); referring to ilū rabûti a-ši-bu šamê cosmic localities: Anim Šurpu VIII 78, cf. ilāni a-ši-bu Anim BMS 11 r. 35, see Ebeling Handerhebung 74, dimin.bi Igigi a-šib šá-ma-mi JNES 19 33:54, Anum a-ši-bu šamāmi AfO 19 62:36, Šamaš u Adad a-šib šamê ellūti BBR No. 75-78 r. 69, Aššur ... a-šib burūmû ellūti OIP 2 149 No. 5:5 (Senn.), and note, said of stars: a-ši-ib šamāme VAB 4 278 vii 3 (Nbn.); Sin ... bēl ilāni u Ištar a-ši-bu-tú ša šamê u erşeti CT 34 27:43 (Nbn.), and passim; Ea-šarru ... wa- $\dot{s}i$ -ib ZU+ $\langle AB \rangle$ -im VAS 1 32 i 8 (Ipiq-Ištar), cf. ilū rabûti a-ši-bu-ut qereb Irkalla STT 28 v 8, see AnSt 10 122; Šumalija bēlet šadê ellūti DN, the Lady of the pure a-ši-bat rēšēti mountains who lives on mountain tops BBSt. cf. a-ši-bu šadê ellūti rēšān elâti No. 6 ii 47, Šurpu VIII 39; note the personal names: Tà-ab-a-ša-ab-šu Sweet-Is-His-Presence VAS 7 82:15, 153:20 (OB), wr. Ta-wa-ša-ab-šuMDP 28 445 bis 2, for similar names in NA, see Tallqvist APN p. 235f.

2' said of kings: šarrum mamman wa-ši-ib Mari ti'amtam la ikšudu no king residing in Mari had ever reached the sea Syria 32 12 i 36 (Jahdunlim); $\bar{a}la\ u\ ekalla\ \check{s}\hat{a}tu\ \dots\ ana\ \bar{u}m\bar{e}$ rūqūti ligbâ a-šab-šú-un may he (Aššur) command that they (the kings of his line) reside forever in that city and palace Winckler Sar. pl. 25 No. 54:3, cf. ibid. pl. 36:193, also a-ši-ib libbiša (referring to the palace) ibid. pl. 40:146, and [a]-šib ekalli šâtunu Lie Sar. p. 82:8; RN LÚ Kaldaja a-šib gereb agamme the Chaldean Šūzubu, who lives amidst the swamps OIP 2 34 iii 53 (Senn.), and passim in such phrases; šarrāni a-ši-bu-te tâmti kings living in the sea (whose fortifications are that same sea) Borger Esarh. 57 iv 82; [ina āl Aššur] ina la a-ša-bi-ia while I was not in residence in Assur (the king of Elam attacked my troops) Streck Asb. 224 No. 21:2 and Bauer Asb. 2 56:5; the goddess Dilbat ša ... la a-ša-ab-ša itti nišē māt Aribi tagbû who had expressed her wish not to reside any more among the people of Arabia Streck Asb. 222 No. 19:4, restored from ibid. 218 No. 15:4; āl palê ālu ša šarru ina libbi áš-bu the "city of the dynasty" is the city in which the king ABL 895:5 (= Thompson Rep. 274); do you not know that I have given you the kingship of Telmun ina libbi lu aš-ba-a-ta there you can reside (now, there you can live under my protection) AAA 20 pl. 100 No. 106:25 (NB let. of Asb.); šarru ina É áš-bu M[U]šú ana damiqte izzakkar in the palace where the king resides his name will be blessed KAR 178 v 8 (hemer.).

3' referring to officials: ana PN rabi sikz katum u bārê ša ina GN wa-aš-bu qibīma tell PN, the rabi sikkati, and the diviners who officiate in Sippar-Jahrūrum VAS 16 59:4 (let. of Ammiṣaduqa), also ibid. 27:4, 60:4, 61:4, 97:4, also LÚ.MEŠ šūt pīhātim ša ina GN wa-aš-bu LIH 56:6 and 13, also LIH 88:12 (all OB royal letters); PN šatammum ša maḥrija wa-aš-bu 1 GUR ukultam īrišanni PN, the šatammu who is stationed with me, asks me for one gur (of barley) for fodder Sumer 14 29 No. 11:5 (OB let.); anāku adi māti aš-ba-ak-ku ana naṣāri aššatika as long as I am on duty to watch your wife MRS 9 140 RS 17.372A+:8,

cf. anāku adi immati aš-ba-ku u anassar bēl ibid. 141 RS 17.228:7; ina a-ša-ab bēlija ana bēlija altapra u inanna ... altapra I wrote to my lord during the time when my lord was in residence and now I am writing (again) BE 17 3:22; amēlu ša PN ša ina muhhi harbišu áš-bu itti asīrija ihtaliq the man belonging to PN who is in charge of a harbu-field ran away with a prisoner of mine PBS 1/2 22:10, cf. šû ana pan namkari ša bēlija a-ši-ib he is in charge of my lord's irrigation canal BE 17 40:16 and 18 (all MB letters); the king should give us archers so that we can reconquer the cities of the king uni-ša-ab ana ālāni šarri and reside (as rulers) in the cities of the king RA 19 107:21, and passim in EA; [l]iš'al šarru rābiṣa enūma aš-bunim ana GN the king should ask the regent whether they are stationed in GN EA 155:66; u jaddi āla GN ana a-ša-bi-ia would that he (the king) would give (me) the city of GN as my residence EA 137:65, cf. ana a-ša-bi-ia EA 88:39; the two kings have made peace with each other u anīni mannu ina bīt abišu it-ta-šab and as to us, each has taken up residence in his paternal house ABL 214 r. 13, cf. adu PN qīpi ša GN ip-hi-tu ina GN uš-šab now the $q\bar{\imath}pu$ -official of GN has and resides in GN ibid. r. 16; in the Sealand, where ultu but PN la áš-bu ever since (the governor) Na'id-Marduk has ceased to be in office (Sin-balässu-iqbi has seized 500 of the displaced persons and fugitives) ABL 839:15; LÚ.GÚ.EN.NA.MEŠ mahrûte ša aš-bu-un-ni-ka libbušša libbašunu itti bēlēšunu kî pašru as to the former guennakku-officials who have been residing in it (Nippur), on what good terms have they been with their lords! ABL 540:5, cf. ammenî ... ina Nippur tu-šib why did you take up residence in Nippur? ibid. 4; the Elamite officials ask kî ina Lú Huhan u kî ina uru GN nu-uš-šab should we take up residence among the Huhan tribe or in the city GN? ABL 281:15 (all NB); sīruššun ërumma ú-šib qereb GN he (Tarqû) made an invasion against them (the Assyrian governors in Egypt) and made Memphis his Streck Asb. 6 i 60, cf. if they residence are able to remove Tarqû from Egypt

attūni a-šá-ba-ni mīnu what about our staying (here) in power? ibid. 12 i 122, cf. also (if they remove the palace personnel) $n\bar{\imath}nu$ wa- $\dot{\imath}a$ -ab-ni $k\hat{\imath}$ RA 42 76:27 (Mari let.); mār šarri ša ina āl paţija áš-bu the prince who is stationed in one of my border cities (will rebel against his father) ZA 52 242:35 (astrol.), also cited ABL 1216 r. 14; mār šarri uru áš-bu ana nakri inaddin the crown prince will deliver to the enemy the city where he is stationed TCL 63:21, also (with kabtu an important person) ibid. 20; the enemy will abandon its entrenchment URU áš-bu uṣṣi and leave the city which he occupies KAR 423 iii 26 (SB ext.).

4' referring to soldiers in garrisons, workmen and other groups: PN iš-dè PN₂ u-ša-ab Kish 1930,170a r. (OAkk.), and passim in OAkk., see MAD 3 p. 73; 3 LÚ GN ša wa-aš-bu kalušunu mã LÚ GN all three persons from Zibbatu who are stationed (here) are indeed from GN VAS 16 127:14, cf. 4 LÚ *Ḥirītum*^{ki}.meš ša mahrika wa-aš-bu TCL 1 21:5; ana ERÍN. HI.A ša mahar PN wa-aš-bu PSBA 33 221:16; itti erín pn um-ma-ti-šu-nu li-iš-bu 23 r. 4'; sehherūtum ša mahrija wa-aš-bu Kraus AbB 1 107:2; ina Má.LAH, 1 awīlum maḥrija ul wa-ši-ib not one of the sailors is stationed with me VAS 16 23:7, cf. itti NAGAR ša ina bītim wa-aš-bu ibid. 79:19; as my lord knows, my grandfather PN in the time of Hammurapi šà erín [...] a-ši-ib belonged to the [...]-men stationed in GN PBS 783:3; qāti erín.hun.gá ... ša ina Sippar wa-aš-bu list of hired men who are stationed in Sippar PBS 13 56:2; nadītuwomen $G\acute{A}.GI_4.A^{ki}$ $a\check{s}-bu$ PBS 8/2 256:11; $s\bar{a}b$ birtim ša ina Sippar wa-aš-bu the soldiers of the fortress who are stationed in Sippar LIH 88:14 (all OB); sābum ... ana birtim úš-ša-ab ARM 1 20 r. 6'; PN itti sābim úš-ša-ab ... 1 awīlam ša ina birīšunu úš-ša-bu ... bēlī lišpuram PN is stationed with the troops, my lord should send here one of the men who is stationed among them (with orders) ARM 6 29:10 and 13; u atta qadum ši-ta-at ṣābim šâti ... ina GN ši-ib ina GN, wa-šaab-ka inam ul mahir but as for you, stay in GN with the rest of these troops, it is not

desirable that you should stay in GN₂ ARM 1 53:10f.; NAM.LÚ ša PN ina GN aš-buma PN PN₂ išpurma ušēlamma ina GN₂ ušēšimma the retainers of PN were stationed in GN but PN sent PN2 and he brought (them) up and settled (them) in GN₂ BE 14 127:2, cf. (after a list of twenty names) amēlūtu ša bēlija kīnūtu ina GN ina bīt PN áš-bu Aro, WZJ 8 573 HS 115:19, also amēlūtu ša ili ša ina bīt PN áš-ba-tu₄ PBS 2/2 116:12; naphar 4 qinni PN PN2 umassi ina URU GN a-ši-ib PN2 released in all four (previously named) members of a family belonging to PN, (they are) settled in GN BE 14 126:12 ERÍN.MEŠ a-šib ālāni šuātu ... (all MB); he has assigned the soldiers ukīnšunūti stationed in these towns (to help the governor) BBSt. No. 6 ii 9, cf. erín.meš Nippurû Bābilû lu ṣāb šarri mala ina ālāni ša Bīt-PN \acute{a} s-bu all the contingents of soldiers from Nippur and Babylon as well as the royal army stationed in the towns of (the district) Bīt Karziabku ibid. ii 4; the Hittite troops ina libbi mātišu ana nasāri aš-bu are stationed in his (Sunaššura's) country to protect (it) KBo 1 5 ii 48, also ibid. 58, sābu u narkabtu ša [ina] libbi āli aš-bu KBo 1 ardānija ša ina libbi āli aš-bu ibid. 14:15; amēlūtu ša aš-bu-nim ina ekalliši the servants who lived in his palace EA 62:25 and 28, also ibid. 24; and the city saw that another army had come into the city u t[im]aggaru a-ša-bu errēbi and they agreed that the newcomers should take up the garrison EA 138:62; mārē Ura ina kuṣṣi ina libbi māt Ugarit la uš-ša-bu the inhabitants of Ura must not sojourn in the country of Ugarit during the winter MRS 9 104 RS 17.130:18; māt Ugarit ana a-ša-bi ina libbi mātišu la umaššaršu the king of Ugarit will not permit him (a merchant, native of Ura who has lost his capital in Ugarit) to settle in his (the king's) country ibid. 23, cf. also lu $a \check{s}$ -b u-m i ibid. 97 RS 17.79+:18': ina URU GN mārē Ḥalab . . . aš-bu natives of Halab have settled in GN Smith Idrimi 23, cf. aš-ba-nu ana GN aḥḥēja ... ittijama aš-bu-ú we settled in Emar and my brothers settled with me PN ina āl ilki a-ši-im-mi u ibid. 6 and 8;

ahhēšu ana narkabāte aš-bu-mi PN is stationed in the town in which he has to perform feudal obligations and his brothers are stationed with the chariots JEN 498:5 and 7; PN mar PN₂ ša uru GN itti ahhēšu la a-ši-ib PN, the son of PN2 from GN, is not (listed as) present with his brothers HSS 15 25:2, and passim minummê bītātu ša ekalli ša in this text: halşika aš-bu all the families belonging to the palace who are settled in your district JEN 551:4, cf. minummê nišūt ekalli ša ina Nuzi aš-bu HSS 9 3:8; 4 NAM.LÚ.LÚ.MEŠ annûti ša aš-bu-u šerrīšu ša PN these (previously named) four individuals who are living in (the house) are the offspring of (the slave girl) PN AASOR 16 34:9, cf. minum: mê šerrīšu rīhūti ša la aš-bu ibid. 15; naphar 22 SAG.GEMÉ ša šarri ina GN aš-bu HSS 16 346:26, cf. PN PN, ina bīt PN, rē'î ša ekalli a-ši-ib 2 Lú.meš annûtu ša GN HSS 14 554:3 (all Nuzi); ālāni eqlāte kirâte nišē a-šib libbišun villages, fields, gardens (and) the people living in them (given to Šamaš-šum-ukīn) Asb. 28 iii 76, cf. erín.hi.a-ia.meš ša ina mișir mātišu aš-bu ibid. 200 iv 11; ina GN li-ta-šab-' they should become settled in Bit Amukkāni ABL 258:10 (NB); they should show them (the refugees from Babylonia) a house in Nineveh ina libbi lu-ši-bu u nišē bītija ... ittišunu lu-ši-bu they should settle in it and the members of my household should live with them ABL 960 r. 7 and 9 (NA);(sheep and goats belonging to four named persons) Lú URU Lahitaja ša ina harri PN áš-bu natives of GN who are settled on the PN canal AnOr 85:9 (NB).

5' referring to people living in cities: the owner of the maintenance field (šukussu) and the spear (field) will come šukūs wa-ši-bu-ut libbi a-lam immarma and inspect the maintenance field of the people living inside the city Kraus AbB 1 29:25 (OB); ša šubtam la ú-uš-ša-bu anāku ušēšibušunu those who did not want to live in settlements I made do so Smith Idrimi 85; ajāmi telqû amēlūti ana a-ša-ab ina āli from where will you take people to live in (my) town? EA 138:41; I encouraged them ana a-šab āli epēš bīti zaqāp ṣippāti to live in the city, construct

houses, plant gardens Borger Esarh. 25 vii 29; nišē a-ši-bu-ut āli šāšu any inhabitant of this city OIP 2 153 No. 17:24, cf. bahulāti māt Kaldi a-šib URU GN ibid. 75:83 (Senn.), nišē a-ši-bu-te ālāni šātunu Borger Esarh. 55 iv 43, also nišē a-šib libbišun Thompson Esarh. pl. 17 iv 51 (Asb.); a-šib Bābili šunūti šunu iṣṣūrumma these inhabitants of Babylon, indeed they are birds (and you their decoy) Gössmann Era IV 18.

6' referring to people living in a region: LÚ.MEŠ Rabbaja ša ina ebirtim ina māt GN wa-aš-bu the Rabbaja tribe, which is dwelling beyond the river in the land of Jamhad ARM 1 6:11: ardānišunu ina hur. SAG $a\check{s}$ -bu KBo 1 11 obv.(!) 23; $s\check{a}b\bar{e}$ $ann\hat{u}tu$. . . eberti māt uru GN ina libbi nakri aš-bu these people (now) live across the GN country among the enemy KBo I 1:16; I released to them the country which I had taken away ana ašrišunuma it-ta-aš-bu and they settled where they were before ibid. 24; ša tâmti ana šadî ša šadî ana tâmti a-šab-šú-nu agbi I ordered those from the seashore to live in the mountains, those from the mountains (to live) on the seashore Borger Esarh. 58 v 20, ef. a-ši-bu-tú(var. -ti) šadî u $m\bar{a}ti$ Lyon Sar. p. 18:93, $ni\check{s}\bar{e}$ GN . . . a- $\check{s}i$ -bu-tehuršāni pašqūti Borger Esarh. 51 iii 48, amē: lūti GN a-ši-bu-ut šadî marşi OIP 2 86:16 (Senn.); $s\bar{a}b\bar{e}$... sa ina $n\bar{i}ribi$ sa kur GN ana kādi uš-bu the men who do guard duty in the pass of Mount Wašdirikka Arbaja rūgūti a-ši-bu-ut madbari 86 (Sar.); remote Arab tribes living in the desert Lie Sar. 121; nišē a-ši-bu-ti mātāti šâtina Thompson Esarh. pl. 16 iv 27 (Asb.); nišē a-ši-bu-ut nagî šuātu the people living in that province TCL 3 170, and passim in this text (Sar.); $a-\dot{s}i$ bu-ut tâmti those who live on the seacoast Winckler Sar. pl. 44 D 27; tâmti ēbiruma ú-šibu gerebšun they crossed the sea and settled among them OIP 2 86:23 (Senn.); ina birīt KUR GN KUR GN₂ ú-ši-bu-ni they (the refugees) settled between Mount GN and Mount GN₂ AKA 324 ii 82 (Asn.); Lú Puqūdu ina qaqqarišunu áš-bu the Puqūdu tribe lives in their region ABL 275 r. 10; nagab LÚ Arame a-šib ah nār Idiglat the main body of the Arameans living along the Tigris Winckler Sar. pl. 40 v 19, cf. Lú Puqūdaja ša ina nār Kadannu áš-bu ABL 1052:4 (NB); sitti nišē a-ši-bu-ti URU Bīt-mImbî the balance of the people living in the (main) city of Bīt Imbî Streck Asb. 44 v 9; Jamāna ša ina nār marrat áš-bu-ú u ša aḥullû ša nār marrat aš-bu-ú the Greeks who live in the salty sea and those who live beyond the salty sea Herzfeld API 30:18f. (Xerxes Ph).

7' referring to individuals: bītam ša PN $wa-\acute{a}\check{s}-ba-at-ni$ $b\bar{\imath}tum$ $b\bar{\imath}t$ PN₂ as to the house in which the woman PN lives, it is a house belonging to PN₂ TCL 21 255A:3, cf. ibbītim erîm wa-áš-ba-ku I am living in an empty house CCT 3 24:32; aššumi bītim ša wa-ášba-ni-ni as to the house in which we live (I became afraid that the house was in bad repair) AAA 1 pl. 19 No. 1:4 (all OA); bītum *šû jûm aḥātī ina libbišu wa-aš-b*[a-at] this house is mine, my sister lives in it Pinches Berens Coll. 99:7; ištu ina ālini wa-aš-bu ina sartim matīma šumšu ul hasis for as long as he has stayed in our town his name was never mentioned in connection with any misdeed TCL 18 90:26; ša kanīkī la našûma ... ana wa-ša-bi-im la tanaddiššum do not permit anybody who carries no sealed document (of permission) from me to settle (there) Sumer cf. ina kaprišu li-ši-ib-ma 14 23 No. 5:23, bīssu u egelšu līmur he should stay in his village and look after his house and field ibid. 13 (OB Harmal); annikâm wa-ša-bu-umma wa-aš-ba-at you are indeed living here Kraus AbB 1 36:14f. and 22; ana PN tamkārim LÚ.ZIMBIR^{ki} ša ina GN wa-aš-bu to the merchant PN, a native of Sippar, who lives in Kār-Šamaš LIH 90:11; PN a-ši-ib-tu $Dunni-b\bar{a}b\bar{a}ni^{ki}$ RA 10 67 No. 84:8', also, wr. wa-ši-ib-ti GN ibid. No. 53:2, 6, and 12; who has released you and your brother there ašariš wa-aš-ba-tu-nu ilkī tuhalliqama u ašariš ta-at-ta-aš-ba so that you have settled there and have ruined my ilku-field and are just sitting there? TCL 1 40:6f.; sunqim wa-aš-ba-a-ku tīdi atta you know that I live in a city (where there is) famine BIN 7 53:10; give one gur of barley to your mother ēriššiša la wa-aš-ba-at she must not

remain destitute AJSL 32 280 No. 5:13, (why do you write me) suhārtum mahar mārat PN uš-ša-ab "The girl is to live with the daughter of PN" CT 29 9a:9, also anumma PN mahrika wa-ši-ib CT 6 27a:20, PN u PN, mahrikina wa-aš-bu TCL 1 23:9, aššum ... mārē PN ša maḥriki wa-aš-bu TCL 17 54:8 (all OB); $aw\bar{\imath}l\hat{u}$ š $\bar{u}t$ i-ti-šu-nu uš-bu AS 6 p. 29:4 (Tell Asmar); PN ša ina panītim ina GN wa-šiib PN, who formerly lived in GN (has left for GN_2) ARMT 13 107:7; DA É ša PN wa-aš-bu adjacent: the house in which PN lives MDP $18\ 204:7 (= MDP\ 22\ 51),$ cf. ina bītim ša PN wa-aš-bu MDP 22 21:8; [a]nāku [i]na kidi[n DN] aš-ba-ku-ma 2 iṣṣīja ikkisma ana PN iddin ina kidin Šimut aš-ba-ku-ma 8 issīja ikkis while I was under the protection of DN, he cut down two of my trees, and gave them to PN, while I was under the protection of the god Simut he cut down eight of my trees MDP 24 390:2 and 5; [S]AL.NENNI aššassu a-šib-ti șillišu Craig ABRT 1 4 i 12 (SB tamītu); his father's brother died and is buried in GN u PN abušu ina GN \acute{u} - $\acute{s}i$ -ib and his father PN has settled in GN BE 148:17 (MB); may Sin cover his body with leprosy ina kamāt ālišu li-šib so that he must live outside his own city BBSt. No. 11 iii 5, and passim in such curses; what shall I myself do ša aš-ba-ti ina libbi *Ḥāpiri* since I am living among the Hāpiru? EA 130:37; jamuttu ana muhhi eqli lirsip luši-ib each one should build (a house) near (his) field and reside (there) ABL 208 r. 13, cf. jamūtu bīssu lirsibi līrubu ina bītišu luše-bi ABL 314 r. 10 (both NA); $k\hat{i}$ aš'alu $k\hat{i}$ ussisu ina GN áš-bat when I inquired carefully (I found that) she lives in Dilbat ABL 1208:9; let the kallû-officials proceed ana tarsi āli ša áš-bu-ú in the direction of the town in which they live ABL 275 r. 15; ittahhaššu lu áš-ši-ib he should live near him CT 22 43:28 (all NB); ša DA bīti ša PN ina libbi aš-bi (a house) which is adjacent to the house in which PN lives Dar. 378:2, cf. TCL 13 218:2, and passim in NB; PN šumšu ... ina URU GN ina māt Parsu a-šib a certain PN lived in the city GN in Persia VAB 3 29 ef. RN abūa ina kur GN a-šib-ma § 22:41,

ibid. 43 § 35:64 (Dar.); ina ālišu Nippur šū: nuhiš a-šib-ma he lived in poor circumstances in his city Nippur STT 38:3, see AnSt 6 150 (Poor Man of Nippur); Enlil dislikes me ul uššab ina ā[liku]numa I cannot live in your city (any more) Gilg. XI 40, cf. áš-bu ēnu u $lag\bar{a}ru$ Gilg. VII iv 46, and passim, $Sidu[ri\ s\bar{a}b\bar{\imath}z]$ tu] ša ina sapan tâmti áš-bat Gilg. IX vi 37, cf. wa-aš-ba-ti-i-ma sābīti ina sapa[n tâmtim] CT 46 16:7, see Iraq 26 100; the allallu-bird a-šib (var. iz-za-az) ina $q\bar{\imath}$ š $\bar{a}ti$ stays in the forests Gilg. VI 50; āl wa-aš-ba-a-ti innaqqar the town in which you live will be destroyed YOS 10 36 iii 14, cf. awīlum ina āl wa-aš-bu-ú nakar the person will be treated as an enemy in the town where he lives ibid. 24:26 (both OB ext.); É.BI KU ŠÀ-šú itâb the person living in this house will be happy CT 38 12:60, cf. É wa-ši-ib libbišu iḥtanaddû CT 40 5:27 (both SB Alu), and passim; LÚ.BI ina bīti KU-ab that man will go on living in (that) house Kraus Texte 5 r. 6', cf. mimma ina āli áš-bu šu-[su ikaššad] he will obtain everything in the city he lives in ibid. 38a:9, also ina āli áš-bu išarru he will become rich in the city where he lives ibid. 11 (SB physiogn.).

b) to be in residence (said of debtors and women) -1' referring to debtors: mannum: mê ina libbišunu áš-bu še.meš . . . umalla any one of them (the debtors) who is present will pay the barley HSS 9 80:17, cf. mannummê ... a-ši-ib u eqla annûm uzakka JEN 603:23, and passim in Nuzi; if I do not pay u anāku la aš-pa-ku-mi u PN mārēja ... [...] and I am not present, then PN (the creditor) [may take] my children [as pledges] RA 23 156 No. 54:16; šumma ina ūmi isinni ša Šehali ina GN la aš-pa-ta-a-mi if you are not present in GN on the day of the festival of (the month) Šehali JEN 390:30; šumma 1 ūmišu PN la aš-bu ana 1 ūmišu ... umalla if PN is absent for one day, he pays as fine (one mina of copper) per day JEN 295:15; šumma PN la a-ši-ib PN, ina bītišu irrub aššassu mārēšu ișabbat ul ša mullê if PN (the debtor) is not present, PN2 (the creditor) may enter his house and seize his wife and children, there (will) be no fine (for it) JENu 710:2 (all Nuzi).

ašābu 2b ašābu 2d

2' referring to women: mu PN é.ab.ba. na.ka ab.da.tuš.a (var. a.ba.da.tìl.a) because PN was going to live in her father's house Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 2 No. 169:20, var. from No. 204:18, see ibid. p. 269; he (the husband) does not divorce her (the wife suffering from la'bu-disease) ina bīt īpušu uš-ša-am-ma adi baltat ittanaššīši she lives in a house (or: room) he has built (for her) and he supports her as long as she lives CH § 148:80, cf. adi balṭat ... uš-ša-ab-ma Waterman Bus. Doc. 56:5, and passim in OB legal, see balāṭu v. mng. 3c-2'; pittiša mamman ul \hat{u} - $u\hat{s}$ - $[\hat{s}ab]$ no (other woman) must live beside her KBo 1 1:61; šumma PN ana aššūti ú-uššá-ab if (the widow) PN lives (with a man) as a wife HSS 197:46, also 19:53; hadâta tPN ana aššūti ana amēl bīti uš-ša-ab u hadāta ¹PN ina bītāti ša PN2 aš-bu u epra u ittuš PN PN2 inandin if 'PN wishes, she may live as a wife with the master of the house, and if she wishes, she may stay in the household of PN₂ and PN2 will furnish PN with food and clothing JEN 465:11 and 13; šumma PN ana aššūti illak u ú-uš-šá-ab if PN leaves to live as wife (with another man) JEN 444:20; ina panānumma tPN (ana) mārtūti u kallūti ina $b\bar{u}$ PN₂ $a\dot{s}$ -[b]u formerly fPN lived as daughter and daughter-in-law in the household of Tehiptilla JEN 440:7; šumma PN ana amēli \acute{u} -uš- \check{s} \acute{a} -ab if PN goes to live with a man HSS 19 10:24; if a man marries a widow without making a marriage contract 2 šanāte ina bītišu us-bat and she lives in his house for two years KAV 1 iv 73 (Ass. Code § 34); 2 šanāte tumalla ana mut libbiša tu-ú-uš-ša-ab she stays for two full years, (then) she may live with a husband of her choice ibid. vi 70 (§ 45), cf. (she waits for five years) ana mute la tu-uš-šab ibid. iv 92 and 96 (§ 36), ana mut libbiša tu-uš-šab ibid. 100, also ana mute ta-ta-sa-ab ibid. v 9; they give her (the wife of a soldier taken prisoner) a field and a house us-bat and she lives (there) ibid. vi 68 (§ 45), cf. ina bīt mārē raminiša ašar panūšani tuuš-šab she (the widow) lives in the house of the one of her sons whom she prefers ibid. 107 (§ 46), also ištu iltēn tu-ú-uš-šab ibid. 101; šumma sinniltu ina bīt abišama usbat if a woman is living in the house of her father ibid. iii 95 (§ 26), and passim in this text; ana muti la tu-ša-ab šumma ana [muti] tu-šaab KAJ 9:29f. (MA); ana bīt zikari ul errubu itti mārēja aš-ba-ki I (the widow) will not enter the house of a(nother) man, I will stay with my children Camb. 273:6; I had not seen your sister for three or four years $\bar{u}mu$ ša āmurušu ana šubtija ta-at-ta-šab the day I saw her she moved in with me CT 22 202:8 (NB let.); aḥḥātišunu ša ina bīt abi áš-ba-atheir sisters who live in the parental house SBAW 1889 p. 828 (pl. 7) v 45 (NB laws); issi hābirija anāku issišu áš-ba-ku-ú ša rā'i= mānija I am with my husband, I live with him who loves me BA 2 634 K.890:19 (NA lit.).

- c) to live in a house as a tenant: 2 SAR KISLAH PN ippuš MU.10.KAM uš-ša-am-ma ittassi PN will prepare two sar of empty plot (for habitation) and live there for ten years and then move out Jean Tell Sifr 48:7; house rented ana epēšim u wa-ša-bi-im Szlechter Tablettes 64 MAH 15.958:8 (both OB); on condition that there is no rent (to pay) and interest (on the capital lent) adi 8 šanāte ina libbi áš-bu-' they (the tenant creditors) live in it for eight years TuM 2-3 117:10 (NB), also adi 3-ta šanāti ina libbi áš-ba-at VAS 4 150:7; adi tuppišu PN PN2 ina libbi áš-bu-' PN (and) PN, will live in it (the rented house) for an indefinite period(?) VAS 5 23:5, also adi tuppišu ... ana nahhu ina libbi a-ši-ib BRM 178:4, adi 2 šanāti ana idi bīti ... ina libbi a-šib-bi VAS 5 67:7, ef. ina libbi aš-bi Evetts Ner. 72:3, also a- $\dot{s}ib$ VAS 5 77:6; $b\bar{\imath}t$ maškanu ša PN PN2 ana šatti 10 gín kaspi ina libbi a-šib a house mortgaged to PN, PN₂ lives in it for ten shekels of silver per year AnOr 9 17:6, and passim in this text, note the variant a-šá-ab ibid. 26 and 32; bītu maškanu sabtuma ina bīti áš-bi VAS 5 47:3 (all NB).
- d) to live in another person's household as a dependent, a servant or a pledge to do service: ana mazzazzānūtim ana bīt RN wa-aš-b[u] they (three indebted fowlers) live as pledges in the household of Ammitakkum Wiseman Alalakh 18:9, cf. aššum kaspim

ašābu 3a ašābu 3b

annîm PN ina bīt RN wa-ši-ib because of this (debt of) silver PN lives in the house of Ammitakkum ibid. 19:10; x silver ša RN eli PN PN ana bīt RN ana manzazannūtim wa-a-aš-bu ibid. 22:7, cf. ana ma-za-za-nim wa-a \check{s} -bu- \acute{u} JCS 8 5 No. 20:10; $k\bar{\imath}ma$ kaspimPN ana bīt ekallim ana liţţi wa-ši-ib Wiseman Alalakh 23:6 (all OB Alalakh); PN PN₂ u PN₃ 3 mārī PN₄ ina bīt tamkārē áš-bu-ma three sons of PN₄, PN, PN₂, and PN₃ are staying (as pledges) in the house of the merchants BBSt. No. 27:3; u māršu PN kīmû še.meš ina bīt PN, 8 šanāti a-ši-ib and his son PN will serve for eight years in the house of Tehiptilla for the barley (he owes) JEN ef. u šû kīma ša urudu.meš ina bītāti ša Tehiptilla aš-bu JEN 295:8, also kīmu 2 amēlūti u 2 sinnišāti PN ina bīt Tehiptilla a-ši-ib JEN 309:6; $k\hat{i}$ [...] ina bīt Teḥiptilla aš-pa-ku JEN 387:10; Aššur= ajû u šumma Aššuraītu ša kî šaparte . . . ina bīt a'īli us-bu-ú-ni a native Assyrian or an Assyrian woman who lives in the house of a(nother) man as pledge KAV 1 vi 43 (Ass. Code § 44), cf. $\check{s}umma$... $k\hat{i}$ $\check{s}aparte$ us-bat ibid. v 20 (§ 38), cf. also (if somebody sells a man, that man's son or daughter) ša kî kaspi u kî š[aparte ina bītišu us]-bu-ni KAV 6 i 9 (Ass. Code C § 2), and passim, also mārat a'īli ... ša kî hubulli ina bītišu $us-bu-tu-\acute{u}-ni$ KAV 1 vii 34 (§ 48); $k\hat{\imath}$ ša[par]tiaššassu ša PN ina bīt PN2 us-bat the wife of PN (the debtor) lives as pledge in the house of PN₂ (the creditor) KAJ 70:16.

3. to sit, to be (said of inanimate things), to be settled, populated, to live -a) to live, said of countries: mātum ana pīka uš-ša-ab the country will live according to your command YOS 10 36 iv 19, cf. šarrum māssu ana pīšu $u\check{s}-\check{s}a-ab$ ibid. 11 iv 18, and passim in OB omens, cf. also rubû māssu ana KA-šú KU-ab CT 20 34 i 5, and passim in SB ext., in abbreviated form $rub\hat{u}$ Kur ka nu ku-ab CT 27 37:23; note mātu ana qá-bé-e šarriša KU-ab CT 27 25:5 (both SB Izbu); ana KA ištēn mātu KU-ab the country will live under one command BRM 4 13:53 (MB ext.), also CT 27 38:12 (SB Izbu), cf. ajābīšu ikaššad māssu ina DUG₄. $GA-\check{s}\acute{u}$ KU-abCT 4 6 Bu. 88-5-12,11 r. 15

(hemer.); note however the deviating omen: ummānum ana pī šāpirīša ul uš-ša-ab u lu šarrum ana pī mālikīšu ul uš-ša-ab neither will the army listen to its commander nor the king to his advisors YOS 10 11 i 9f.; mātum aburrī uš-ša-a-[ab] the country will dwell in the open ibid. 44:71 (both OB ext.), wr. $\kappa u-ab$ CT 30 9:19, and passim in SB ext. and Izbu, also Thompson Rep. 10 r. 1, 12:6, 32:2, 42:3, see aburru mng. 2a; mātum šubtam nēh= $tam \ \acute{u}$ - $\check{s}a$ -ab the country will live a quiet life YOS 10 13:18, 20:13, 56 iii 30, and passim in OB ext. and Izbu, cf. also mātu KI.TUŠ nēhtu KU-ab CT 39 20:131, and passim in SB Alu, ext. and Izbu, also Thompson Rep. 183:7, mātu dag nēhtu ku-ab CT 27 10:6 (SB Izbu), (with var. ne-ha) CT 39 22:10 (SB Alu), etc.; note naphar mātija šubtu nēhtu ku-ab(text -ba) Craig ABRT 2 13 r. 16; aš-ba mātāti šubtu $n\bar{e}h[tu]$ Streck Asb. 260 ii 23.

b) to be settled, populated, to live, said of cities, etc. (for a Heb. parallel see Gesenius¹⁷ p. 323b): URU.BI innaddīma NU KU-ab this city will fall into ruins and will not become settled again (lit.: will not live on) CT 39 10:24, cf. URU.BI KU-ab ibid. 11:45, and passim in SB Alu; ilūšunu zenûti iturrušu: nūtima KU.MEŠ their angry gods (of the abandoned cities) will return to them and they (the cities) will be settled CT 20 5:19 (SB ext.); URU itebbīma ina ašri šanîmma the city (inhabitants) will move KU-aband will live on in a different place TCL 6 1:12 (SB ext.), also Boissier DA 248 i 12; $rub\hat{u}$ māssu KU.A-ma URU.BI KI [...] the land of the ruler will become settled (again), this city will [...] CT 27 11:18 (SB Izbu); ālāni harbūte ku.meš devastated cities will become settled (again) KAR 423 ii 7 (SB ext.), also uru.meš šub.meš ku.meš [...] KAR 421 r. i 4; URU.BI uš-tah-har-ma (for uštahrab or uštaharrar) KU-ab CT 40 43 K.2259+ r. 8 (SB Alu); said of houses: É.BI KU-ab BRM 4 21:10, $wa-\check{s}\acute{a}-ab$ $b\bar{\imath}ti$ the house will be lived in CT 38 11:40; note KI.BI ŠUB-ma NU KU-abCT 39 11:35, KI.BI iharrumma ana arkât ūmē KU-ab this locality will fall into ruins but (then) will become settled later on CT 39 also A.ŠA A.GAR.BI innaddīma NU 21:168.

ašābu 3c ašābu 4a

[KU]-ab CT 39 5:59 (all SB Alu); KUR ŠUBdi-tu, KU-ab the abandoned country will become settled CT 31 19:16 (SB ext.); [matu] ša šulputat KU-ab the country that has been devastated will become settled again TCL 6 10:19 (SB ext.); šu-bat namê nadûti ina amat d50 (var. dEn-lil) uš-ša-bu settlements in abandoned outlying regions will be settled at the command of Enlil RA 34 2:4 (Nuzi astrol.), restored from ABL 1080 r. 1, cf. also Thompson Rep. 211 r. 2; nārum la herītum ihherri kišāssa šu-ub-tam ú-[ša]-a-ab a canal which had not been (re)dug will be redug, its bank will be settled YOS 10 17:40 (OB ext.), also $n\bar{a}[rum \ldots]$ iherri i-na a-ah-ša $šu-ub-tum \ \acute{u}-\check{s}a-[x-(x)]$ ibid. 16:10, ef. $n\bar{a}ru$ nadītu ihherrīma kur an á-ša ki.ku nēhtu KU-ab KAR 465:4, also CT 20 49 r. 41, cf. also TCL 6 6 r. ii 20 (all SB ext.), CT 27 10:8 (SB Izbu).

c) in legal contexts, said of objects (Nuzi and MA only): ištenūtu [hu]llannu šilannu ina ugu-hi-i PN áš-bu umalla PN owes the (delivery of) one set of garments, he will deliver in full HSS 13 275:6, cf. (referring to a kusītu-garment) HSS 15 201:9, nahlaptu-garment) ibid. 191:2; 1 DAL piššatu ša magarri ina PN ša áš-bu one container with axle grease which is charged to PN (seal of PN) HSS 13 439:2 and 4; various animals of PN ina muhhija aš-bu u anāku ana PN anandin are owed by me and I will give (them) back to PN HSS 9 26:9; kids muddušu ša PN ina muhhišu aš-bu u ana PN, umalla are charged to PN as his assignment(?), he will return them in full to PN2 (the owner) HSS 9 45:6, cf. HSS 13 295:6, also (same context with the clause ina šatti 2-ni ... anan= din) HSS 9 26:9; exceptional: tuppu ša PN u ša PN2 ašar PN3 aš-bu tuppu ša PN4 ašar PN₃ aš-bu JEN 534:4 and 8, also tuppāti ša $a\dot{s}$ -bu HSS 19 3:52; the judges asked PN, "Where is the chariot you took?" umma PN narkabtu ina GN a-ši-ib PN said, "The chariot is in the town GN" AASOR 16 70:18, cf. also (a list of carefully described horses followed in each item by) ašar PN aš-bu ibid. 99:5, 9, 14, etc.; [šumma a'īlu ... lu] imēra lu sīsâ u lu mimma la ú-[... ša kî šaparte ina] bītišu us-bu-ni if a man (sells) either a donkey, a horse or any [other animal] not his own which has been kept as a pledge in his house KAV 6 i 23 (Ass. Code C § 4).

- d) other occs.: if the sick man eats food ina libbišu la KÜ DUB-ka (but) it does not stay in him, he throws it up(?) Labat TDP 156:10; x aklum (la) a-ša-bu (see aklu B usage a) BE 14 64:3, and passim in MB; la aš-bu not accounted for (in contrast to halqu "lost," in list of objects) HSS 15 2:19; martu ana šapliš it-tu-šib the gall has "settled" downward ABL 363:15 (NA).
- 4. šūšubu to make a person sit down, to install officers, kings, gods, etc., to make exercise a function, to make a person live or be in a place, to assign a residence to an official or a workman, to garrison soldiers, to settle people in a city or a country, to set up an ambush -a) to make a person sit down: marsa [ana mu]hhi KU-ib you make the patient sit on it (the sieve) CT 23 1:3, tu-še-šib-šú-ma LKU 62 r. 10, also [ina muḥḥi] erši KU-šu AMT 94,9:8, ina muhhi litti KU-[šú] Köcher BAM 104:62, and passim, note NA.BI ina muhhi šēpēšu tu-še-šab-šú Küchler Beitr. pl. 1:11; note ina muḥḥi Aššur tu-še-šab-šu you make him sit down on (the image of) Aššur (parallel: issu muhhi Aššur ušatbāšu line 26) BBR No. 60:20 (NA); ina libbi urigalli you have him sit in the reed KU-ib-šu shelter KAR 184 r.(!) 39; [ú-še]š-šib-ka šubta nēhta šubat šumēli I will have you sit on the seat of honor(?), the seat at the left Gilg. VII iii 43, also ibid. VIII iii 2; ilī abbēšu qerētašu ušte-šib he had the gods, his fathers, sit down at a meal provided by him En. el. VI 71; ina qerētu ú-še-šib-šú-nu-ti-ma aštakkan nigûtu I made them (the officials of the realm) sit down for a banquet and arranged a feast Winckler Sar. pl. 38 ii 44, cf. rabûti u nišē mātija ... ina ... tākulte u qerēti ... ú-šešib-šú-nu-ti-ma Borger Esarh. 63 Ep. 23 vi 51, itti nišē māt Aššur ina paššūr hidâti ú-še-šibšu-nu-ti-ma I made (the Manneans) sit down together with the Assyrians for a joyous meal TCL 3 63 (Sar.); itti asi kalbi u šahî ú-še-šibšu-nu-ti kamīš I made them sit in fetters

ašābu 4b ašābu 4b

together with a bear, a dog, and a pig (beside the gate to the inner city of Nineveh) Borger Esarh. 50 iii 42; may the gods inflict a defeat on him ina pan nākirēšu kamīš lu-še-ši-bu-šu and make him crouch in fetters before his enemies AKA 108 viii 83 (Tigl. I), and passim in the insers. of Asn., also (replacing ina pan by ina KI.TA, i.e., šaplān) Lyon Sar. 12:77, Wiseman Treaties 574, and passim in Sar. and Esarh.

b) to install officers, kings, gods, etc., to make exercise a function: nu-šé-ší-ib-ma x kaspam ukalluniāti we called a meeting and they offer us nine minas of silver BIN 6 28:4, cf. nu-šé-ší-ib-ma ... naphar 10 ma.na kaspam ... alge CCT 4 9a:11, also aššumi awâtim ša PN annakam nu-šé-ší-ib-ma x kaspum iqqibi Hecker Giessen 31:6, cf. aḥḥēni nu-šé-ší-ib-ma ibid. 48:17, šé-ší-ba-ma KTS 4b:18 and 40 r. 34 (all OA); adi še'um mēreš ālim uqtattû dajānī šu-ši-ba-a-ma ana abullim naṣārim la iggû have (pl.) the judges be present until the barley from the city plantation has been fully brought in, they must not be careless watching the gate TCL 18:17, cf. awīlê nu-še-ši-ib-ma we have made (several) persons be present BIN 7 38:10 (both OB); šībūti annûti PN ana šībûti ú-šeši-ib-šu-nu-ti-i PN assembled these (listed) witnesses to bear witness JEN 382:17, šībūti ul-te-ši-i-mi kīmê niltanassīšumi assembled witnesses (to testify) that we have summoned him repeatedly HSS 5 49:26; if a man intends to put the veil on his concubine 5 6 tappaēšu ú-še-šab he assembles five or six persons of his own status KAV 1 vi 2 (Ass. Code § 41); (they will bring certain persons) ina u'ilti ša ¹PN ana mukinnūtu ú-še-eš-še-bu and have them be present as witnesses at (the writing of) PN's document VAS 6 97:12, cf. YOS 6 5:10, ana mukinnūtu ina libbi ú-še- $\check{s}i$ -[ib(!)] Nbn. 442:6, also ina IM.KIŠIB ... \acute{u} - $\check{s}e$ - $e\check{s}$ - $\check{s}i\check{b}$ -ma Nbn. 837:15; $\check{s}umma$... $\check{s}a$ ilāni ú-še(var. -ši)-šá-bu-u-ni (var. ú-še-šab-uni) adê ina mahar ilāni tašakkanūni (you swear) that (you will not violate) the oath you take before the gods when they have the gods sit (as witnesses) Wiseman Treaties 153; šarram ana kussī abika ul-te-ši-ib-ka I have installed you as king on the throne of your

father MRS 9 88 RS 17.353:2, also ibid. 85 RS 17.338:3; RN ana qātīja aṣṣabat ina kussî ša abišu ú-ši-ši-ib-šu I took RN by the hand and installed him on the throne of his father KBo I 1:56, and passim in Bogh.; PN mārašu ina kussīšu ú-še-ši-bu Winckler Sar. pl. 31 No. 66:37, and passim in Sar., Senn., and Asb.; PN mārūa ina kussī bēlūtišu ú-še-šib-ma ušadgila panuššu OIP 2 71:37 (Senn.), and passim in Senn.; jati RN ina kussī abija ţābiš ú-še-ši-bu-ni-ma bēlūt mātāte ušadgilu panīja Borger Esarh. 47 ii 47, and passim in Esarh., cf. also ina kūmušu ina kussī māt Aššur tu-še-šab-a-ni Wiseman Treaties 57, wr. tu-še-šab-ba ibid. 48; šar Elamti PN ina Bābili ina kussî ul-te-šib CT 34 48 ii 44, and passim in this text; [ina k]ussê ša šar: rutte \hat{u} -še-šu-bu-šu they have him (the king) sit down on the royal throne KAR 135 iii 1, see Müller, MVAG 41/3 14 (NA royal rit.); pūt mīni kî annî ēpušu u atā ina libbi GN ú-še-ši-bu for what reason have they acted in this way and why have they installed him (the substitute king) in the city of Akkad? ABL 46:10 (NA); mīnu ittu la ⟨ţ⟩ābtu ina libbi ša šar pūhi tu-še-ši-ba what was the untoward sign in it that you should have installed a substitute king? ABL 223:16 (NA); sekretum šarra ibârma mārša kussâ ú-šeš-[šib] (see bâru B v. usage b-2') CT 30 15:6; dImmerija ... ahbutma ina [si]jankuk lu ú-še-ši-ib-šu I captured the image of DN and installed it in the sanctuary MDP 10 pl. 10:4, cf. ibid. 11; DN bēltī ina hidâte u rīšāte ina parakkiša ú-šá-ši-ib u narīja aškun I installed the Lady Annunaitu on her dais amidst general rejoicing Weidner Tn. 22 No. 13:28; lamassat Ištar ... abni ina parakkiša ú-še-ši-ib-ši I made an image of Ištar and installed it on AKA 165 r. 1 (Asn.), cf. É.KUR šî her dais ussim ušarrih DN ... ina libbi ú-še-šib AKA 171 r. 10; mehret abullišu šaltiš ú-še-šiib-ma in my triumph I had (Urzana) placed in front of the city gate (when I led the royal family and the inhabitants into captivity) TCL 3 348 (Sar.); simat ilūtiša ... ušarriķ ú-še-šib-ši ina paramāhi I made her beautiful paraphernalia according to her divine status and installed her on the main dais Thompson Esarh. pl. 15 ii 21, ef. $q\bar{a}t\bar{e}$ DN ... asbat ašābu 4b ašābu 4c

u[šērib ú]-še-šib ina parak dārâti I brought Sin in myself and installed him on a permanent dais ibid. iii 14, and passim in Asb.; ilāni ša GN ša GN, ībukunimma ina Uruk \dot{u} -še-ši-bu the images of Susa which Assyria had taken away and installed in Uruk Wiseman Chron. p. 50:16; ina ... rēš šatti Marduk . . . qerbašu ú-še-ši-im-ma VAB 4 156 A v 33 (Nbk.), cf. ibid. 254 i 31 (Nbn.); $k\hat{i}$... dAmurru ina bīt dA-nim ú-še-šib-u-ni ABL 1378 r. 11 (NA); dLAMA la simat Eanna ú-šeši-bu ina simakkišu they installed an image unfit for Eanna in her (Ištar's) shrine VAB 4 274 iii 28 (Nbn.), cf. ilāni māt Šumeri u Akkadî ... ina maštakišunu \acute{u} -še-ši-ib 5R 35:34 (Cyr.), and passim in royal insers.; ú-še-ši-ba-áš-šú ina karri she (Tiamat) installed him on a karruthrone En. el. I 152, and passim in En. el.; DN šūṣâ ina kussī hurāṣi šu-šib bring out the Anunnaki and install (them) on a golden throne CT 15 47:12, ina kussī hurāṣi ú-še-šib ibid. 16 (Descent of Ištar); [šarru u ša]ngû DN ina parak šīmāte ú-še-iš-š[u-bu r]īhti ilāni $gabba \ la \ \acute{u}$ -še-iš-šu-b[u] the king and the high priest install Marduk on the official dais (but) do not install any of the other gods ZA 50 194:11f. (MA rit.); agâ ša Aššur u kakkē ša Ninlil inaššia ina šēp parakki ina muhhi $kuss\hat{e} \ \acute{u}$ -še-šab he brings the tiara of Aššur and the "weapons" of Ninlil and places them on a chair at the foot of the dais KAR 137 ii 16 (MA rit.), see Müller, MVAG 41/3 biriq siparri ... ina libbi ú-še-ši-ib (see birqu mng. 2) AKA 80 vi 21 (Tigl. I); GIŠ.TUKUL Aššur bēlija ina libbi ú-še-šib Winckler Sar. pl. 32 No. 68:63; salam šar= rūtija ... ēpuš ina GN ... ina bīt ilānišu \acute{u} - $\acute{s}e$ - $\acute{s}i$ - $\acute{b}e$ Layard 96:156 (Shalm. III); $il\bar{a}ni$ 12-šú-nu ina muhhi tu-še-šib you place the twelve gods on it (the linen cloth) RAcc. 12 ila šuātu ina muhhi burê ... KU-šú you place this god on a reed mat BBR No. 31+37 ii 6, No. 34:38, and passim; *ṣalmē šunūti* 3 ūmī ina rēš marsi tu-še-eš-šib-šu-nu-ti vou place these images for three days beside the sick person KAR 184 r.(!) 27, cf. NU ... ina $rar{e}$ š marși KU- $\dot{s}i$ 4R 56 ii 24 (Lamaštu), $3~ar{u}mar{e}$ ina rēš marsi tu-še-šib-ši ibid. i 25; ul-te-šib ina bābija Lugalgirra Maqlu VI 15; Kūbu tu-še(var. -š[eš])-šib you place the DN (images at the kiln) ZA 36 182:4, also ibid. 198:34 (glass texts).

c) to make a person live or be in a place, to assign a residence to an official or a workman, to garrison soldiers, to settle people in a city or country -1' to make a person live or be in a place: miššu ša ú-ša-be ina bītim tù-šé-ší-bi₄-ni u ana mutim tallikini why did you (fem.) allow tenants to live in the house while you (yourself) left to (live with) a man? (if you are indeed my daughter, watch the house!) BIN 6 20:23; he must not bring her into the paternal house ašar libbišu lu-šé-šíib-ší he may have her dwell wherever (else) he wants BIN 4 11:12; šumma la itiabšunu PN u PN, lu \acute{u} - $\acute{s}\acute{e}$ - $\acute{s}u$ -bu- $\acute{s}u$ -nu even if it displeases them (the adopting parents), they must let both PN (the real son) and PN2 (the adoptive son) live (in their house) AAA 1 pl. 24 No. 8:13 (all OA); ammīnim ina bītim waššābam tu-še-ši-ib why do you allow people to live (as tenants) in the house? TCL 18134:10, ef. $\lceil w \rceil a - \delta a - ba - am \quad \delta u - \delta i - ib$ VAS 16 196:16, šanītam ša ittiša li-še-ši-ib TCL 18 101:22; usallimšunūti utammīšunūti maķrija uš-te-šiib-šu-nu-ti I reconciled them and had them take an oath and had them live with me TCL 17 30:18: šumi ilika u mutakkilika ša kâta ... ašariš ú-še-ši-bu-ú libli (see balû v. mng. 1d) TCL 140:24 (all OB); ina arhi šâšuma PN uš-te-ši-bu-uš u šanû immera PN iltegi in that same month PN summoned him (into his presence) and took the second sheep AASOR 16 6:52; according to the tablet concerning thirty minas of tin ša PN kî šaparti še-šu-bu-ni for which PN is made to live (with the creditor) as pledge KAJ 150:5, cf. ina bīt PN še-šu-ub KAJ 16:15; if a woman lives in her father's house lu mussa bīta ana batte ú-še-ši-ib-ši or her husband has made her live elsewhere KAV 1 iv 84 (Ass. Code § 36); the king has granted me asylum in Nineveh (and so) nišē bītija mārēa u mārāteja ... ina libbi ul-te-ši-bi I have assembled the members of my household, my children and had them live there ABL 456:16 (NB), cf. ina batti issēt lu-še-ši-bu-ši-na (see battu usage a-2') ABL 378 r. 5 (NA); ašar nisirti

ašābu 4c ašābu 4c

ú-še-ši-bu-ni-ma they (the gods) made me stay in hiding Borger Esarh. 42 i 39; ana dallāli tut[terrīšu] tu-še-ši-bi-šu-ma ina qabal māna[hāti] (see sub dallālu) Gilg. VI 77; ina birīt šinnī u lašhī šu-ši-ba-an-ni let me (the toothache worm) live between the teeth and gums CT 17 50:16.

2' to assign a residence to an official, a workman, etc., to garrison soldiers: ana $\frac{1}{2}$ DA.NA.TA makkāti zu-si-ib-ma garrison police stations(?) at half-bēru distances JRAS 1932 296:13 (OAkk. let.); birātim ú-še-ši-bu udan= ninuma they reinforced the garrisons in the fortresses Bagh. Mitt. 2 56 ii 23 (OB); sābam damgam ... ebīrma ana bazaḥātim uš-te-ši-ib (see $b\hat{e}ru$ A v. mng. 1) ARM 3 30:18; $u\check{s}\bar{e}$: lâmma ina GN ú-še-ši-im-ma he brought up (the slaves of PN, living in the new town) and assigned (them) a residence in GN BE 14 127:5 (MB); they vilify me to my lord asserting bēlī ana panīšu ul-te-ši-ba-an-ni "My lord has assigned me a place in his presence" (but I have always served my lord) BE 17 20:10 (MB let.); $munnabta [...] ana \bar{a}li$ RN ... \acute{u} - $\check{s}e$ - $i\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ -ab- $\check{s}u$ RN allows the refugee to live near(?) the city KBo 1 1 r. 13; ina $magratti\ u\check{s}$ -te- $\check{s}i$ -ba(!)-an-ni he has assigned me work on the threshing floor AASOR 16 2:4 (Nuzi); ša-rēšišu ana hazannūti ú-se-še-eb he installed his own official as mayor ABL ef. šaniu ša rab mugu ahšu dannu \acute{u} -se- $\acute{s}i$ -bi ABL 154:17; $r\bar{\imath}h\bar{u}ti$ and massarti: šunu ina $b\bar{\imath}t$ šubtešunu \acute{u} -še-š \acute{a} -[ab] I will assign the rest of them (the workers) to their stations to perform their duty ABL 705 r. 12; paššūru . . . ša RN ēpušuni nappāh hurāsi ina muhhi us-se-ši-ib he set the goldsmith to work on the (golden) table which Sargon had (had) made ABL 951:11; ina libbi GN lu-še- $\dot{s}ib$ - $\dot{s}\acute{u}$ -nu he should settle them in GN (and give them houses and gardens) ABL 414:15 (all NA); he is rebuilding Larak u PN adi qinnišu u Lú Aramīšu ina libbi ú-šeš-šib and is assigning it as residence to PN together with his family and his retainers(?) ABL 542 nasīkāti ša ina muhhi GN šu-šu-bu the sheikhs who have been installed over GN ABL 831 r. 7, cf. ina Lú GN ul-te-ši-bu ABL 1114:12; ina tamirāti ša DN ... EN LÚ.ENGAR.ME šuuš-šib zēra līriš appoint in all the irrigation districts of the Lady-of-Uruk overseers for the farmers, they (text: he) should cultivate the field(s) YOS 3 84:29 (all NB); mārē um: mâni lu ú-še-šib-šu-nu-ti I installed (these) craftsmen (metalworker, goldsmith and seal cutter) 5R 33 ii 23 (Agum-kakrime); I entered Qatna PN Qatnaja dāgil panī [l]u-še-ši-ib (there) I installed PN, a native of Qatna, a subject of mine KAH 2 84:109, cf. PN tartānu ina libbi lu-še-šib ibid. 64 (Adn. II); PN adi kim: tišu assuhamma qereb GN ú-še-šib I deported PN with his entire family and assigned him the country Amatti as residence Winckler Sar. pl. 32 No. 67:49, cf. PN ... u qinnušu ... ittasah ina lú Bīt Amukāni us-se-šib ABL 896:17 (NA); seven cities ša ahhēšu ... ina libbišunu šu-šu-bu-ma dunnunu massartu wherein his (the king's) brothers had their assigned residence and (which) were heavily fortified TCL 3 278 (Sar.), cf. sābē tidūkišu . . . šu-šu-bu qerbuššu ibid. 300; mārē ummâni lē'ûti ... ina bīti ... lu ušērib lu ú-še-šib-šú-I had expert craftsmen (naggāru, zadimmu, gurgurru, purkullu) enter the house and assigned them work (there) Borger Esarh. 83 r. 30; I seized Thebes ERÍN.HI.A-ia ušērib ú-še-šib ina libbi had my troops enter and garrisoned (them) there Streck Asb. 10 i 89.

3' to settle people in a city or country: x.meš ša ana libbi mātija ki.tuš šu-ub-tam ú-še-ši-ib-šu-nu ša šubtam la ú-uš-ša-bu anāku \acute{u} - $\check{s}e$ - $\check{s}i$ -bu- $\check{s}u$ -nuI settled the-s who were living in my country, and those who did not want to live in settlements I made PN urassipšunu Smith Idrimi 85f.; $u \text{ } \acute{u}$ - $\check{s}e$ - $\check{s}i$ -ib- $\check{s}u$ -nuPN will (re)-build them (the mentioned villages) and settle (them) MRS 6 125 RS 15.147:13'; rīhit nakri ša ina Nippur ú-še-ši-bu ABL 960 r. 8 (NA); Aššuraja ... ina GN ul-te-ši-ib ABL 1000:14, cf. ina bīt šarri bēlija . . . lu-še-šib-šú-nu-tú ABL 258 r. 7 (both NB); nišē māt Aššuraja ina libbi AKA 372 iii 83 (Asn.), and passim in Shalm. III, Sar.; nišē mātāti kišitti qātēja ina libbi ú-še-šib Rost Tigl. III p. 2:10, and passim, also in Sar. and Senn.; nišē GN . . . assuhšunū: $tima\ in\ GN_2\ \dots\ \acute{u}$ -še-šib-š \acute{u} -nu-ti I deported ašābu 4d ašāgu

the people of GN and settled them in GN₂ Winckler Sar. pl. 32 No. 67:57; amēlūti māt Ḥatti ḥubut qaštija ina Ninua ú-še-šib-ma OIP 2 73:58 (Senn.), cf. Borger Esarh. 49 iii 11; sitti mārē Bābili ... qereb Bābili ú-še-šib-šu-nu-ti Streck Asb. 40 iv 96; anāku ina ašrišina ul-te-šib-ši-na-a-tú VAB 3 89:23 (Dar.), cf. Herz-feld API 27:28 (Xerxes Ph).

- d) to set up an ambush: while I stayed on the approaches to GN pithallu kallābu ana šubte ú-se-šib I placed cavalry and light troops in an ambush (and killed fifty of PN's soldiers) AKA 320 ii 71 (Asn.); GN šubtu ina pa-na-tú ú-se-ši-bu the people of Šupria set an ambush in my line of advance (but my two officers with their six men escaped) ABL 138:21.
- 5. šūšubu (causative to mng. 3) to place objects, etc., to make a country live under one command, to repopulate a city or country, in the phrase šubta nēḥta šūšubu—a) to place objects, etc.: timmē...eli pirizgallė ú-še-šib-ma I placed pillars (of cedar) upon the lion column bases Lie Sar. 78:3; (list of animals and persons) niqė ša bāb ilāni ša ú-še-eš-ši-bu sacrificial animals for the gates of the gods which they have imposed(?) (cf. mng. 3c) HSS 13 94:2; he (Zimri-Addu) should remove him anāku kīma inanna awat ekallimma lu-še-ši-ib then I will ease(?) the worries(?) of the palace as quickly as possible ARM 2 31 r. 10'.
- b) to make a country live under one command: kibrāt erbettim ana qibītišu ú-še-ši-ib he made the four quarters live according to his command YOS 9 35:128, cf. CT 37 3 ii 52 (both Samsuiluna); mātam ... ukanniš ana pîm ù-še-ši-ib-ši he subdued the country (along the sea) and made it live according to (his) command Syria 32 14 ii 24 (Jahdunlim); māt GN kalaša ... ana pîm ištēn uš-te-⟨ši⟩-ib-ši ARM 1 5:35.
- c) to repopulate a city or country: $Marduk \dots mu$ -še-šibālāni DN, who resettles cities Unger Bel-harran-beli-ussur 2, cf. ana šu-šu-ubāli šāšu Lyon Sar. p. 8:49, and passim in Sar.; āla ķepû ... anāku ul-te-šib u durāršu altakan ABL 702:10 (NB), also (the

king) mu-še-šib Bābili Streck Asb. 240 No. 6:16, also 244:23; ša Bābili ú-še-ši-bi because he has repopulated Babylon (all countries trust in the king, my lord) ABL 418 r. 9 (NB), cf. kî šarru bēlī uru Akkad [ú-še]-ši-bu-u-ni ABL 746:8 (NA); ana uddušu ešrēt šu-šu- $\lceil ub \rceil$ $m | \bar{a}h\bar{a}z\bar{i}$ to renew sanctuaries, to repopulate cities VAS 1 37 ii 23, cf. BBSt. No. 36 ii 30 and VAB 4 274 iii 5 (Nbn.); ana šu-šu-ub namê to repopulate abandoned regions $nad\hat{u}te$ Lyon Sar. p. 6:34, and passim in Sar., cf. also ana šu-šu-ub nidûtu ADD 809:3, [ina n]a-di-ti šu-šu-bu OECT 6 pl. 5:16; Nabû ša šuddû u *šu-šú-bu bašû ittišu* in whose power it is to let (cities) fall into ruins and to repopulate (them) 1R 35 No. 2:5 (Adn. III), also JCS 19 122:15 (Simbar-šihu), cf. Borger Esarh. 79:8, also Aššur ... šuddû u šu-šu-bu ... umallâ $q\bar{a}t\bar{u}a$ Borger Esarh. 46 ii 30.

d) in the phrase šubta nēhta šūšubu (see also mng. 3a): nišī Sippar ... šubat nēhti šu- δu -ba-am to make the people of Sippar live in security(?) PBS 7 133 i 20, Sum. version: ki. tuš ne.ha Ku.ù.da OECT 1 pl. 18 i 18 (Hammurapi), AfO 9 246 ii 29 (Samsuiluna), ef. nišī: šunu ... šubat nēhtim lu u-še-ši-ib-ši-na-ti LIH 95:40, also ibid. 57:35 (Hammurapi), note in šubat ţūb libbim [li-še]-ši-ibthe variant ku-nu-tiYOS 9 35:52 (Samsuiluna); šubtam nēhtam ú-še-ši-ib RA 33 50 i 25 (Jahšubta nēķta \acute{u} -š \acute{a} (var. - $\acute{s}e$)- $\acute{s}i$ -ib- $\acute{s}u$ -AKA 92 vii 35 (Tigl. I), and passim in nu-tiTigl. I, Asn., Tn. II, Sar., and Esarh., also 5R 35:36 (Cyr.).

The reference to $a\tilde{s}abu$ in the phrase in $h\bar{u}qu$... $u\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}i-im-ma$ VAB 4 84 No. 5 ii 9 (Nbk.) has been omitted as corrupt.

Meissner BAW 2 p. 27f.; Salonen Möbel 288f. Ad mng. 1b: Oppenheim, Or. NS 5 226; Jacobsen, JNES 2 164 n. 27. Ad mng. 1b-9'b': Petschow Pfandrecht pp. 71, 125, 142, also notes 208, 268; Cardascia Murašû p. 23. Ad mng. 2a-4': Finet, RA 59 75 n. 2. Ad mng. 2c: J. Lewy, OLZ 1923 535, ZA 36 149 n. 2 and 160; Schwenzner, AfO 7 248; Oppenheim, AfO 12 154; H. Lewy, Or. NS 11 243 n. 3.

ašāgu (ešēgu) s.; (a kind of acacia); Bogh., SB, NB; wr. syll. (in Bogh. ešēgu) and (GIŠ.) Ú.GÍR; cf. iṣṣūr ašāgi.

ašāgu ašāgu

giš. $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$. Gír = $a-\dot{s}a-gu$ Hh. III 439; ki-ši giš. $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$. Gír = $a-\dot{s}a-gu$ (preceded by aṭ-ṭu giš. $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$. Gír = $ed-de-t\acute{u}$) Diri II 251, cf. giš. $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$. Gír = $a-\dot{s}a-[gu]$ Proto-Diri 166, $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$. Gír = $a-\dot{s}a-gu-[um]$ ibid. 186.

túg.ť.gír.ra = šá ina a-šá-gi maš-ru (cloth) teaseled with (the thorns of) the a.-plant Hh. XIX 194, cf. [lú.túg.giš.ť.gír.ùr.ra] = ša ina a-ša-gi-im imaššaru OB Lu B i 5; níg.ki.luḥ.giš.[ť.c]ír = min (= aban) a-ša-gi seed of the a.-plant Nabnitu E 48, cf. giš.níg.ki.luḥ.ḫa.giš.gír = ab-nu šá a-šá-g[i] Nabnitu XXII 171.

 $\dot{\mathbf{u}}.\mathbf{lum.a.l\dot{u}} = \mathbf{e}-\check{\mathbf{s}}\mathbf{e}-\mathbf{g}\mathbf{u}\ \mathbf{u}\ bal-t\mathbf{u}\ \mathbf{Izi}\ \mathbf{E}\ \mathbf{3}\mathbf{13}.$

dúr.GIŠ.Ú.GÍR.a.Šè u.me.ni.gar: ina išdi ašá-gi šukunma place (it) at the base of an a.-plant Šurpu VII 64, cf. dúr.GIŠ.Ú.GÍR.Šè u.[me.ni. gar]: ina išdi a-šá-gi [šukunma] K.3172 r. 7f., also dúr.[GIŠ].Ú.GÍR.Šèù.mu.un.ni.in.gub: ina i-šid a-ša-a-gi šu-zi-is-su-nu-ti-ma JTVI 26 155:14.

e-gu(var. adds -u), a-ma-ri-du, a-mu-u (var. a-pú-ú) = a-šá-gu CT 18 3 iv 33ff., vars. from Malku II 139ff.; Ú i-gi : Ú a-šá-gu, Ú da-da-a : Ú e-še-gu Uruanna I 171f., Ú šá-mi kur-i, Ú gurun kur-i, Ú gi.rim : giš.Ú.gír ibid. 173ff.; Ú a-ma-r[i-du] : Ú a-šá-gu, Ú.tá[l.tál] : Ú giš.Ú.gír, Ú.giš.Ú.gír : Ú da-da-nu ibid. 176ff.; Ú kur-ba-si : Ú giš.Ú.gír ina Šú-ba-ri, Ú a-bi-tu : Ú min ina Kin-na-hi, Ú kak-ku-šak-ku : Ú min rabû ina Kin-na-hi, Ú sa-am-tu : Ú min ina Me-luh-hi ibid. 179–182.

a) in gen.: ištu kīdi ana e-še-ki wāsî isqūqa suluppa sasqâ tasarraq (on your way) from outside (the house) up to the \dots a.shrub you scatter isququ-flour, dates, and sasqû-flour ZA 45 204 iii 20, cf. ana $[\ldots]$ e-še-ki tatabbak [... e]-še-ki šuātum ana Ú urbati tarakkas ibid. 206 iv 27f.; the exorcist recites facing the sun e-še-ku sīt Enlil atta O a., you are the offspring of Enlil ibid. 206 iv 16; difficult: utammīka ilī rabûti ša šà-ú e-še-ki ibid. 208 v 9 (Bogh. rit.); GIŠ.Ú.GÍR šaina muhhi kimahhi asû - a.-plant which grew on a grave AMT 99,3 r. 15, cf. ú-pat GIŠ.Ú.GÍR ša ina muhhi kimahhi DU-zu exudation(?) of the a.-plant standing over a grave CT 23 41 i 13, cf. AMT 91,1:5, cf. GIŠ. Ú.GÍR ša eli [...] ú-paţ-su teleqqi AMT 99,3 r. 1; KU.KU GIŠ.Ú.GÍR ša ina pitigtišu irabbû powder(?) of a. which is growing on a garden wall AMT 1,2:18, cf. GIŠ.Ú.GÍR ša eli pitiqti aşû Köcher BAM 248 iv 32, also GIŠ.Ú.GÍR ša É.S[IG₄] (var. GIŠ.NIM IZ.ZI) Biggs Šaziga 67 ii 6, var. from Köcher BAM 311:13; GIŠ.Ú.GÍR ša ina tarammi asû AMT 88,2:8; $\check{s}umma$ KI.MIN (= ina eqli libbi āli) GIŠ.Ú.GÍR KI.MIN

 $(= IGI.DU_8)$ if in a field inside a town a.plant is seen (preceded by baltu) CT 39 6 K.3840:2, cf. šumma Ú.GÍR TA bīti u igāri ittabši CT 40 1:26; šumma GIŠ.Ú.GÍR A.DIRI (followed by an unfavorable apodosis, see adāru A discussion section) CT 39 9:8, cf. [Ú] GIŠ.Ú.GÍR: A.DAR Köcher BAM 1 iv 3; šumma (wr. diš ud.da) giš.ú.gír harūba eli minâtišu išši if the a. bears carobs larger than usual CT 41 22:17 (all SB Alu); šalmātešunu kīma giš.nim (var. adds u) giš.ú.gír umallâ tamarti uru Šušan I filled the area around Susa with their corpses as (with) camel thorn and a.-plant Piepkorn Asb. 68 v 98, also Streck Asb. 26 iii 40; KI $m\bar{a}m\bar{t}t$ GIŠ.NIM GIŠ.Ú.GÍR GIŠ.ŠINIG GIŠ.GIŠIMMAR ZI-hu together with the "oath" of pulling up camel thorn, a.plant, tamarisk, or date palm Šurpu VIII 74, also $m\bar{a}m\bar{i}t$ GIŠ.NIM u Ú.GÍR ibid. III 121, cf. $k\bar{\imath}ma$ giš.nim u giš.ú.[gír] (in broken context) Gilg. IX vi 28; GIŠ. Ú. GÍR [... ša] ina $s\bar{e}ri$ zi-hu - a-plant which has been pulled up in the open area Rm. 2,269:17'; $\circ ka-lu-u$ tam-liš giš.ú.gír (var. omits giš) ka-zi-ri NU TUK GURUN-šú kīma haš-ma-ni the kalûplant resembles the a., it has no fuzz, and its fruit (i.e., the seed-pods) is like Uruanna II 94.

- b) as fuel 1' in gen.: a-šá-gu ab-lu(!)- tu_4 dried a.-plants BE 8 154:4 (NB list of objects for ritual use); ina ugu libitti ina dè giš.ú. gír $kam\bar{a}na$ tanaddi you put a $kam\bar{a}nu$ -cake on a brick on the a-coals CT 39 24:30 (namburbi rit.).
- 2' used for fumigations: ina pēnti giš.ú. GÍR qaqqassu tuqattar you fumigate his head with a.-coals CT 23 26:11; baltūssunu ina pēnti giš.ú.gír tugattaršu you fumigate him (with various plants which are placed) still fresh on the a.-coals ibid. 43:7, ina pēnti giš. Ú. gír libbi uznēšu tugattar AMT 33,1:35 and 37, also ina pi-en-ti GIŠ.Ú.GIR tuqat[tar] AMT 98,1:11, and passim in fumigations of head and ears; āšipu lam šarri nik: nakkē kališunu de giš. ú. gír i sên niqê kali : šunu inagqi (see sėnu usage d) BBR No. 26 iv 38, cf. (for ritual fumigation of the $b\bar{a}r\hat{u}$ and his implements) ibid. 11 iv 5 and 80:12;

ašāgu ašāgu

ina pēnti GIŠ.Ú.GÍR NÍG.NA ZÍD.DA u ŠIM.LI tasarraq you scatter flour and cedar upon the a.-coals (in) the censer Or. NS 36 34:9 (namburbi rit.), cf. ZÍD.ŠE burāša ana IGI pēnti GIŠ.Ú.GÍR tasarraq AMT 54,1:8 and 11, also ana IGI pēnti Ú.GÍR tanaddi AMT 27,2:20; NÍG.NA ŠIM.LI ina DÈ GIŠ.Ú.GÍR ana IGI Šamaš tasarraq KAR 56 r. 2, BMS No. 21 r. 24, see Ebeling Handerhebung 104, cf. NÍG.NA ŠIM. LI ana pēnti GIŠ.Ú.GÍR tasarraq K.157+2788 r. 8 (namburbi rit., courtesy R. Caplice), dupl. LKA 116:9.

- c) in med., pharm. and rit. -1' root: ú suhuš ú.giš.gír : suhuš [ú] ki.min : ina šamni Eš.MEŠ root of a.-plant: a medication against ditto: to rub on repeatedly in oil Köcher BAM 1 i 38; [Ú šurši] GIŠ.Ú.GÍR ša ina nasāhika dutu nu igi.du₈.a : ú tulte ki.min $(=ina\ muhhi\ KA-šú\ šakānu)\ root\ of\ the\ a.$ which is not exposed to the sun when you pull it up: a medication against the "worm": to be placed on his tooth ibid. 1 i 7, restored from CT 14 23 K.259:7; SUHUŠ GIŠ.NIM ša eli [KI.MAH] SUHUŠ GIŠ.Ú.GÍR ša eli KI.MAH root of camel thorn from a grave, root of a.-plant from a grave AMT 102:38, also ibid. 99,2 iii 2, cf. suhuš giš.nim suhuš giš.ú.gír TDP 194:50, šur-ši giš.nim u giš.ú.gír ša eli kimahhi ibid. 45, SUHUŠ GIŠ.NIM SUHUŠ GIŠ.Ú.GÍR Köcher BAM 311:79', and passim beside baltu; GIŠ.NIM tasāk ina šikari SUḤUŠ GIŠ.Ú.GÍR tasâk ina šikari // šizib U8.UDU.HI.A ina šikari tuballal you bray (and mix) camel thorn in beer, you bray (and mix) the root of the a.-plant in beer, variant: you mix ewes' milk in beer AMT 59,1:25.
- 2' leaves: Ú PA GIŠ.Ú.GÍR: Ú UD.DA: sâku ina šamni pašāšu leaves of a.-plant: a medication against ṣētu-fever: to bray and rub on in oil Köcher BAM 1 i 42; ištu dutu ittapha ina muhhi PA.MEŠ GIŠ.Ú.GÍR GUB-suma as soon as the sun has risen, you have him stand on leaves of a.-plant Biggs Šaziga 53:26, cf. kīma dutu it[taphu ina ugu PA.MEŠ GIŠ.Ú.GÍR] izzizu ibid. 55 iii 4, cf. PA GIŠ. NIM PA GIŠ.Ú.GÍR KUB 37 43 i 12'; PA.MEŠ GIŠ.Ú.GÍR ina mê tanaddi you put leaves of a.-plant into water Biggs Šaziga 53:23, cf. PA

GIŠ.Ú.GÍR PA GIŠ.NIM Köcher BAM 124 i 42, also Küchler Beitr. pl. 6:35.

- 3' pods and seed: see harūbu; NUMUN GIŠ.Ú.GÍR NUMUN GIŠ.NIM seeds of a.-plant and camel thorn seeds (to be brayed and drunk in beer) Köcher BAM 237 iv 5, cf. NUMUN GIŠ.NIM NUMUN GIŠ.Ú.GÍR ibid. 161 ii 23, also AMT 29,5:17, and passim beside baltu; NUMUN GIŠ.Ú.GÍR: zê summati Uruanna I 189; NUMUN Ú.GÍR AJSL 36 82:81; see also aban ašāqi, in lex. section.
- 4' shoots: ŠE.DÙ GIŠ.NIM ŠE.DÙ GIŠ.Ú.GÍR shoots of camel thorn and shoots of a.-plant AMT 77,1 i 13, also Köcher BAM 311:23', AMT 91,1:5, and passim, see baltu usage b-2', note ŠE.DÙ GI.ŠUL.ḤI NUNUZ GIŠ.NIM NUNUZ GIŠ. Ú.GÍR CT 23 41 i 12, ŠE.DÙ GI.ŠUL.ḤI [...] ŠE.DÙ Ú.GÍR Köcher BAM 216:18', also [ŠE.DÙ] Ú.GÍR ŠE.DÙ GI.ŠUL.ḤI] Rm. 950:4' (unpub.), see ziqpu A mng. 1b.
- 6' other occs.: [ú.GIŠ]. ú.GÍR : Ú MIN (= mi-qít š\Lambda) : šubšulu ina šikari [šaqû] a.-plant : a medication against "fallen heart" : to cook and give to drink in beer RA 13 37:15; GURUN GIŠ. Ú.GÍR SIG7-su flower(?) of the a.-plant while still fresh Köcher BAM 124 i 37; 15 šE si-ik-ti GIŠ. Ú.GÍR 15 grains of pulverized a.-(seeds?) AMT 31,4:9; 10 GÍN GIŠ. Ú.GÍR [...] AMT 83,2:11.
- d) other uses: 11 kuš [...] 24 pirhi a-šá-gu ... ina IGI PN LÚ.AŠGAB eleven leather [...] (for) 24 rosettes in the form of a-blossoms, at the disposal of PN the leatherworker GCCI 2 276:2, cf. (silver for) 10 pirhi a-šá-gu ibid. 210:3 (NB); ina libbi KA.TAR tuhallašma ina GIŠ.Ú.GÍR tašabbi[t] with them (seven wooden knives) you scrape off the fungus and sweep it up with (a broom of) a-plant K.157+2788:14' (namburbi rit., courtesy R. Caplice); for use of thorns in teaseling cloth, see Hh. XIX, OB Lu, in lex. section.

The ašāgu can be identified with the modern Arabic šok (Prosopis farcta or

ašaḥḥu ašamšūtu

stephaniana), a kind of acacia, one of the most widespread thorny shrubs of southern Iraq. It remains an important source for fuel, either dried or as charcoal. See also baltu and eddetu discussion sections. The writing with \dot{v} . Ger also occurs in Sumerian as early as the Fara period, see Civil, RA 54 p. 67 n. 1.

Meissner, ZA 15 418; (Thompson DAB 182ff.); Adams, Land Behind Baghdad 5, and Landsberger apud Adams op. cit. 168 n. 8.

ašahhu s.; storehouse; OB, Mari, SB; pl. ašahhātu.

- a) in sing.: anumma tuppam aššum £ a-ša-aḫ-ḥi-im ša našpak še'im ana ṣēr šarrim [uštābilam] I am sending now a letter to the king concerning the a. for storing barley ARMT 13 52:5; šumma [MIN] ina £ a-šá-aḥ-ḥu [IGI] if ditto (= kamūnu-lichen) is seen in the storehouse (followed by ina £.ì.DUB, see našpaku) CT 38 20:45 (SB Alu).
- b) in plural: x barley MU.TÚM É.KIŠIB.BA É a-ša-ah-ha-tim GIBIL delivered to the storehouse, (namely) the new a. TCL 10 28:7; x barley Lú. Hun. gá ša 1 gán sig₄ a-na é a-ša-ah-ha-tim ù ka-PI-ri-im ilbinu for the hired men who molded one iku-measure of bricks for the storehouse and the Riftin 53:8, cf. šuku Lú.dím.meš ù Á Lú.hun. GÁ.MEŠ ša É a-ša-aḥ-ḥa-tim ù ka-PI-ra-am food rations for the house-builders and rent for the hired men who built the storehouse and the ibid. 14 (both Larsa, Rīm-Sin); uncert.: aššum pūh eqlija ša ina GN $illeq\hat{u}$ x eqlam ina a-ša-ab-ba-PA a $p\bar{a}lija$ iqqabīkunūšimma as to the replacement for my field which was taken in Maškan-Sabra, you (pl.) were ordered to compensate me with x land in (perhaps a Flurname) TCL 7 77:7, ef. [aššum p] $\bar{u}h$ eqlija ša $il[leq\hat{u}]$ ina] a-ša-ah-ha-PA eqlim $ap\bar{a}lija$ ibid. 76:7 (let. of Hammurapi), also ibid. 77:16, perhaps to be read ašahhātim.

See discussion sub araḥhu A.

ašakkiš (asakkiš) adv.; like something set apart, a taboo; SB*; ef. asakku B.

inassah u inandi damqūti a-šá-a[k-kiš?] (var. a-sak-[kiš] he tears off and casts away his fine (clothes) [like] something taboo Gilg. VIII ii 22, var. from JCS 8 93:16.

ašakku see asakku A.

ašalalû see ašilalû.

ašamšāniš adv.; like a dust storm; SB*; cf. ašamšūtu.

The goddess Ištar of Uruk ša ina qereb tēšė a-šám-šá-niš isurru who whirls around in the melee (of the battle) like a dust storm UCP 9 385:3, and dupl. ZA 31 33:3 (Asb.).

ašamšuttu see ašamšūtu.

ašamšūtu (ašamšuttu) s.; dust storm; from OB on; pl. ašamšâtu (ašamšuātu ACh Supp. 2 Šamaš 32:37, ašanšâtu ABL 405 r. 2); wr. syll. and (IM.)DAL.HA.MUN (IM.GÁ ACh Adad 19:30, 39, 42, 44f.).

dal-ḫa-m[u-u]n $^{1M}_{1M}$ ×, IM.GÁ = a-šam-šu-tu Diri IV 126f., cf. [IM.GÁ] = [a]-ša-am(!)-š[u-tum] Proto-Diri 399; IM $^{\text{dal-ha-muu}}$ GÁ = a-šam-šu-tum (in group with $akuk\bar{u}tu$) Antagal C 102; [dal-ḥa-mun] $^{1M}_{1M}$ × = a-ša-am-šu-tu Ea VII 232, also Sb I 40; IM dal.ha.mun = a-šam-šu-tú Igituh I 317.

dal-ḥa-mun ŠE.SUM+IR.HI+W Ω S' Ξ Ş = a-šam-šu-tu A VII/4:97, also Ea VII 282, see JCS 13 125 and 130; [dal-ḥa-m]un SUM+IR.HI+W Ω S = [a-ša-am-š]u-tu] A VI/4:53, also Sb I 195.

dal-ha-mun AN.SUM+IRX4 (forming a cross) (ŠL³ 323d) = a-šam-šu-tu, sahmaštu, mehû, tēšû, ig[i]brû, naqab nuhše CT 24 44:147–152 (list of gods).

[m]e.ri.me.ri [d]a.al.ha.am.mu.nu di.ir. gu.ul (gu.ur) (syllabic Sum.) : ENXEN dim x 4 (forming a cross) Má+MUK gur₅: me-hi-a-am a-šaam-šu-tam ša te-er-ku-ul-lam ú-ka-ap-pa-ru the storm, the dust storm, which snaps the mooring pole CBS 11319+ iv 23ff. (courtesy M. Civil); IM.dal.ha.mun an.na.kex(KID) šúr.bi nigin. na.meš: a-šam-šu-tu4 ša ina šamê ezziš iṣṣanundu šunu they (the horde of demons) are a dust storm which whirls furiously around in the sky CT 16 19:31f.; ım.dal.ha.mun im.šúr.huš.zi.ga. $gin_{\mathbf{x}}(GIM)$ [n]i.bi.šè ì.nigin.nig[in]: a-šam-šutu, ša ezziš šamriš te-ba-tim ina r[a-m]a-ni-šu i-ša-' dust storm which, risen in all its fury, whirls about by itself BIN 2 22 i 45f., see AAA 22 78; IM.dal. ha.mun lil(var. adds .la) gid.gid.[da]:[a-š]am- $\S{u\text{-}t}{u_4}\,\S{u\text{-}m}{a\text{-}[mi\text{-}t}{u_4}\,x\,x\,x]$ Falkenstein Haupttypen 96:24 (coll.); IM dal.ha.mun.ginx (with gloss) ki-ma a-ša-am-šu-ti Kramer Two Elegies 24; [IM].ux(GIŠGAL).lu IM.dal.ha.mun in.ná: [ina $\check{su}ti]~a\mbox{-}\check{s}am\mbox{-}\check{s}u\mbox{-}ti~[sallu]~$ 4R 30 No. 2 r. 14f., restored from SBH p. 67:25.

ašamšūtu ašamšūtu

MI.MI.ga IM.GÁ: mukkil a-šam-šu-tú(var. -ti) who makes the dust storms dark ArOr 21 374:26.

IM.DAL.HA.MUN = a-[šam-šu-tu] CT 41 43 BM 54595:1 (comm.); IM.ÙR NIGIN (with gloss) a-šam-ša-tu4i-sa-nu-un(!)- $\langle da \rangle$ 5R 12 No. 5:40f. (astrol. comm.).

DAL.HA.MUN, áš-me-tú, mu-um-mi-il-te ep-ru, me-h[u]-u = a-šam-šu-tú Malku III 193 ff.

a) as a weather phenomenon -1'šumma ina libbi āli a-šam-šá-tu, omens: issanunda if dust storms blow around in a town CT 38 8:40, cf. ibid. 41, cf. also IM.DAL. HA.MUN issanunda (preceded by mehû illak) K.6424:7 (unpub., Alu), šumma šamšu ina $nap\bar{a}hi\check{s}u$ a- $\check{s}am-\check{s}[u-tu]$ if when the sun rises there is a dust storm ACh Supp. 32:7, cf. šumma ina nipih šamši 2 a-šam-šá-[a-ti ...] if at sunrise two dust storms [rise] ibid. 8, also $3 a-\check{s}am-\check{s}\acute{a}-[a-ti]$ ibid. 10, $\check{s}umma$ šamšu ippuļma a-šam-šá-[a-ti ...] ibid. 11, also šumma Aš.ME ippuļma a-šam-šú-a-tu, ina A.[...] ACh Supp. 2 Šamaš 32:37; šumma MAN ŠÚ-ma a- $\check{s}am$ - $\check{s}\acute{a}$ -a- tu_4 NIGIN.MEŠ-da . . . AN.MI dutu gar-ma a-šam-[šá-a-tu₄ ...] if the sun sets and dust storms are still blowing, (explanation:) there will be an eclipse of the sun, a. [equals ...] ACh Šamaš 16:6f., cf. is-su-daa-š \acute{a} (!)-an-š \acute{a} -te-edust storms whirled(?) (for context, see sâdu A mng. 1d) ABL 405 r. 2 (NA); šumma Adad issīma IM.GÁ DU.MEŠ if Adad thunders and a dust storm keeps blowing ACh Adad 19:30 and 39; šum= ma ina la minâtišu ka×mi u a-šam-šá-a-tu₄ NIGIN.MEŠ-da if (the sun) is eclipsed at a time not calculated and dust storms blow ACh Šamaš 10:81; šumma Adad rigimšu iddīma nim.gír sag.kul.la gim im.gá ana dutu.šú.a du if Adad thunders and sag. KUL.LA-lightning like a dust storm (perhaps to be read mehû) passes toward the west ACh Adad 19:42, also 44f.; šumma Adad ri= $gim \check{s}u \quad idd \check{i}ma \quad a-\check{s}a(!)-an-\check{s}a(!)-tu_4 \quad KA\check{S}_4.ME\check{S}_4.$ if Adad thunders and dust storms race about ibid. 27, see adantu discussion section; a-šam-šu-tú du LBAT 1533:24'; ina MN ud. 1.KAM a-šam-šu-tu, ina sēri la ušamhar on the first of Tašrītu he shall not face a dust storm in an open area KAR 177 r. iii 8, also r. ii 48 and KAR 178 r. iv 34 (hemer.).

- 2' in lit.: a-šam-šá-tu iṣṣanundu isâr mehû dust storms blow, the storm rages BBSt. No. 6 i 32 (Nbk. I); Adad ina rihis lemutti lirhissu $ab\bar{u}bu$ imhullu sahmaštu $t\bar{e}š\hat{u}$ a- $š\acute{a}m(vars.$ -ša/šá-am)-šu-tu sungu bubūtu arurtu hušahhu may Adad wreak ina mātišu lu kajān havoc in his (land), let flood, evil wind, revolution, confusion, dust storms, famine, hunger, drought, want be continual in his land AOB 1 66:56 (Adn. I); ibni imhulla $\check{s}\bar{a}ra$ lemna me $\mathring{h}\hat{a}$ a- $\check{s}am$ - $\check{s}u$ - tu_4 (var. - $t\acute{u}$) he created the *imhullu*-wind, the evil wind, the storm wind, the dust storm En. el. IV 45; ušatbiššu gummurta a-šam-ša-tú (var. a-šam- $\delta u - ut - tu_A$) I have raised against him all the dust storms RA:46 28:9, var. from STT 21:9, cf. qarrādu uštesbita sibittu im.hul mummil: [la]t $epri \ x \ x \ a-\check{s}am-\check{s}u-t\acute{u} \ (var. \ a-\check{s}am-\check{s}\acute{a}-a-t\acute{u})$ STT 21:150, var. from RA 46 40:10, cf. ibid. 30:32 (SB Epic of Zu), cf. also muštasmidat 7 [imhulli] mu[mmillat epr]im sibi a-ša-am- $\check{s}[a-a-tim]$ ibid. 92:76 (OB version).
- b) in similes: 115 ālāni ša limītiša kīma abri aqūdma quturšun kīma a-šam-ša-ti pan šamê ušaktim I set fire to 115 villages around it as if they were piles of brushwood and filled the sky with smoke so that it looked like a dust storm TCL 3 182, also ibid. 268 (Sar.); all his felled tree trunks kīma himmat a-šamšu-ti upahhirma ina dBIL.GI aqmu like the sweepings of a dust storm I gathered and burned ibid. 267; u ša himmat a-šám-šá-a-ti tēšû isâd ina qabli and like the sweepings of dust storms, confusion whirls through the battle Tn.-Epie "ii" 43; a-ša-am-šu-tum șu'ut: JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 8 v 8 (OB lit.); note in transferred mng.: a-šam-šu-tu₄(var. -tú) ša libbišu līṣamma may the "dust storm" come out from his belly AMT 45,5 r. 6, restoration and var. from AMT 42,4:8.
- c) other occs.: SAHAR a-šam-šu-ti ša ṣēri dust left by a dust storm in an open area Labat, Semitica 3 17 ii 10, also 〈SAHAR〉 DAL. HA.MUN ša ṣēri ibid. ii 6 (SB med.), cf. eper a-šam-šu-ti (among dust from various sources for use in rit.) KAR 144:3; in broken context: a-ša-am-šu-[ta] KUB 37 120:6'.

ašannu ašar

The passages ACh Supp. 1 32:7 and 10 suggest that ašamšūtu can also designate spirals of dust, "dust devils."

ašannu (a soldier) see šanannu.

**ašannu see šamšānu.

ašar (ašarma) adv.; right now; lex.*; cf. išarma.

i.da.al = a-ša-a-a[r], i.da.lam = iš-tu a-ša-a-a[r-ma], i.da.al.ta = iš-tu a-ša-[a-ar], a.da. lam.ta = iš-tu a-ša-[a-ar-ma] OBGT Ia r. i 10'ff. Variant of išar(ma), q.v.

ašar conj.; 1. where, whereto, wherefrom, 2. as soon as, while, 3. if, in case, 4. what; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and KI; cf. ašru A s.

[za-ag] [zag] = e-ma, a-[δ]ar A VIII/4:43f.; ki-i ki = a-[δar] Idu II 314.

ki.máš.anše.kú.a ki.máš.anše.nag.a: a-sar bu-lu-um i-ku-lu a-sar bu-lu-um iš-tu-ú OBGT XIII 20f.; ki gub.bu.dè ba.ra.an.da.gub.bu.dè.en: a-sar azzizzu la tazzazzi you must not stand where I am standing CT 16 6:220f., and passim in similar phrases; ki nam.lú.u_x(GIŠGAL).lu ba.ni.in.dím.eš: a-sar amīlūtu ibbanû where man was created KAR 4 r. 29; dingir.mu ki (mu).ni.ti.en.na.ta (vars.mu.un.[...],[...].ti.la.ta) i.bí.zi.bar.[ra.ab]: ilī ištu a-sar (var.e-ma) ašbāta kīniš napli[s] look steadily upon me, my god, from where you dwell OECT 6 pl. 20 K.4812 r. 13f., vars. from pl. 18 K.4854 and pl. 24 K.3341.

 $KI = a - \delta[ar]$ Izbu Comm. 259.

1. where, whereto, wherefrom -a) in OA: a-šar atta u PN tannammarani where you meet with PN TCL 21 272:10; take silver there u a-ša-ar wašbu šupuršum and write him where he is staying TCL 19 20:20; a-šar tuppū ibaššiūni tertaka ... lillikamma you should inform (your representative) as to where the tablets are available BIN 4 5:26 (OA); a-šar ša-hu-zu-ni liddinu they should give (the silver and interest to my representatives) wherever they are instructed to do so PSBA 19 pl. 3 (after p. 288) edge 3; kaspam ša mer'ū PN ... a-šar ūmūšunu mal'uni ula tušašqilma as to the silver of the sons of PN, you have not made them pay where the terms were completed TCL 14 15:16 (OA).

- b) in OB: if this man mimma ša šūbulu a-šar šūbulu la iddinma does not deliver what is to be transported where it is to be transported CH § 112:61; šumma sinništum šî a-šar īrubu ana mutiša warkîm mārī ittalad if that woman bears children to her second husband into whose household she has entered, (her children, whether from her first or from her second marriage, have the same rights) CH § 173:42; listen to what she a-šar igabbû kaspam luddin I orders and will pay the silver wherever they may indicate CT 6 3c:12: bašīt ekallim a-šar ātamru ul akattam I will not conceal any property of the palace wherever I discover (it) Sumer 14 35 No. 14:7, cf. a-šar eliša ţà-bu-«um» wherever she pleases Meissner BAP 7:27, also Kraus AbB 1 70:19, ef. a-ša-ar erammu Waterman Bus. Doc. 22:15, etc.; šumma ... ana ki(!)-di(!)-im šumma ina libbi ālimma wherever you see him, a-šar tappallassu whether it is in the open country or even in the city CT 6 28b:26.
- c) in Mari: a-šar šarrum iqbīkum to where the king has ordered you ARM 2 15:35; as for the house ša a-ša-ar ugba[btum] ... uššabu wherein the ugbabtu-priestess will live ARM 3 42:9, cf. ibid. 84:22; a-šar bēlī iqab=būma ana hišihtišu išapparu they will write to wherever my lord indicates for the things needed by him RA 35 122:11; note with ša: a-šar ša sinništum šī wašbu lillikam likallimanni let him (the husband) come and show me where this woman lives ARM 5 8:16.
- d) in Elam: a-šar tarâmu ana ālik arki it-ta-ad-di-in she (the wife) can give away (the inheritance) to any heir she wants MDP 24 379:39, cf. ibid. p. 74 note to line 39.
- e) in EA: see, I myself, my soldiers and chariots ana pani ṣābē piṭāte adi a-šar jiqabu šarru bēlija are at the disposal of the archers where the king, my lord, orders (me to wait for them) EA 201:22.
- f) in Nuzi: ^fPN ^fPN₂ ana aššut[ti] a-šar hašhū inandinši PN will give PN₂ in marriage to whomsoever she wishes TCL 9 7:8, and passim with hašāhu and hadû.

ašar ašar

- g) in MA: ina bīt mārē raminiša a-šar pa-nu-ša-a-ni tuššab she lives in the house of the one of her own sons whom she prefers KAV 1 vi 106 (Ass. Code § 46), a-šar bīta uddūzšini wherever they assign a house to her ibid. iii 45 (§ 24); a-šar šarru iddununi iddan to whomsoever the king wants to give (the field and the house) he may give (them) ibid. vi 87 (§ 45); a-šar taddinuni tuppaka ana muḥḥi PN šuṭar write a letter to PN about where you have delivered (it) KAV 104:20 (let.).
- h) in hist.: at the bitumen wells a-šar NA₄ usmēta . . . ina libbi ša-zu-ni (see asumittu) Scheil Tn. II 60; I hunted him down as a falcon (does) from the mountains bīt markī: tišu a-šar ittanapraššidu the hiding place to which he had fled Streck Asb. 82 x 14; they will bury him [a]-šar $iqabb\hat{u}$ wherever he indicates ADD 648 r. 1; a-šar sallu la tadak: $k\bar{\imath}[\check{s}u]$ do not remove him from where he lies (buried) ADD 647 r. 24 (both Asb.); a-šar kadrūti uktannašu (the palace) where (even) the mighty bend their knees VAB 4 94 ii 30; the kings used to build palaces ina ālāni nīš īnīšunu a-ša-ar irtâmu in their favorite cities wherever they pleased ibid. 114 i 45 (both Nbk.); a-šar $mahr\hat{u}$ isinnu ... epšuwhere formerly a festival was held (for the evil gods) Herzfeld API 30:32 (Xerxes Ph).
- i) in lit.: a-šar iwwaldu where he (Enkidu) was born Gilg. P. ii 5; a-šar DN ittallaku where Humbaba used to walk Gilg. V i 4; a-šar šumē kajān izakkarū where they constantly mention my name Gössmann Era V 56; ina bīt mārē ummānī KI DINGIR DÙ-ú in the workshop of the artists where (the image of) the god is made BBR No. 31–37:23; a-šar tappallasi iballut mītu itebbi marṣu where you (Ištar) only turn your look, the mortally ill recovers, the bedridden rises STC 2 pl. 78:40; a-šar šēpum parsu where access is forbidden RA 11 92:12 (Kudur-Mabuk), cf. KI GÌR parsat AnSt 6 156:128, Sm.1513:4, and passim.
- j) in omens: ummānu a-šar illaku šalz mūssa iturra the army will return safely from where it marches YOS 10 48:43;

- [mā]r šiprika a-šar tašapparušu iddâk your messenger will be killed where you are going to send him RA 44 17:36, cf. a-ša-ar tudannanu tapatṭa[r] RA 38 81 r. 3, see Nougayrol, RA 40 58:20 (all OB ext.); a-šar tebâta alik go ahead wherever you are about to go CT 40 50:53 (SB Alu).
- k) in NB: ina mașsarti a-šar šarru ipqi: $du\check{s}u$ in the post to which the king appointed him ABL 797:18; tašrītu a-šar ušarrû u a-šar Sin attalāšu išahhatuma the starting point where it begins and where the moon draws away its eclipse ABL 1006:4; tuppāni u riksu a-šar innammaru ša makkūr Eanna šunu wherever tablets and contracts are found they belong to the treasury of Eanna AnOr 8 70:23; šatārānu maḥrûtu ša ina šumi ša PN aga' epšū ša bīti šuāti a-šar ša ikkaššidu' ša PN, ... šunu the earlier documents which are made out in the name of said PN concerning that house, wherever they will become available, belong to (the buyer) PN₂ BRM 2 27:19 (NB); the canal from its mouth to its distribution point a-šar $m\bar{u}$ šu $ill\hat{a}$, wherever its water reaches TuM 2-3 147:4; they canceled their agreements PN bītu a-šar panīšu mahri inandin PN can give the house to whomsoever he pleases VAS 5 99:7; šuātu a-šar PN ... ana mamma inandinu PN₂ ... ina libbi ašib whenever PN wants to sell this prebend to someone, PN2 will be present (as witness) ibid. 57:10; note with ša: a-šar ša taram ... tanandin VAS 6 90:11; these men a-šar ša šunu wherever they are cf. (the tablet) a-šar ša šû BIN 1 49:18, wherever it is JRAS 1926 443:23.
- 1) in technical texts: a-ša-a[r ig]gamranni 4 kùš where it (the reed) is used up, four cubits (remain) TCL 18 154:35 (OB math.), see TMB 73 No. 149:2; a-šar(!) tarkusu tapaṭṭar you undo (the knots) where you made (them) AMT 5,2:4; a-šar Lá-ú TA siman[nika] Lá where (the correction) is negative, subtract it from your preliminary duration Neugebauer ACT No. 200 ii 27, cf. (referring to a positive correction) a-šar TAB KI simannika TAB ibid.
- 2. as soon as, while: $a-\check{s}a-ar$ PN PN₂ u PN₃ ... $ip\bar{a}du$ PN₂ PN₃ ihtanaq as soon as PN had

ašar ašar

PN₂ and PN₃ put in fetters, PN₂ strangled PN₃ ZA 43 315:6 (OB); *šipātija ša tuterram a-ša-ar ana* GN *aṭrudušināti* PN *maṣṣar kārim itbal* PN, the harbor guard, confiscated the wool which you returned to me as soon as I sent it to Sippar VAS 16 157:13 (both OB).

- 3. if, in case: a-šar-ma habbulātini anna: kam ... la tašaggal in case you do owe (this), will you then not pay the tin? BIN 4 102:9 (OA); a-šar-ma qātka la tašqulu . . . la tašaqqal in case you have not paid yet, will you not pay? TCL 21 262:14; ana a-šar amagguru mīnam amaggar ICK 1 63:44 (OA); PN seized PN₂, saying, "Give me the silver you owe PN₃," PN₂ said, "He (PN₃) has been paid the silver," PN said a-šar la tušabbi kaspam u sibāti ina ālim šalmam tašaggal "suppose you have not satisfied (him), will you pay the silver and interest completely in the City?" (PN2 said, "I will") KTS 48a:10 (OA); eqelšu ša taššuru a-šar tattadnu lu nadin the field you have granted him should remain as you have granted (it) TCL 7 55:10 (OB).
- 4. what: a-ša-ar damquni lu nīpuš let us do what is correct CCT 2 16a:19; a-šar was=muni epšama do (pl.) what is appropriate CCT 3 30:25, and passim in such phrases in OA; if a man gives (valuables) in trust without witnesses and written contracts and a-šar iddinu ittakrušu they deny (having received from) him whatever he has given (this case is not subject to claim) CH § 123:48; rubū KI ū-ṣa-a-am-ru-ū NU [KUR] the prince will not achieve what he is planning BRM 4 13:43 (MB ext.).

Ad mng. 3: J. Lewy, Or. NS 29 39 n. 5.

ašar prep.; with, before, in the presence of, from, instead of; from OA, OB on; cf. ašru A s.

ki.tuš.a.na ki.hilib(IGI.KUR).àm: šubassu a-šar ersetimma his abode is in the nether world CT 16 46:189f.

a) with, before, in the presence of (a person), toward, at (a place): PN and PN₂ should open the house a-šar kuāti adi allaz kanni libšiu but they should stay with you until I come CCT 3 45a:29; a-šar niāti

nishātum linnisha the deductions should be made (there) at our place TCL 1954:18, cf. the copper ša a-šar PN CCT 4 24b:25 (all OA); help me Ea, Samaš, and Marduk a-šar-ku-nu lūbib maharkunu luzku may I be cleansed before you, become clean in your presence PBS 1/1 14:23 and dupls.; $\bar{a}l$ šarri paṭarat [a]šar amēlūti GN the city of the king has deserted to the people of GN EA 290:18; tuppu ... ina GN a-šar abulli šaţir the tablet was written in Nuzi at the gate HSS 9 20:49, and passim in Nuzi in this phrase; 1 išpatu a-šar qinnassu kaspa uhhuzu one quiver, coated with silver at its bottom JEN 527:29; ¹PN a-šar hadê a-šar ardānišu ¹PN₂ ana $a\check{s}[\check{s}\bar{u}t]i$ inandin $\check{s}i$ the woman PN will give the (adopted) girl PN2 in marriage to whomsoever she wishes among her slaves AASOR 16 30:7 (Nuzi); he took the oath: I will bring your servant women PN, PN₂, and PN₃ by the 5th of the month of Abu a-šar mār šarri anandakka and hand them over to you in the presence of the crown prince (Belshazzar) JRAS 1926 107:12 (NB), also (in similar context) ibid. 22; illak urha rūqata a-šar Humbaba he is going on a long journey, to Humbaba Gilg. III ii 12, ef. alka ... ana bīti elli ... a-šar Gilgāmeš Gilg. I iv 38.

b) from (a person, in Nuzi and EA, in the phrases: to ask, demand, obtain, etc., something from somebody): annûtu a-šar PN $k\bar{\imath}ma\ zittini\ nilteqi$ all these (listed objects) we have received as our share from PN RA 23 155 No. 50:17, cf. (x barley) a-šar gāti PN la elqi I have not received from PN JEN 669:49; a-šar libbi šê annûtu x še ... ilqi HSS 9 44:3, and passim in Nuzi; $daj\bar{a}n\bar{u}$ mudêšu ša eqlāti a-šar PN īter<šu>šunūti the judges demanded from PN (the bringing of) persons who knew the fields JEN 654:18, cf. inanna šipāti šâšunu a-šar PN errišma now he is demanding that wool from PN JEN 663:15, cf. also a-šar PN ... ēteriš HSS 9 11:16; PN a-šar ilāni ... ittūr PN turned back from the images (instead of taking the oath) JEN 385:34, and passim in this phrase in Nuzi; note immatimê uštu a-šar mārē PN PN, iriqqu whenever PN, leaves the sons of PN (he furnishes them with a scribe as subašarānu ašaridu

stitute for him) JEN 456:17; ēteriš [2 ṣalmāni ...] a-šar RN [abi]ka I have wanted two (golden) statues from your father Amenophis (III) EA 29:50, cf. a-šar abikama RN ēteriš EA 27:20; nobody else knows about these things u a-šar(!) Teje ummika tiša'alšunūtima but you can inquire about them of your mother Teye EA 28:45 (all letters of Tušratta).

- c) instead of: KI ru'tišu damā ittanaddi he expectorates blood instead of spittle AMT 45,6:9; a-šar girrānu [l]u ṣiriḥki (see girrānu usage b) AfK 1 28 r. 42, cf. a-šar ṭūb kabatti lu tiqnūki ibid. 44.
- d) before infinitives: a-šar epāšim epša: do to them what should be done TCL 20 137:4'; a-šar malākim lu nimlik let us consider what should be considered TCL 19 49:40; a-šar pazzurim lupazziru they should put in hiding as much as they can possibly hide CCT 3 36b:15; šēpēja a-šar ukku: šim ukkašma (see akāšu mng. 3a) CCT 4 38a:5; a-šar panā'ija ašapparakkum I will write you (from) where I am going Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 14:10, and passim in OA, see Aro Infinitiv 283; a-šar esēkim (see $es\bar{e}hu$ mng. 1a-2') ARM 4 lūsikšunūti 63:23, and passim in Mari, see Aro op. cit., p. 282.

ašarānu see ašrānu.

ašaridu (fem. ašarittu) adj.; 1. first in rank, foremost, 2. lead (animal), high ranking (court official), vanguard, leader, 3. (qualifying an object); from OAkk., OB on; wr. syll. and sag.kal (rarely sag, sag.zi TCL 6 2:14-19), IGI.DU; ef. ašaridūtu, ašarittu.

IGI.DU, á.zi.da, gú.gal, en.zi, a.ga.zi, kab. zi, máš.sag, PAP.sag, ne.sag, [x], PAP.[šeš] = a-šá-ri-du CT 19 33 79-7-8,30+:10ff.; sag, [sa]g. kal, [sag].zi, [a].ga.zi, [x].x.sag, [x.(x)].sag = a-šá-ri-[du] Lu Excerpt II 223 ff.

gi-eš-tu igi.du = a-šā-ri-du Sb I 360; i-gi-iš-tu igi.du = a-šā-ri-du-um, ālik maḥra, ālik panîm, igištū Proto-Diri 102-102c; a-šā-ri-id igi.du = a-šā-ri-du-um, aḥum rabū ibid. 103-103a; ma-aḥ-ra igi.du = a-šā-ri-du-um, ālik panîm ibid. 104, cf. also Diri II 86 and 89; pa-li-il igi.du = a-šā-ri-du Diri II 92; [i-gi-i]š-tu igi.du = sag.du (error for sag.kal) Ea V Excerpt 26'; [lú].sag.kal, [lú].igi.du = a-šā-ri-[du] OB Lu Part 19:6f., also

OB Lu B v 12f.; lú.sag.kal, lú.aš.[DU] = a-ša-ri-du-um OB Lu A 140f.; sag.kal, PAP.šeš = a-ša-ri-du Igituh I 89f., cf. [sag.k]al = a-ša-ri-du Igituh short version 27.

pa PAP = $rab\hat{u}$, a-ša-ri-du MSL 2 p. 130 iv 4f. (Proto-Ea); pa-ap PAP = a-š \acute{a} -ri-du, a-bu Ea I 264f.; pa-ap PAP = a-š \acute{a} -ri-du, ra-bu-u š \acute{a} ŠEŠ.GAL A I/6:12f.; pa-ap PAP = [a]-š \acute{a} -ri-du Sa Voc. M 9; [PAP].ŠEŠ = ra-bi a-hi, a-ša-ri-du Lu IV 76f.

sa-ag sa $G = a-\check{s}\acute{a}-ri-du$ Idu I 114, cf. ka-la kal = $\check{s}\acute{a}$ saG. kal $a-\check{s}\acute{a}-ri-du$ Idu II 325; za-ag za $G = a-\check{s}\acute{a}-ri-[du]$ Idu I 159, also A VIII/4:29; za $G = a-\check{s}\acute{a}-ri-du$ A-Tablet 461; gu-u $G\acute{u} = a-\check{s}\acute{a}-ri-du$ A VIII/1:65; gú.tuk = $a-\check{s}\acute{a}-ri-dum$ = (Hitt.) šar-ku-uš (in group with $gitm\bar{a}lu$) Izi Bogh. A 95; gú.gal, sag.zi = $a-\check{s}\acute{a}-ri-du$ 5R 16 ii 8f. (group voc.); ma-áš maš = $a-\check{s}\acute{a}-ri-du$ A I/6:93; máš.sag.kal = $a-\check{s}\acute{a}-[ri-du]$ Hh. XIII 217.

sag-maš bad.Kaskal = $a cdots \acute{a} - ri cdot du$ Ea II 95; [ú-šu-um] búr = $a cdots \acute{a} - ri cdot du$ (between $gitm \~{a}lu$ and $qarr \~{a}du$) VAT 10296 i 5 (text similar to Idu); ni-sag Murú = $a cdots \acute{a} - ri cdot du$ A III/3:223; [si-li-ig] uruךi = $a cdots \acute{a} - ri cdot du$ (between muttallu and $\'{s}agapuru$) VAT 10296 i 2 (text similar to Idu); šu-uš-maš Al×uš, giš-maš Al×Giš = $a cdots \acute{a} - ri cdot du$ A VII/4:25f.; ga.ab.zi = $a cdots \acute{a} - ri cdot du$ Izi V 118; [ri-ib] [kal] = $[a cdots \acute{a}] - ri cdot du$ A IV/4:297.

dNin.urta sag.kal A.KAL.mah.tuk.a: dmin a-šá-ri-du rāš emūqān ṣīrāti Ninurta, foremost, endowed with great strength Lugale I 2, cf. (Nergal) sag.kal.mah : a-šá-ri-du ṣīru BA 5 642 dUtu sag.kal.dingir.re.e.ne. No. 10:5f.; ke_x(KID): Šamaš a-šá-rid ilī Šamaš, the foremost among the gods Šurpu VII 83f., and passim in such phrases; lugal ... gú.gal.dingir.re.e.ne.kex: šarru ... a-šá-rid dingir.meš Angim II 33; máš.sag kur.kur.ra me.en: a-šá-rid mātāta atta you are the leader of (all) countries BA 10/1 68 No. 1:21, cf. (Sum. only) CT 42 pl. 35 No. 22:9; máš.sag kur.kur.ra: a-šá-ri-it-ti mātāti SBH p. 105:18f.; dUtu máš.sag [dingir.re.e.ne]: Šamaš a-šá-rid ilī OECT 6 p. 52:21f.; nam.sag kur : a-šá-rid ma-a-tu $_4$ SBH p. 49 r. 9; gud.a gud.sag.tuk.a na.ma.ra.ab.è.dè.en : [ana] alpī alpī a-šá-ri-du-ti (var. [...]-da-a-ti) la tušeṣṣâ OECT 6 pl. 28 K.5158:6f., var. from Smith Mise. Ass. Texts 24:9; ur.sag zag.è mah : qarrādu a-šá-ri-du ṣīru BA 10/1 75:9f.; note also dLatarak zag.è.a with gloss a-ša-ri-du JCS 4 213:61, see ibid. p. 201; tu.mu ùz.sag.gá dMu.ul.líl. lá.[kex] : mar- tu_4 a-šá-rit- tu_4 ša dmin $an\bar{a}ku$ I am the foremost daughter of Enlil ASKT p. 126 No. 21:20f.; dBIL.GI an.ta.mah IGI.DU.gal: dMIN šaqû şīru a-šá-ri-du rabû CT 16 43:74f., ef. i.bí. eš.du gir.ra: a-šá-ri-du gašru 4R 9:36f.; dPap. U.UD.KID.gar.ra.PAP.šeš.ne.ne = dNin-urta-ašá-rid-su-nu 5R 44 iii 36; alim.ma: a-šá-rid[...] SBH p. 36:36f.; zi dPabilsag ùz.pa.è: niš dmin a-šá-rid šūpû PBS 1/2 115 ii 60f. and dupls., see ArOr 21 387:33f.

ašaridu ašaridu

SAG.[KAL], ba-ba-lu, sag-bu-[ú], ùs-sag-gu-[u], nu-ti-a-x, maš-šu-u = a-šá-ri-du Malku I 56 ff.; [ba]-ba-lu = [a]-šá-ri-du An VIII 10; na-bar-nı-lu = a-šá-ri-du Malku VIII 156; [mas-s]u-ú = a-šá-ri-du CT 18 17 81–2–4,434:6.

- 1. first in rank, foremost -a) describing a deity — 1' in gen.: a-ša-ri-id bukur Enlil (you are) foremost, son of Enlil JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 6 i 4 (OB); Nabium a-šá-ri-du bukur dtu.tu BMS 22:70. cf. Nabû apkallu sag.kal eršu mudû ibid. 37; qarda a-šá-ri-du En. el. IV 70; a-šá-rid a-šá-ri-du (parallel: qarrād $qarr\bar{a}d\bar{\imath}$) STT 70:4, see RA 53 132; malkua-ša-ri-du illil $il\bar{i}$ PSBA 20 156:17; aplu $r\bar{e}$ š $t\hat{u}$ a-ša-rid $\bar{a}lik$ mahri JRAS 1892 352 i A 9; māru rēštû a-šá-ri-du ša Enlil firstborn son, foremost (son) of Enlil Streck Asb. 40 iv 111, etc., note $mamlu\ a-\dot{s}\dot{a}-ri-du$ ibid. 176 No. 5:1, also ibid. 288:5, etc.; šû a-ša-ri-du kabtu he is the foremost, the honored VAB 4 124 ii 2 (Nbk.), etc.; šagāt a-ša-ri-da-at she is lofty, first in rank KAR 100 i 7: $7 \;\; apkall \bar{u} \;\; a$ -šá-ri-du-tu"Seven foremost wise (the incantation): men" KAR 298:11, see AAA 22 64; a-šá-rid É.MAH.TI.LA foremost in the temple Emahtila AfO 14 140:5, also BMS 9:5 and dupls.; $Nab\hat{u}$. . . SAG.KAL ŠU.AN.NA BMS 22:6; SAG.KAL kibrāti BA 5 360:10; Ninurta ... SAG.KAL UB.MEŠ a-ša-rid šamê u erşeti AKA 256 i 4 (Asn.); KAR 26:11, and passim, also (said of goddesses) SAG.KAL šamê erşeti WO 2 28 ii 5, etc.
- 2' ranked with other gods: Ninurta qardu sag-id ilī Ninurta, the heroic, the foremost among the gods Tn.-Epic "ii" 31; a-šá-rid ilī rabûti BMS 50:29, and passim, a-ša-ri[d] dAnunnaki JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 2:1, and passim in lit., also 1R 29 i 7 (Šamši-Adad V), also (said of goddesses) SAG.KAL-ti (var. a-šá-rit) ilāni RA 27 14:13, a-šá-rit-ti ilī Craig ABRT 1 55 i 4; a-šá-rid naphar bēlī En. el. VII 93, wr. sag.kal lku 30:4, Streck Asb. 276:2, etc.; sag.kal aḥḥīka foremost among your brothers CT 15 4 ii 3.

- describing kings: a-ša-ri-id šarrī foremost among the kings CH iv 23, ibila sag. KAL RN first among the sons of Hammurapi AfO 9 242:22 (Samsuiluna), cf. also a-ša-ri-du-um RA 45 171:10 (OB lit.); a-šá-rid kal malkī foremost of all princes OIP 2 23 i 8, and passim in Senn., also Borger Esarh. 45 ii 13; DUMU.NITA a-ša-ri-du ša RN VAB 4 70 No. 1 i 9, and passim, also wr. SAG.KAL, in Nbk.; DUMU.NITA SAG.KAL ša Silukku šarri 5R 66:4; a-šá-rid tuqmāte foremost in battles AKA 183 r. 2, and passim in Asn., Wr. SAG.KAL ibid. 266 i 35 (var.); a-šá-ri-da-ku KAH 2 84:15 (Adn. II), also (var. SAG.KAL-ku) AKA 265 i 32 (Asn.).
- c) as personal name: A-ša-rí-id (ensi of Kazalla) AfO 20 54:45 (OAkk.); ^mBi-e-lí-a-ša-ri-id PBS 13 58:6 (OB), also ARMT 13 1 iv 10; Ninurta-SAG.KAL PBS 2/2 133:18 and 137:25, also Ninurta-SAG-ilāni ibid. 1:16, Ninurta-SAG ibid. 95:43, and passim in MB; A-ša-ri-du AfO 10 p. 40 No. 89:23 (MA); Šulmānu-SAG. KAL AOB 1 110 No. 1 i l, and passim; A-ša-ri-du Nbn. 14:7, and passim in NB, NA, also wr. MAŠ, e.g., Nergal-MAŠ ABL 307 r. 11, and passim in NA, see Tallqvist APN 272.
- d) other occs.: la a-ša-ri-du-um-ma ša libbišunu anāku am I not foremost in their heart? ABL 455:17 (NA); SAG.KAL ina bīt amēli i'allad an outstanding person will be born in the man's house CT 27 16:12, and, with var. DUMU.SAG ibid. 15 (SB Izbu), var. from K.3695 and BM 68608 (courtesy E. Leichty); the eagle a-ša-rid iṣṣūrī the foremost among the birds OIP 2 36 iii 77 (Senn.).
- 2. lead animal, high ranking official, vanguard, leader a) lead animal, lead goat: see ùz.sag.gá ASKT p. 126:20f., in lex. section; Máš IGI.DU ša IGI U8.UDU.ḤI.A ib-[...] the lead goat which [...] in front of the flock CT 28 16 K.12527:7'.
- b) high ranking court official 1' in omens: miqitti a-ša-ri-di fall of a high official YOS 10 42 iii 28 (OB ext.), miqitti a-šá-[ri-di] CT 20 11 K.6724:25 (SB ext.); a-ša(!)-ri-id nakrika qātka ikaššad you will yourself capture the highest official of your enemy

ašaridu ašaridūtu

YOS 10 33 iii 51; a-ša-ri-id ekallim nakrum ileqqi the enemy will take away the highest official of the court YOS 10 24:42 (both OB ext.); SAG.ZI nakri takammu you will put a high official of the enemy in fetters TCL 6 2:19 (SB ext.); šarru SAG.KAL.MEŠ ša mātišu KUR-šú UD bi-el (obscure) CT 27 10:21 (SB Izbu).

- 2' in hist.: I captured alive Lú.SAG.KAL. MEŠ-šú Rost Tigl. III p. 34:201; I slaughtered his warriors, I smashed the weapons of SAG.KAL.MEŠ-šú mālikī manzaz panīšu his high court officials, the advisors who are (always) in his presence TCL 3 137 (Sar.); RN itti kimti nišūti zēr bīt abišu a-ša-rid-du-ti (var. Lú.SAG.KAL-ut) mātišu RN with his and his wife's families, all the male descendants of his paternal house, the high court officials of his country Winckler Sar. pl. 31:31, var. from Lie Sar. 201.
- 3' other occs.: abat šarri ana ... Lú.SAG. KAL.MEŠ ša [...] Iraq 21 163 No. 54:4 (NA let.); Lú SAG.KAL.MEŠ ša Nippur ABL 1074 r. 13 (NB); they cover the warrior (qarrādu) like a net kīma šuškalli a-ša-rid-du(var. -di) ibarru and catch the leader as if in a throw net Maqlu III 163.
- vanguard: SAG.KAL.MEŠ ummānija imaggutu the vanguard of my army will fail CT 27 18:23 (Izbu), cf. nakru sag.kal.mešia idâk CT 28 1 K.6790:11 (Izbu); SAG.KALú-a suhhurtu itammû my vanguard will talk of turning back CT 20 49:19 (ext.), perhaps to be read sakbû, q.v.; ana kakki miqitti SAG.KAL.MEŠ.MU as to the war: fall of my vanguard CT 27 46:7 (SB Izbu), and passim, also migitti SAG.KAL.MU TCL 6 2:46 (ext.), and passim; [...].MEŠ DINGIR.MEŠ a-šá-ri-du-tu₄ unappas the [might(?)] of the gods will smash the vanguard ACh Adad 17:35, also ACh Supp. Adad 59:12.
- 3. (qualifying an object): I have sent to the king 2 kaskal.meš $\delta \hat{u}$ -ma-ki [x kas]kal.meš a- $\delta \hat{a}$ -ri-du-te two ...-objects of second(?) class, [x] ...-objects of first class ABL 981 r. 3 (NA).

The traditional etymological interpretation, deriving $a\bar{s}aridu$ from $a\bar{s}ru$ plus $\bar{e}du$

(Albright, ZA 37 140, Goetze JNES 5 187 n. 6) is not convincing and does not fit the apparently primary meaning of lead animal, the animal that walks in front of the flock, except, possibly, as popular etymology of a foreign word.

The spelling sag.ka.al in VAS 10 192:11, the Sum. passages cited in Gordon Sumerian Proverbs 467f. Coll. 1.148, and especially the Sum. loan word in Akk. sag-kal-la-at Igigicited by von Soden, XIth Rencontre p. 105 support the reading sag.kal in Sum.

Ad mng. 2: Landsberger, MSL 2 103f.; Falkenstein, ZA 45 36, ZA 55 48, Götterlieder p. 33. For the Sumerian see Sjöberg, AfO 20 174; Römer Königshymnen p. 67 n. 258, p. 160, p. 207 n. 157, p. 241 f.

ašaridūtu s.; (status of) highest rank, leadership (in battle), prowess; SB; wr. syll. and SAG.KAL, IGI.DU, with phonetic complement; cf. ašaridu, ašarittu.

[den.z]u [nam.sag].kal [... r]a.an.sum:
den.zu a-ša-ri-du-tám id-di-ik-kum Sin has given
you highest-rank status LIH 60 i 7 (= CT 21 40).

- a) in hist.: ina a-ša-ri-du-ti-ia-ma ša nakrūtija akšudu in the very spirit which makes me fight in the front ranks (and) due to which I have defeated my enemies (before, I took my chariotry and infantry across the Lower Zab) AKA 58 iii 92 (Tigl. I), cf. ša ... a-ša-ri-du-ta ṣīrūta qardūta taqīšaššu to whom you have granted leadership (in battle), high position, and heroism ibid. 30 i 23.
- b) in lit.: SAG.KAL-ut-ka Ninurta dannūtka Nergal your leadership is (that of) Ninurta, your strength (that of) Nergal KAR 25 ii 7; a-šá-ri-du-tú (parallel: uršānūtu) AfO 19 54 r. iv 225; ṭūb libbi ḥūd libbi gi-ir-[re]-[e] SIG5 à a-šá-rid-du-t[i] eli šarrāni ana RN bēlini dinaniššu grant our lord Assurbanipal good mood, joy of heart, pleasant mood, and first rank over all kings LKA 31 r. 1, see AfO 13 211:23, cf. [pa]lâ arka a-šá-re-du-tú [el]i šarrāni ana Sin-aḥḥē-erība bēlini dina STT 88 vii(!) 3', see Frankena, BiOr 18 201, also KAR 214 r. iv 3 (tākultu-rit.).
- c) in omen texts: amēlu šû ina aḥḥīšu u kinattišu a-šá-ri-du-tú du-ak that man will

ašarikī'am ašaršana

reach the highest rank among his brothers and colleagues CT 39 44:13 (SB Alu); apil amēli IGI.DU-tú DU CT 40 7:51, also, Wr. SAG.KAL-tú CT 38 21:2 (SB Alu), šarru SAG. KAL-tú DU-ak ABL 1373:5 (astrol.), qarrādu SAG.KAL-du-tú DU.MEŠ JCS 6 60:12 (LB horoscope), also [a-ša-ri]-du-tú DU-ak ABL 1140 r. 10 (hemer.); note KUR.BI SAG.KAL-tú DU this country will reach pre-eminence ACh Supp. Sin 1:16; in broken context: a-šá-ri-du-tú DU-ak CT 20 24 82-3-23,23 i 11 (SB ext.); for other refs. to ašaridūtam alāku see alāku mng. 4a (ašarīdūtu), note also SAG.KAL-tú ippuš Dream-book 324 iii 18.

ašarikī'am see ašrakam.

ašarimma adv.; in the same place or region; OB; cf. ašru As.

x land ina tawirtim ša PN ... x A.ŠÀ a-ša-ri-ma ... x A.ŠÀ a-ša-ri-ma BE 6/1 3:5 and 7.

ašarissu see ašarittu.

ašariš see ašriš A.

ašarittu (ašarissu, šarissu) s.; crack troops; NA; wr. syll. and sag(.kal); ef. ašaridu, ašaridūtu.

qurādīšu a-ša-ri-tú ummānišu ... šūlū qerebšin therein were garrisoned his soldiers, the crack troops of his army TCL 3 289 (Sar.); GIŠ.GIGIR.MEŠ da'ātu pithallu SAG.KAL-su (var. SAG-su) issija asseqe I took with me the great chariots, the cavalry, the crack troops (and advanced all night until dawn) AKA 312:53, cf. (in variants of the same phrase adding: and crossed the Tigris on improvised rafts) wr. šá-ri-su (for šarissu) ibid. 232 r. 21, SAG-su (for (a)šarissu) ibid. 334 ii 103 (all Asn.).

ašarma see ašar.

ašarmadu s.; (a medicinal plant); pharm.*; ef. šarmadu.

Ú.GÁNA.ZI-ú, GA.MUL GÁNA.ZI : Ú šar-ma-du, Ú GURU $_5$.UŠ, Ú BAR GURU $_5$.UŠ, Ú ka-su-u : a-šar-ma-du Uruanna I 287 ff.

Variant of šarmadu, q.v.

ašaršana (ašaršani, ataršani) adv.; elsewhere; from OA, OB on; ataršani BE 14 127:8; cf. ašru As.

- a) used alone 1' in OA: šumma têrtī ētezibma a-šar-ša-ni-um ittalak if he disregards my instructions and goes elsewhere TCL 4 24:9; miššum kaspam a-šar-ša-ni-im ušērib why did he take the silver elsewhere? TCL 14 7:37.
- in OB: amtam šu'ati a-šar-[ša-ni] he took that slave girl elsewhere PBS 7 119:14; šumma U₈.UDU.HI.A-ka a-šarša-na tanassah Speleers Recueil 231:21; note with nadānu: bītum a-ša-ar-ša-ni ul innaddin the house must not be given to anybody else elsewhere) VAS 9 199:8, cf. eglam a-ša-ar-ša-ni la tanaddinima PBS 741:8. eqlum šû a-šar-ša-na innaddinma TCL 7 68:39; pūhšu 2 bur šâti šupîlma a-šar-ša-na sabat instead of these two bur (of land), take two bur elsewhere in exchange ibid. 20; pūham a-šar-ša-ni eglam ukalluniāšim they offered us a field elsewhere in exchange ibid. 37:10, also 23 and 27. cf. also a-šar-ša-ni eqlam taddinaššunūšim ibid. 15 and (negated) ibid. 21; [a]- $\check{s}ar$ - $\check{s}a$ -ni $\check{s}aknu$ VAS 16 188:43, ef. $k\bar{\imath}ma$ a-šar-ša-na TCL 18 86:23, $a-\check{s}a-ar-\lceil \check{s}a-ni \rceil$ (in broken context) VAS 16 194:9.
- 3' in Mari: qaqqassu a-šar-ša-ni ul usahh[ar] he will not turn elsewhere ARM 2 23 r. 14', cf. a-šar-ša-ni bēlī panī[šu] aj usahhir Syria 19 126a:13; aššum šurīpim a-šar-šan[i-m]a nukkurim bēlī išpuram my lord has written me to remove the ice elsewhere ARM 3 29:8; a-šar-ša-ni-im Šubariū issahruma (when) the Subareans turned elsewhere (after having sent messages to Išbi-Irra) RA 35 43 No. 10:5 (Mari liver model).
- 4' in MB: a-šar-ša-ni ittallakuma TCL 9 48:12 (MB), a-tar-ša-ni-ma illakma BE 14 127:8.
- 5' in Bogh.: Samši a-ša-ar-ša-ni-im-ma ana nakri ana tāḥazi ušib (I) the Sun waited elsewhere to do battle with the enemy KBo 15 i 23.
- 6' in SB: a-šar-ša-nam-ma panūšu šaknuma Gössmann Era II 5, cf. (remove the evil)

ašaršani ašāru A

a-šar-šá-nim-ma panīš[u šukna] LKA 108:2', also uzunka a-šar-šá-nam-ma la tašakkan Borger Esarh. 83 r. 26; nišē... a-šar-šá-nam-ma [ihl]iquma the people fled elsewhere Borger Esarh. 15 Ep. 9:47.

- 7' in NB: kî a-šar-šá-nam-ma ittalku' if he goes elsewhere TCL 13 168:11.
- b) with ana 1' in Bogh.: a-na a-šar-ša-ni-ma la tallak KBo 1 8:41, see BoSt 9 130.
- 2' in SB: ana a-šar-ša-nim-ma suḥḥuru panūšu STC 2 pl. 81:77.
- 3' in NB: a-na a-šar (new line) šá-nam-ma ittalku Cyr. 147:5, and passim; a-na a-šar-šá-nim-ma ittalka' TuM 2-3 203:12, ef. also BIN 2 114:14; a-na a-šar-šá-nu-um-ma ittalku BIN 1 126:12.
- c) with ina: if a document ina a-šar-šá-nam-ma innammaru is found elsewhere (it belongs to PN) VAS 6 66:18; the crop of the feudal fields which are in the neighborhood of Nippur on the embankment of the Sin canal u ša ina a-šar-šá-nam-ma or elsewhere TuM 2-3 181:3 (both NB).

ašaršani see ašaršana.

ašartu (atartu) s.; hard, unusable soil, wasteland; SB; atartu Hh. XIV 39, pl. ašrātu.

KI.KAL # a-šar-tú K[I.KA]L # dan-na-tum CT 41 31:21 (Alu Comm.).

áš-rat la mērešti irriša rāḫ [kīdi] the "fertilizer-of-the-open-country" (poetic for seeder-plow) will plow (even) the hard soil unfit for planting CT 15 34:32, cf. áš-rat la mērešti [ana r]u-ṭib-ti ittūr the hard soil unfit for planting turned into soft land ibid. 17, see Landsberger, JNES 8 277, and Lambert BWL 177f.

ašaru see ašru As.

ašāru A v.; 1. to muster, organize, marshal (forces), to provide with food rations, to check, control, instruct, 2. III/2 to be mustered, to be provided with food; from OAkk., OA on; I īšur — iššar — ašir, I/2, III/2; ef. aširtu C, āširtu, āširu, ašru B adj., aššāru, māšartu in bīt māšarti, tēširtu.

di-e dé = a-šá-rum A IV/3:155, da-a dé = MIN ibid. 157; di-e dé = a-[šá-rum] Ea IV 176; [di-e] [RI] = a-[ša(!)]-ru Sa Voc. F 2a (coll. from photograph); ta-ar Kud = a-šá-rum A III/5:139; sag. èn.tar = a-ša-ru(!), pa-qa-du Kagal B 303f.; i = a-šá-ru Izi V 10 A.

u₄.bi.a ki.sikil kù ama.ugu.a.ni šà(var. ša).na mu.un.ri.ri^{di-di}: ina ūmišu min (= Ninlil) umma alittaša iš-šar-ši at that time, her own mother Ninlil gives instructions to her (to the holy young woman) JRAS 1919 190:13, also ibid. 14; umún ù.mu. (nì).in.ag.a ù e.ne níg.ù.tu.ud. da.ni na.nam: áš-šar-šu-ma šú ša al-ti-šu-ma if I give him instructions he is (only) what I made him (Sum. gave birth to) (Akk. corrupt, a form of alādu expected) Lambert BWL 244 r. iv 25.

An.šár lugal.la sag.èn.tar.bi me.en: ${}^{d}Anu$ be-el a-šìr-ku-nu anāku TCL 6 51:33f., see RA 11 148:17.

umun ^dDi.kud.maḥ.a na.de₅ ^dA.nun.na. ke_x(KID).ne: bēlu ^dMadānu a-šir ^dAnunnaki the Lord Madanu who marshals the Anunnaki Weissbach Misc. No. 13:49f.; dìm.me.er an.na mu.un.su₈.su₈.gi.eš (vars. mè.su₈.su₈.gi.eš, mu.un(!).ši.sig.gi.eš): ilī ša šamê ta-šur you have marshaled the gods of heaven (they are standing beside you for the battle) 4R 30 No. 1

 $a-\check{s}\acute{a}-[r]u=e-pe-ru,\ e-re-bu$ Malku IV 242f.; $pa-qa-du=a-\check{s}\acute{a}-[ru]$ CT 18 18 K.4587 ii 5; $a-\check{s}\acute{a}-ru$ (possibly error for $\check{s}ar\check{a}ru$) = $\check{s}a-ra-hu$ CT 18 9 ii 24, see $sar\check{a}hu$ C.

a-šá-ri \parallel sa-na-qa \parallel a-šá-ri \parallel [...] Lambert BWL 70 Comm. 8 (Theodiey Comm., to i-ši-ru); a-šá-ri \parallel a-la-ku \parallel ša-niš a-šá-ri \parallel sanāqu (only the second equation is pertinent, the first refers to innešru, see ešēru mng. 15) CT 41 30:5 (Alu Comm., to CT 38 46:15), cf. also i-ši-ir \parallel a- \sharp á-ru \parallel a-la-ku] CT 41 30:18; GL = a- \sharp á-[ru] STC 2 pl. 54 r. i 5 (comm. to En. el. VII 82).

1. to muster, organize, marshal (forces), to provide with food rations, to check, control, instruct — a) in military contexts (in royal insers.): he assembled his army and camp narkabāti sumbē e-šu-ra sīsē parē isniqa sindīšu mustered his chariots and wagons and put (respectively) horses and mules to them OIP 2 43 v 42 (Senn.);

ašāru A ašāru A

piqitti sīsê şimitti nīri u unūt tāḥazija ul a-šu-ur (var. a-šu-šur) I did not check the assignments of horses harnessed to yokes nor of the battle equipment Borger Esarh. 44 i 65, cf. ṣābē šâtunu a-šur-ma ina muḥḥi [...] Winckler Sar. pl. 13 No. 28:8.

- b) in private and administrative contexts - 1' in OA: aššiāti ana a-ša-ri-kà PN niš= puram for this reason we have dispatched PN to take care of you TCL 19 71:13; atta PN la ta-ša-ra-ni ula kuāti mamman šaniam la išu but if you, PN, do not take care of me (who would?), I have nobody else but you BIN 422:10, cf. ula e-ta-áš-ru-ni ibid. 8; ālum u bēlī e-ša-ra-ni the city and my lord take care of me BIN 6 199:13; the children are dying of hunger la ta-ša-ra and you are not taking care (of them) BIN 6 197:15; annakam bīt dumu ummeānim la ša šahātim a-šar ta-šu-ru ibašši it is stored here in the house of a reliable agent where you have checked (it) CCT 2 48:14, i-šu-ru CCT 2 19b:12, luqūtam a-šu-ur CCT 5 7b:30.
- 2' in OB: a-še-ir (var. \dot{a} -še-ir) $\acute{\mathrm{E}}$ (var. bi-it) $\acute{\mathrm{E}}$.MAH who organized the temple $\acute{\mathrm{E}}$.MAH CH iii 68, var. from RA 45 74 iii 23; x k $\grave{\mathrm{U}}$.GI ina NA₄ $\frac{1}{3}$ MA.NA u NA₄ 15 $\check{\mathrm{SE}}$ a- $\check{\mathrm{Si}}$ -ir-ma x gold was checked with the weighing stones (weighing) twenty shekels and $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shekel Riftin 50:3, also ibid. 9.
- 3' in MA: I have sent you (the garment) muḥra aš-ra ina pitti ša muḥḥi bītima lu šaknat receive and check (it), it should be placed on the account of the overseer of the house KAV 99:41, cf. (garments given) ana a-ša-ri AfO 19 pl. 6 r. 16, also (in broken context) le-šur KAV 203:22, ana a-ša-ri ibid. 24; these ten donkeys ša x-x-e PN e-šu-ru-ni KAJ 311:11.
- 4' in royal insers.: nišē māt Gurgume ana paṭ gimriša ana eššūti a-šur šūt rēšija bēl pāḥati elišunu aškun itti nišē māt Aššur amnūšunūti I reorganized (and made a census of) the people of all of GN, I placed my own officials as governors over them, listed them (on rolls) as are the other (in-

habitants) of Assyria Lie Sar. p. 38:5; šallassu kabitta ana panīja lu e-šur I inspected personally the heavy booty taken from him KAH 2 84:59 (Adn. II).

- 5' in NA: adu bīt illakuninni a-šar-u-ni addanaššununi as soon as they come and I will check and give them to him ABL 467 r. 16, cf. alkani la-šur-ku-nu come here so I can give you instructions ABL 610:7, anāku a-šur-ú-šá-nu-ni ABL 701 r. 2; nišē alpē ša issu GN nassuninni ina irtišunu attalak a-tašar attahar as to the people and cattle which they bring here from Guzana, I went to meet them, checked on them and accepted them formally ABL 167:11; anūtu ... pitti lē'i etaš-ru ittahrušu they have checked with the list and received the equipment ABL 425:12; ana mīni bēlī ihassīšu Lú la a-še-er why does my lord mistreat him? the man has no one to take care of him ABL 221 r. 10; note the unique colophon áš-ra ba-ri-a šal-ma Köcher Pflanzenkunde 1 vii 3'.
- c) referring to gods -1' in gen.: ${}^{d}A$ -šáru ša kīma šumišuma i-šu-ru ilī šīmāti kullat kal nišī šû lu paqid DN who according to his name (Ašaru) has organized the gods (who determine) the fates, let him be in charge of all mankind En. el. VII 122; dNa.des.lugal. $dim.me.er.an.ki.a ... a-\check{s}ir(var. -\check{s}i-ir)$ Nabû a-ši-ir ilī kalama En. el. VI 143; Igigi u Anunnaki muttaddin kurmēti Nabû who directs the Igigi and Anunnaki gods, who hands out food rations Unger Bel-harran-beliussur 4, cf. $[Nab\hat{u}] \ldots a$ -šir [Igigi] u Anun= naki pāqid kiššat nagbī Borger Esarh. 79:9, Marduk a-ši-ir Igigi sāniq Anunnaki VAB 4 60 i 3 (Nabopolassar), Marduk ... u= šumgal Anunnaki a-ši-ru Igigi BMS 12:32, see Ebeling Handerhebung 78, and passim said of Marduk, see Tallqvist Götterepitheta p. 35; $be-lu_{\mathbf{A}}$ a- $\dot{s}i$ -ir $il\bar{\imath}$ STC 2 pl. 61 ii 14.
- 2' with specific localities and functions: Nergal a-ŝi-ir É.ENGUR.RA Böllenrücher Nergal No. 3:10, Nabû ... a-ŝir É.SAG.ÍLA BMS 22:3, Marduk ... a-ŝir kibrātim BRM 4 51:36 and YOS 9 84:37 (Nabopolassar), a-ŝi-ri p[uh]ri ilāni KAR 304 r. 24; Nergal ...

ašāru B ašāšu A

a-ši-ir dannina sāniq nīr Böllenrücher Nergal No. 8:4.

d) referring to the care of gods toward man -1' in gen.: $j\hat{a}\hat{s}i$... $\hat{s}a$ ta- $\hat{s}u$ -ri-in-ni $\hat{s}aq\hat{u}tu$ $b\bar{e}l[tu]$ me of whom you, sublime lady, have taken care Ebeling, MVAG 23/2 p. 23:44 (= KAR 42 and dupls.).

2' in personal names: A-šu-ur-ḥa-ab-lá-am Take-Care-of-the-Wronged! (name of one of the seven statues of divine judges) Belleten 14 226:27f. (Irišum), cf. dÁš-ra-ḥab-lam KAV 43 i 17, see Frankena Tākultu p. 123:36; note the irregular form En-a-ši-ra-ni RTC 132 r. 2, for other refs. see MAD 3 p. 76; Î-li-áš-ra-ni My-God-Take-Care-of-Me BIN 4 103:39, and passim in OA, Î-li-aš-ra-an-ni VAS 13 2 r. 2, and passim in OB; I-šu-ur-É-a Ea-Has-Taken-Care UET 5 114:22, 825:12, 826:15 (all OB).

2. III/2 to be mustered, to be provided with food: ištu kakkab šamāmi uš-ta-ta-ši-ru-ni as soon as the stars of the sky have been mustered (i.e., have become visible) BBR No. 1-20:41; on the third and the 29th days enūma eṭemmū uš-taš-še-ru when the spirits of the dead are provided with food offerings KAR 184 r.(!) 28, but note (on the 29th day, the disappearance of the moon) ūm Igigi u Anunnaki in-niš-še-ru (see ešēru mng. 15) 4R 33 iii 46, and passim in hemer. in this phrase, and cf. UD.26.KAM ... ašar te-šìr-tu Anunnaki AfO 18 292:44.

In ZA 5 79:12 read mal ātammaru a-maš-šar (coll. W. G. Lambert). In Gilg. XII 85 one has to emend to ut-ta-na(!)-[aš]-šá-qú "they kissed each other" on account of the Sum. parallel NE mu.un.su.ub.bé (courtesy A. Shaffer); in VAS 16 93:27, read elippam...jāšim [te]-ra-ni-im send the boat to me, see tāru.

Thureau-Dangin, RA 11 155; Bauer, ZA 42 174 n. 4; Landsberger, Belleten 14 261 n. 82; Stamm Namengebung 181f.; J. Lewy, Or. NS 15 387 n. 4. For the Sum., see Sjöberg Mondgott p. 100; Gordon Sumerian Proverbs Coll. 1,170.

ašāru B (wašāru) v.; to be humble; lex.*; I, II; cf. ašriš B, ašru A adj.

šu-u Š $\dot{\mathbf{u}} = a-\dot{s}\dot{a}$ -[ru] Idu II 256; š $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ -u Š $\dot{\mathbf{u}} = a-\dot{s}\dot{a}$ -rum A I/8:40, also S^b II 38; B $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ R.B $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ R = $wa-\dot{s}a-a$ -ru-[um], wu-[$u\dot{s}-\dot{s}u$]-ru-um Proto-Diri 93 b and c; su-n[u] B $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ R // $a-\dot{s}a$ (!)-ri // pa- $la-\dot{h}u$ AO 3555 r.(!) 13 n, in RA 6 131 (Comm. to A VIII/2).

ašāru C $(waš\bar{a}ru)$ v.; to release; OA.

tuppī PN wa-ša-ra-am la imu'a VAT 9223:12 (unpub., courtesy M. T. Larsen); perassa wa-ša-ra-at (for wašrat, while the SB parallel has uššurat, see uššuru) her (Lamaštu's) hair is loose BIN 4 126:16, see von Soden, Or. NS 25 146.

The rare occurrences of $waš\bar{a}rum$ in OA instead of $(w)uš\bar{s}uru$, q.v., may be considered errors rather than attestations of the use of the stem $(w)a\bar{s}\bar{a}ru$.

ašāru D (wašāru) v.; (mng. uncert.); OB.*

wa-aš-ru-ú sikkūrū the bolts are
ZA 43 306:2.

The passage is unique ($wa\check{s}ru$ is replaced by $nad\hat{u}$ in the parallels) and remains uncertain since the activity involved cannot be established with certainty.

ašāšu A s.; (a bowerlike reed cover used by water fowl), reed shelter, encampment; lex.*

gi.kid.má.šú.a (var. gi.ú.esir.šú.má.a) = $a \cdot ša \cdot šú = qinnu \ ša \ \text{Mušen.meš} \ \text{Hg. A II 21},$ in MSL 7 68; a-za-ad ú.esir.[Má.šú.a] = $a \cdot ša \cdot š[u]$ (among words for bird nest) Diri IV 28, cf. [ú]. esir.x.[x.x] = $[a \cdot ša \cdot šu \cdot um]$ Proto-Diri 194; [...] = $[a] \cdot ša \cdot šu \cdot ša$ Min (= Mušen) Nabnitu J 137n. maš.gán = $a \cdot ša \cdot šum$ OBGT XI v 18.

- a) (a bowerlike reed cover made by birds): see Hg., etc., in lex. section.
- b) reed shelter, encampment: see OBGT, in lex. section.

Ad usage b: Falkenstein Götterlieder p. 41 n. 36.

ašāšu B s.; (a moth); lex.*

uh. HA = a-šá-šu (followed by sāsu, but in two copies replacing it) Hh. XIV 268, cf. zi-[iz] [BAD] = [sa-a]-su (restored after Ea II 75), [a-ša]-šú A II/3:3f.

Schulthess, ZA 24 53 n. 1 (with etymology); Landsberger Fauna 127.

ašāšu A v.; 1. to become worried, disturbed, in despair, 2. to cause distress, 3. ataššušu to suffer from spasms, to be distraught, to be in continual distress, 4. ušzšušu to cause distress, to mistreat a person,

ašāšu A ašāšu A

5. utaššušu to become apprehensive, 6. šutāšušu to become (very) worried; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and (in mng. 3) zi.ir; I īšuš — iššuš (i'aššaš in mng. 2, for tišašu see mng. 1c) — ašiš, I/2 ītašuš, I/3 ītanaššus, ītanaššaš, II, II/3, III/2, IV/3; cf. ašuštu, uššatu, uššušiš, uššušu.

zi.ir = a-šá-šu, šu.uš.ru = uš-šu-šu, ši.mu ba.šu.uš.ru = na-pis-tiuš-šu-šat Antagal G 136 ff.; zi.ir.zi.ir = [a-ša-šu] Erimhuš II 97; i.i = a-ša-šu Izi V 11.

tu.ra igi.lib kalam.ma zi.ir.zi.ir: murşu dilipti ša māta i-áš-šá-šu sickness, sleeplessness that plague the country CT 16 14 iii 41f., cf. [udug]. hul.gál kalam.ma zi.ir.zi.ir: MIN (= utukku lemnu) šá ma-a-tú i-áš-šá-a-šu CT 17 36 K.9272:8 and dupls., see Falkenstein Haupttypen 84; íb.si ši.mu zi.ir.ra[...]: ma-ṣi napištī i-ta-šú-uš libbī [...] OECT 6 pl. 21 r. 13f.; èn.tar.tar.re.ne zi ba.ir (gloss:) a-ta-š[u-uš] they keep spying on me, I am in distress UET 6 175: 28.

[u₄.da] íb.ta.sùḫ.sùḫ gi₆.da íb.lù.lù: ina ūmi uš-šu-uš ina mūši dulluḥ by day he is troubled, by night disturbed 4R 22 No. 2:4f., see OECT 6 p. 44; mu.un.sa₅.ga šú.šú nam.mu.un.du₈: uš-šú-šá-ku katmāku ul anattal I am troubled, overcome, and cannot see 4R 10 r. 3f., see OECT 6 p. 42; dingir.ra.a.ni zi mu.un.ši.[in].ir.ir. re: ilšu ú-ta-aš-ši-iš he has given his god concern (about him) CT 17 10:70f.

[a]-šá-šu = pu-ul-ḫu LTBA 2 2:61; a-šá-šú(var.-šu) = ra-'-i-bu ibid. 271, dupl. 3 iv 7 and 4 iv 2. ul-ta-aš-šá-aš # is-sal-la-', is-sal-la-' # i-mar-ra-aş Izbu Comm. 26f., see mng. 6.

tu-taš-šá-áš 5R 45 K.253 iii 41 (gramm.).

- 1. to become worried, disturbed, in despair a) in OA: adi 10 ūmē lá ta-šu-uš do not worry for ten days CCT 2 15:27, cf. 10 ūmī la ta-šu-uš do not worry for ten days KTS 11:6, cf. e-ta-šu (uncert., see M. T. Larsen, Old Assyrian Caravan Procedures p. 103) TCL 19 36:23.
- b) in Mari: $k\bar{\imath}$ am litenûma la i-iš-šu-šu let them (the soldiers) alternate so that they will not become desperate ARM 1 20 r. 11'.

- c) in EA: u ma-ni $\bar{u}m\bar{e}$ ti-ša-šu(!) URU UGU-ia how long has the town been angry with me? EA 122:39; $am\bar{e}l\bar{u}tu\bar{s}u$ ti-ša-šu-na UGU-ia his people are angry with me EA 83:23.
- d) in lit.: [Tukulti]-Ninurta eršu mudū tašīmāti i-šu-uš Tukulti-Ninurta, the wise, who knows moderation, became worried Tn.-Epic "v" 25, ef. [Kaš]tiliašu ilså u'urta ibid. "iii" 29; ša šitnuni a-ši-iš u uggum a-ka-ad a-na-ah a-šu-uš amtīma I became, tired, worried and inadequate JCS 11 85 iii 9 (OB Cuthean Legend), ef. a-ka-ad(!)a-šú-uš uštānih AnSt 5 102:88 (SB version), cf. parās arkāti nesanni dutu-[š]i a-šu-šam-ma ina mūši uga'a rēška foreknowledge of the future has left me, O Sun, I have become worried, I wait for your rising all night JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 3 r. 4, also a-šu-uš ma'diš OECT 6 pl. 13 K.3515 r. 9; e ta'dir ... [e]ta- $\check{s}\acute{u}$ - $[u\check{s}]$ Biggs Šaziga 32:4; $tib\hat{a}$ e ta- $\check{s}u$ - $u\check{s}$ come on here! do not worry! ibid. 38:19, cf. kala ūmi i-šu-uš STC 2 pl. 73 i 9; ta-šu-šaam-ma bēlī ul ippašir qibī[tka(?)] you worried about me, my lord, (to the extent) that your word could not be (correctly) interpreted K.7641:8 (courtesy W. G. Lambert); $[t]a-ta-\check{s}u$ uš ūmešamma ul i'-da-ru (var. la i-ad-dar[u]) $pan[\bar{u}]ka$ (for translat., see adāru A mng. 8b) Lambert BWL 128:41; i-ta-šu-uš [lib]bī my heart became distraught BMS 6:60, see Ebeling Handerhebung 44; [in]a dimmatim $u \ bik\bar{\imath}tim \ [a/i]$ -ta- $\check{s}u$ - $u\check{s}$ VAS 16 135 r. 27 (OB); dutu-šu i-ta-šu-uš i-da-ak-ku-ús-su the sun became distressed(?), it him M. i 5.
- 2. to cause distress: see, with the present form i'aššaš CT 16 14 iii 41f. and CT 17 36 K.9272, in lex. section.
- 3. ataššušu to suffer from spasms, to be distraught, to be in continual distress a) to suffer from spasms 1' ītanaššuš: šumma qaqqassu pagaršu nuppuh u i-ta-na-šu-(uš) if his head and body are swollen and he is in constant pain Labat TDP 26:67, wr. ZI.IR.MEŠ ibid. 64; šumma ina mursišu pa-su-šú irmû ZI.IR.MEŠ if during his illness his muscles(?) are flabby and he is in constant pain Labat

ašāšu A ašāšu B

TDP 160:29, cf. ina libbišu maḥiṣma u zi.ir. MEŠ ibid. 234:36, also ibid. 118:19; if his belly is hot and he sweats as someone with lubāṭu-disease u zi.ir.meš ibid. 116 ii 4; zi.ir.meš u igi^{II}-šú ītanarriqu he is in constant pain and his face gets more and more yellow ibid. 158:12.

- 2' ītanaššaš: šumma āl[ittu ša.meš]-šá i-ta-na-aš-šá-šú if a pregnant woman's innards keep hurting(?) Labat TDP 210:105; šumma amēlu š\(\hat{A}\)-š\(\disp(\exists)\)e-ta-na-š\(\disp(\disp(\artho)\)-ma NINDA KAŠ.SAG la imahhar if a man's belly keeps hurting(?) and he cannot keep down food or beer Küchler Beitr. pl. 10 iii 16 (coll.), var. from ibid. pl. 2:29, cf. zi.meš-šú kīma ša A.MEŠ samû i-ta-na-šá-áš Köcher BAM 216:56, cf. also šà-šú e-ta-na-áš-šá-áš Köcher BAM $[\S\lambda]$ -šú i-ta-[na]-a \check{s} - $\check{s}a$ -a \check{s} ip-ta-naa[r-ru] AMT 86,1 iii 2, cf. $[\dots il-ta-n]a-za-zu$ u i-ta-na-ša-aš (in broken context) AMT 85,1 obv.(!) i 18, also i-ta-na-aš-ša-a-aš KUB 34 6:6; for parallels, see $\hat{a}\check{s}u$; in difficult context: i-az-za i-ta-na-šá-áš K.3628+ r. 19, see Bezold Cat. p. 550.
- b) to be distraught, to be in continual distress—1'ītanaššuš: i-ta-na-šu-ušlibbī Gray Šamaš pl. 10 K.3387:18, see Schollmeyer No. 27; šumma a-ta-šu-uš if (he always says) "I am in continual distress" ZA 43 104:62, also Or. NS 16 201:14, see also OECT 6 pl. 21, in lex.
- 2' ītanaššaš: umma šûma la ta-ta-na-ša-aš a[di] a[k]aššadamma he says: "do not be distressed until I get there" ARM 2 69:9, cf. ummami la ta-ta-na-ša-aš [adi] ak[ašš]ad[a]k= kum ibid. 15; [la ta-t]a-na-aš-ša-aš-ša do not be distressed ARM 1 5:21; LÚ.MEŠ i-ta-naša-šu the men are in distress ARM 2 133:18; šumma amēlu $\langle i \rangle$ -ta-na-ša-aš ašuštu šu[B. $\S{u}{B}$]-su if a man keeps worrying and fright overcomes him Köcher BAM 174:25', also, wr. [i]-ta(!)-na-ša-aš AMT 48,3:6; ša i-taš-šášu(!) tattasah ašuštu you remove fright from the one who is constantly worried KAR 321 r. 6.
- 4. $u\check{s}\check{s}u\check{s}u$ to mistreat a person, to cause distress a) to mistreat a person: $\check{s}umma$

nipûtum ina bīt nēpīša ina maḥāṣim ulu ina uš-šu-ši-im imtūt if a distrained person dies in the house of her distrainer either from beating or maltreatment CH § 116:41.

- b) to cause distress: $u\check{s}-\check{s}u-\check{s}\acute{a}-ku$ $ra\check{b}\bar{a}ku$ $zen\hat{a}ku$ I am in distress, I am angry (and) furious BA 5 657 No. 18:6, see Nougayrol, RA 36 p. 34, cf. PN $u\check{s}-\check{s}u-u\check{s}$ PN was distressed STT 38:140, see AnSt 6 156 (Poor Man of Nippur); [dul-lu-u]b \hat{u} $u\check{s}-\check{s}u-u\check{s}$ Winckler Sar. pl. 45 F 2:23; $u\check{s}-\check{s}is-si-na-ti-ma$ $par\check{s}i\check{s}ina$ i-te-e[z-ba] he caused them distress and they neglected their rites Gössmann Era IV 60; ardu tarkullu $mu-u\check{s}-\check{s}i-\check{s}u$ $b\bar{e}li\check{s}u$ a servant is a stake which annoys its owner KBo 1 12 r.(!) 16, see Ebeling, Or. NS 23 214.
- 5. utaššušu to become apprehensive: ú-taš(var.-ta)-šá-šá-ma idabbuba arād irkalla when they become worried, they talk about going down to the nether world Lambert BWL 40:47 (Ludlul); see CT 17 10:70f., in lex. section.
- 6. šutāšušu to become (very) worried: ú-ul-ta-ša-aš // na-aq-ṣa-pu I am very worried EA 82:50, cf. [ul]-ta-ša-aš anāku [// na]-aq-ṣa-ap-ti EA 93:4; šumma sinništu akâm ulid É NA ul-ta-aš-šá-aš if a woman gives birth to a cripple the house of the man will be in distress CT 27 2 obv.(!) 7 (SB Izbu), dupl. ibid. 14:28, for comm., see lex. section, cf. ul-ta-ša-aš CT 41 16:20, also NA.BI ut-ta-aš-ša // ul-taš-šá-áš CT 38 21:13 (both SB Alu), also NA BI ul-ta-ša-[aš] KAR 178 vi 22 (hemer.), wr. u[l-t]a-a[š-š]a-[aš] Labat Calendrier § 34-35:20.

For VAS 10 179:13f., see $as\tilde{a}su$ B. For mng. 2, see the discussion sub $as\tilde{a}su$ B.

Lambert BWL p. 302; Römer Königshymnen 113.

ašāšu B (ešēšu) v.; to catch (in a net), to engulf, overwhelm; OB, SB; I $\bar{\imath}$ šuš — iššuš (i'aššaš) — ašiš, I/3; cf. \bar{a} šišu, aššišu, ešeštu, išištu, mēšeštu.

ašāšu B ašbatu

ur₄ = ha^a -ša-šu Izi H App. i 8; [ù]r.ri = e-šešum (in group with baru, sahašu) Erimhuš II 117; [...] = a-šá-šú šá ha-ta-me to net (said) of muzzling (followed by asasu A, q.v.) Erimhuš III 157.

níg.me.gar.ra túg.gin_x(GIM) ba.an.dul ka. ša.an.ša.ša: qūlu kūru kīma ṣubāti iktumšuma i-ta-na-šá-áš-šú (var. iktanaššaššu) dumbness (and) daze have covered him like a cloak and overwhelm him constantly Šurpu V-VI 15f., for var. see kašāšu.

 UR_4 [//] a-šá-š \acute{u} [//] UR_4 : $\acute{p}a$ -ma-mu šá-niš ka-[šá-š \acute{u}] Lambert BWL 82:200 (Theodiey Comm.).

- a) to catch (in a net): umun ka.nag.gá sa in.ga.ná.e buru $_5$ in.ga.ur.ur.re : $b\bar{e}lum$ $m\bar{a}tu$ $s\bar{e}tu$ $tadd\bar{\imath}ma$ $iss\bar{u}r\bar{a}tu$ $ta-s\acute{u}-u\check{s}$ O lord of the land, you cast the net and caught the birds SBH p. 130:22f., cf. [sa in.g]a.an.[n]á.e buru $_5$ in.ga.an.ur $_4$.re : $[s\bar{e}ta]$ $idd[\bar{\imath}]ma$ $[iss\bar{\imath}u\bar{\imath}d]ti$ $i-s\check{\imath}u-u\check{s}$ KAR 375 ii 15f.; [g]ú.mu BI(?) im.mi.si.[si] : $ki-s\check{\imath}a-di$ $i-s\acute{\imath}i-s\acute{\imath}i$ $i-[ta]-[na]-s\check{\imath}u-s\check{\imath}u$ they keep catching my neck in a stock VAS 10 179:12; [...].si.si.meš Lú.gán- $ten\hat{u}+\check{s}e(!)$ nu.un. gá.gá.meš : [...] $i\check{s}-\check{s}\check{u}-\check{s}\check{u}$ $\check{s}ag\bar{a}\check{s}a$ ul $ikall\hat{u}$ they catch the [...], do not refrain from murder Iraq 27 164:27f.
- b) to engulf, overwhelm: ud.dè urudu. šen.maḥ.àm.e uzu.ì.udu in.ur.ur.re:

 ūmu kīma šenni ṣīrti lipâ ia-áš-šá-áš the ūmudemon contains (his victims) as (effectively as) an excellent copper pot does fat BA 5
 617 No. 1:11f.; umun.e e.ne.èm.mà.ni
 a.zi.ga.àm kir4 al.ù[r.ri]: ša bēlum amassu mīlum tēbû ša appa i-áš-šá-šú (var. šá(!) appi i-áš(!)-šá-áš) SBH p.7:30f., var. from BRM 4 11:19f.

The present i'aššaš (which occurs beside iššuš) is attested only in the bilingual passages BA 5 617 No. 1:11f., SBH p. 7:30f. and dupl., cited usage b, where it renders Sum. ur.(ur) and ùr. Since in bilingual texts cited sub ašāšu A such an irregular present likewise occurs in a context where the translation "to overwhelm" is acceptable (see ašāšu A mng. 2), one could assume an error of the scribe. However, there the corresponding Sum. verb is zi.ir. The difficult passage [i]t-ta-ši-iš ana ettūti Lambert BWL 220:25 is possibly a unique IV/2 formation,

to be translated "(the lizard) set a trap for the spider (above her net)."

Falkenstein, ZA 49 128; Lambert BWL p. 302.

ašâtu (asâtu) s. pl. tantum; reins; MB, Nuzi, SB; ašūtu, ašuāta CT 38 28:24 and CT 41 25 r. 12; cf. ašâtu in mukīl ašâti.

 $[pa-a][PA] = a-\check{s}\acute{a}-a-[tum] A I/7:11.$

- a) in MB: 1 Níg.Lá Kuš a-ša-a-ti (among items in a chariot outfit) PBS 2/2 54:6, also ibid. 4 and 8.
- b) in Nuzi: [x] simittu a-ša-tu₄ ša sēri (among equipment for soldiers and chariots) HSS 14 616:29, ef. 1 simittu KUŠ a-ša-tu₄ HSS 13 195:9 (translit. only); 3 MA.NA 50 GÍN SÍG ana 1-nu-tu₄ a-ša-tu₄ u ana 1-nu-tu₄ du-ti-wa-na-a.MEŠ HSS 15 212:5 and ibid. 2, cf. ibid. 17:27.
- c) in SB: I learned ṣabāt kuš a-šá-a-te (var. a-šá-te) Streck Asb. 4 i 34, cf. ṣabtāku kuš a-sa-a-ti kīma assāri I am holding the reins like a (professional) driver ibid. 256:23; if a noble rides a chariot a-šá-a-ti ṣabitma holding the reins CT 40 36:42 (SB Alu); DIŠ KUŠ a-šá-at SUM-šu if (in a dream) he is given reins Dream-book 324 iii 10'; atmuhu kuš a-ša-a-ti aIštar (after) I have taken hold of the reins of (the chariot of) Ištar AfO 8 184:44 (Asb.); uncert.: kīma a-a-ti kuš a-šu-ti CT 38 28:24, with comm. a-a-ti risnēti ša dalti, kuš a-šu-a-ti = MIN šá MIN (see ajīti) CT 41 25 r. 11f.

For CT 18 9 ii 35f., see $a\check{s}\hat{u}$ C s.

Poebel, AS 14 37; Salonen Hippologica 123ff.

ašâtu in mukīl ašâti s.; driver of a chariot; NA*; ef. ašâtu.

Lú mu-kil [a]-šá-te MVAG 41/3 pl. 2 ii 1.

ašâtu see ešâtu.

ašbatu s.; cushion(?); OAkk.; cf. ašābu. 1 aš-ba-tum sig₅ BIN 5 51:1.

Since the $a\bar{s}batu$ is made by the $T\acute{u}G.DU_8$, who usually works with leather and string, one is inclined to think of a stuffed leather cushion, cf. also $n\bar{u}\bar{s}abu$ used in Nuzi to denote such an object.

ašbu A ašeratu

ašbu A (fem. ašibtu) adj.; inhabited; MB, SB, NA; wr. syll. and KU; cf. ašābu.

[URU].DIL.DIL ša ittija lu áš-bu-tu lu nathe villages which are under my authority, whether inhabited or abandoned BE 17 24:16 (MB let.); KUR a- $\dot{s}ib$ -tum ŠUB-dian inhabited country will become abandoned cf. URU.MEŠ KU.MEŠ ŠUB.MEŠ-CT 31 19:15. ma CT 30 16 K.3841 r. 19 (SB ext.), and URU KU.MEŠ karmeš immû inhabited cities will become ruins BRM 413:62 (MB ext.); mātu $a-\check{s}ib-tum$ Kur- $\acute{a}d$ a settled country will be conquered BM 68608:38 (unpub. Izbu, courtesy E. Leichty); nagû áš-bu sibit mātišu a populous province seized by his country KAH 2 141:234 (Sar.); $\bar{a}l\bar{a}ni\check{s}a\;\acute{a}\check{s}$ -bu-ti its inhabited towns TCL 3 183 (Sar.), cf. Winckler Sar. pl. 34 No. 73:126; ālu áš-bu ina libbi jānu alla Urim Nippur Eridu there is no other inhabited city there but Ur, Nippur and Eridu ABL 942:9 (NB).

ašbu B (wašbu) adj.; living (in a house) as a tenant, inhabitant (of a town), sitting, present; OA, OB, Mari, NB; cf. ašābu.

a.ku = wa-aš-bu-um Silbenvokabular A 29. un dúr.dúr.ru.na.šè har.har.ra: nišī ášba-a-ti tuṣaḥḥir you have diminished the number of people living in settlements SBH p. 77:16f.; lú.al.ti.la... [1]ú.nu.ti.la: ša áš-bi ... ša la áš-[bi] Lambert BWL 268 iii 8 and 10.

ikkaspim šalšātim šīm subātī wa-áš-bu-um u laššu'um u qāti laššu'im kasap šalšātim qātātišunu ilqe'u they have taken their shares of the profit, from the profit on the price of the textiles, (both) the one who was present and the one who was absent, (thus) also the share of the absent (one) Hecker Giessen 34:40 (OA): a-wi-lum aš-bu-um(copy -ta?) kasap kiṣrišu ... ana bēl [bītim] id= id[nma] the person living as a tenant has paid the silver for his rent to the owner of the house Driver and Miles Babylonian Laws 2 36 § E 6 (CH); oil ana pašāš wa-aš-bu-ut GIŠ.GU.ZA ša mahar šarrim for rubbing with oil those who (are allowed to) sit on chairs in the presence of the king ARM 7 27:8, also ibid. 49:4; 5 marē Awin wa-aš-bu-ut GN five members of the tribe Awin living in Appan ARM 8 11:9; obscure: [...].MEŠ agannūtu ul áš-bu-tú ABL 1119 r. 12 (NB).

ašbu (or ašpu) s.; (a tree or shrub); SB; Akk. loan in Sum.

giš aš.bu.um = [...] Hh. III 480, cf. giš aš. bu.um MSL 5 133 line r (Forerunner to Hh. III).

PA GIŠ $a\check{s}$ -bu-um leaves of the a--tree (between almond, olive and pomegranate trees) AMT 68,1:19, cf. PA GIŠ $a\check{s}$ -bu KAR 208:15.

The reading *dilbu for the lex. passages is excluded because the sign as does not have the reading dil before the MA period.

ašbutu see ašubbatu.

ašbūtu ($wašb\bar{u}tu$) s.; presence; OB*; cf. $a\bar{s}\bar{a}bu$.

ina la wa-aš-bu-ut PN PN₂ tappūšu šum PN ušapšiţma šumsu ... ušašţir in the absence of PN, his partner PN₂ had PN's name erased and his own inscribed TCL 7 15:9, cf. ina la wa-aš-bu-ti-ia VAS 16 116:7.

ašdānu s.; (a medicinal plant); SB.*

Ú áš-da-nu: Ú DÚR.GIG.GA.KE_x(KID): SIG₇-su itti lipî bullulu ana šuburrišu šakānu— a-plant: medication for anus trouble: to mix fresh with tallow (and) apply to his anus Köcher BAM 1 iii 7, restored from dupl. CT 14 30 Sm. 698:14.

ašdihu see išdihu B.

ašdu s.; (mng. unkn., occurs only in OB personal names); OB.

I-t $\acute{u}r$ -a \acute{s} -du CT 2 42:25, and passim, also I-t $\acute{u}r$ -a \acute{s} -du- \acute{u} JCS 14 55 No. 90:4, cf. perhaps $A \acute{s}$ -da-a- $\dot{h}i$ VAS 16 44:3.

The Akk. verb form $it\bar{u}r$ suggests that the theophoric element should likewise be considered Akk. though the same $a\bar{s}du$ (and/or asdu) also occurs in WSem. names of the period.

Bauer Ostkanaanäer 71; H. Huffmon Amorite Personal Names 169 and 270.

ašduttu see aštuttu.

ašdūtu see aštūtu.

ašduzzu see aštuzzu.

ašeratu s.; (a type of garment); Mari.*

[x TÚG] [a]-še-ra-tum UŠ [1] a.-garment (or x aširtu-garments), second quality

ašgagu ašgikû

(after a garment of first quality) ARM 7 252:2.

Possibly a plural of aširu or aširtu. Bottéro, ARMT 7 p. 276.

ašgagu (ašgugu) s.; battle, fray; MB, SB.*
mè = [aš]-ga-gu (in group with anantu and

me = [as]-ga-gu (in group with analutuquntu) Antagal III 193ff., cf. (in same group) sa \dot{b}_x .sa \dot{b}_x (gu×gu.gu×gu) = $\dot{a}\dot{s}$ -ga-gu Erimhuš II 241ff.

áš-ga-gu, áš-gu-gu = qab-lu LTBA 2 1 iv 45f., dupl. 2:111f.

áš-gu-gu dannu tīb la maḥār ugu-šu-un [...] a great battle, an irresistible assault [came] against them Tn.-Epic "iii" 43; ša ... ina šitnun áš-ga-gi aggiš irriḥušuma kakkēšu ušabbaruma (the god) who rushes against him (the impious) furiously in the clash of battle and shatters his weapons TCL 3 120 (Sar.), cf. tušpaṭṭar áš-ga-ga AfO 19 64:89.

**ašgandu (AHw. 80a).

The NB family name $A \check{s} gandu$ (wr. $A \check{s} - gandu$, Nbn. 693: 17, etc.) is probably to be connected with ${}^{m}A \check{s} . gan. {}^{du}du_{7} = {}^{m}Am\bar{e}l^{-d}Papsukkal$ 5R 44 ii 11 (see Lambert, JCS 11 12, Landsberger, MSL 6 134), and not with Mandaic $a\check{s} ganda$ "messenger," itself a loan from Iranian, see Happ, Glotta 40 (1962) 198ff.

**ašgašû (AHw. 80a) to be read diš Ma-ga-x-[x] (probably a personal name) ADD 1039 iv(!) 4 (coll. E. Sollberger).

ašgigû see ašgikû.

ašgikû (asqiqû, ašgigû, ašqiqû, atgigu) s.; 1. (a stone), 2. (a plant); Bogh., SB, NA, NB

na₄.gurun.ga.raš sar = i-ni-ib ka-ra-ši = aš-gì-ku-u (var. [aš-k]i-gu-u) Hg. E 19, var. from Hg. B IV 114; NA₄ at-gi-gi CT 6 11 ii 22 (OB Forerunner to Hh. XVI).

1. (a stone) — a) ašgigû, ašqiqû — 1' for jewelry: l NA₄.KIŠIB AŠ.GÌ.GÌ ADD 993 i 16, cf. ibid. ii 5, cf. also (in broken context) NA₄ AŠ.GÌ.GÌ ABL 1202:13 and ABL 689 r. 2 (all NA); 88 kurşû hurāṣi sāntu NA₄ AŠ.GÌ.GÌ ša birīt ina 2 pingu hurāṣi ina turri kitî ṣabit 88 golden links, (with) carnelian (and) a. between (them) held by two golden endpieces on a linen string (for a necklace)

YOS 6 216:3 (NB); [$\check{s}umm$]a and NA₄ $\check{A}\check{s}$.GI₄.GI₄[...] if [you have made a mixture?] for a.-colored stone ZA 36 190 i 4 (glass text).

as charm: hurāṣa kaspa NA₄ [...] (and other materials to put áš-gig-ga-a around the patient's neck) KUB 37 57:3', [...] zalaga as-qí-qá-a ... tašakkanšu ibid. 46 i 4; NA, AŠ.GÌ.GÌ (among 7 stones for appeasing a personal god and goddess) Studies Landsberger 332 i 20, also ibid. 27, wr. ÁŠ.GÌ.GÌ (var. NA4 AŠ.GÌ.GÌ) KAR 213 ii 12, var. from dupl. AMT 46,1 i 25; NA₄.KIŠIB NA₄ ÁŠ. $GI_A.GI_A$ a seal made of a. K.4212:5 (unpub. list of stones), 1 NA₄ AŠ.GÌ.GÌ 83-1-18,326:11' (unpub.), NA₄.ZA.GÌN NA₄.GUG NA₄.MUŠ.[GÍR N]A4.AŠ.GÌ.GÌ NA4.BABBAR.DIL lapis lazuli, carnelian, serpentine, a., pappardillu-stone (etc., for a charm) Biggs Šaziga 67 ii 33, cf., RA 18 164:4 (Lamaštu wr. NA₄ ÁŠ.GÌ.GÌ rit.), AMT 29,2:9, 47,3 iv 31, STT 90:5, NA₄ ÁŠ. GI₄.GI₄ Köcher BAM 185 iii 29', NA₄ AŠ.GI₄.GI₄ ibid. 194 iv' 16; NA₄ AŠ.GÌ.GÌ UET 4 150:18.

3' in med. and rit.: KU.KU NA₄ ÁŠ.GI₄.G[I₄] pulverized a. AMT 19,1 r.(!) iv 7; NA₄.ÁŠ. GI₄.GI₄ (as materia medica, with stones and herbs) AMT 33,1:26, also AMT 37,2 r. 8, and passim, for other refs., see Thompson DAC 54-57.

- NA₄ UGU.AŠ/ÁŠ.GÌ/GI₄.GÌ/GI₄ (reading unkn.): abnu šikinšu kīma na₄.zú sig, u $sad\bar{\imath}[r\bar{\imath}\ (ul)\ i\check{s}\hat{u}\ \dots]\ {\rm NA_4.BI}\ {\rm NA_4.UGU(text}\ {\rm KA}).$ the stone which looks ÁŠ.GI₄.GI₄ [šumšu] like green obsidian but has (no) lines, this stone is called-a. Köcher BAM 194 vii' 10 (series abnu šikinšu); NA4.UGU.AŠ.Gì.Gì (listed among gems given to the gods) Winckler Sar. [NA₄].UGU.ÁŠ.GI₄.GI₄ Gilg. IX vi pl. 35:142; 32; a golden tiara for Šamaš ša zarinni in parûti u NA4.UGU.AŠ.GÌ.GÌ šūšubu (see zarinnu B) VAB 4 270 ii 37 (Nbn.); NA₄.AŠ.GÌ.GÌ NA₄ UGU.AŠ.Gì.Gì (for charms) UET 4 150:5 and 18f., cf. Köcher BAM 3 ii 21, also CT 23 34:30 (SB med.), wr. NA_4 . \acute{A} Š.GI.GI NA_4 .UG[U. \acute{A} Š.GI.GI] KUB 37 116:9', wr. NA₄.KA.AŠ.GÌ.GÌ LBAT 1580 ii 4.
- 2. (a plant): see Hg., in lex section; NUMUN ú AŠ.GÌ.GÌ seed of a.-plant AMT 55,4:7.

(Thompson DAC 54ff.)

ašgugu ašibu

ašgugu see ašgagu.

ašhalu s.; (a box made of metal, wood or reed); OAkk., OB, MB Alalakh, NA, Akkadogram in Bogh.

- a) in OAkk.: 1 aš-hal-lum UD.KA.BAR one a. of copper (weighing one mina and ten shekels) Reisner Telloh 124 viii 6; 1 GIŠ aš-hal-lum (of haluppu wood, its base(?) encrusted with ivory) HSS 4 5 iv 16.
- **b)** in OB: 6 GI aš-ha-lum (among baskets) BIN 9 355:9.
- c) in Bogh.: AŠ-ḤA-LUM (Akkadogram) KBo 9 99:5.
- d) in MB Alalakh: 1 aš-ḥa-lum UD.KA.BAR Wiseman Alalakh 113:14; 1 áš-ḥa-lum KÙ. BABBAR ibid. 416:21.
- e) in NA: áš-ħu-lu UD.KA.BAR Practical Vocabulary Assur 447.

Goetze, JCS 14 116.

ašhappu see ishappu.

ašhar see ashar.

ašhauššuhu (ašhušhu, ašušhu) s.; (a container); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

1 aš-hu-uš-hu siparri (among containers) HSS 14 247:72, cf. [aš-h]a-ú-uš-šu-uh-hu ša siparri (perhaps identical with aš-ha-ú-uš-šu-hu cited without ref. by Lacheman apud Starr Nuzi I 537) HSS 14 520:14 (translit. only), uncert.: 2 nansītu GAL.ME ša du(?)-um-na a-šu-uš-hé-n[a](?) two large basins, with (or: holding) four a.-s TCL 9 1:16.

For CT 18 10 iii 39, see adašhu.

ašhušhu see ašhauššuhu.

ašiarra s.; (a class of servants); Nuzi; Hurr. word.

Monthly wheat rations ana Lú.Meš a-ši-a-ri-e u ana qal-la-du (beside wheat for the abultannu, ubāru) HSS 14 186:8; barley ana Lú.Meš a-ši-a-ar-ra (beside ana SAL.Meš ša Kur Kuššuķķe, note also ana abultanni, taluķlē, etc. line 1ff.) HSS 15 272:13.

ašibu (ašubu, jašibu, jašubu, šubû, šupû) s.; battering ram; OB, Mari, Bogh., SB; wr. syll. and Giš.GUD.SI.Aš.

giš.gud, giš.gud.mah, giš.gud.si.Aš = a-ši-bu (var. a-šu-bu) Hh. VIIA 86ff., giš.sag.gud.si. Aš = qaqqad min, giš.zú.gud.si.Aš = šinni min, giš.gú.murgu.gud.si.Aš = eṣenṣēri min, giš. Ki.A.gud.si.Aš = umāš min, giš.anše.gud.si.Aš = imēri min, giš.du.du.gud.si.Aš = muttallikat min, muttabbilat min ibid. 89-95; [giš.gud] = [a]-ši-bu = šu-bu-ú Hg. B II 79, in MSL 6 110; uncert.: giš.gu.da.zú.ra.ah.a = ma-ha-ṣu šá [ašibi(?)] Nabnitu XXI 19.

šumma āl šumim ina WA-ší-bi-im ú sà-mu $k\dot{a}$ - te_{A} \acute{u} -ra-x if a famous town through a battering ram and RA 35 49 No. 27b:2 (Mari liver model); ālam šâti alwīma dimtam u giš ia-ši-ba-am ušzissumma I laid siege to that city and set up against it a siege tower and a battering ram ARM 1 131:12; inūma dimātim u giš ia-ši-ba-am ana GN umtahhirunim as soon as they have brought the siege towers and the battering ram upstream to Mari (they should load them on wagons) ARM 2 7:12, cf. dimātim u giš ia- $\check{s}i$ -ba-am ibid. 18, dimtam~u GIŠ ia_8 - $\check{s}i$ -baam ARM 5 2:13; GIŠ.AN.ZA.KAR u GIŠ.GUD. sī. Aš ... bēlī ... līpuš my lord should construct a siege tower and a battering ram ARMT 13 146:16, cf. aššum giš ia_8 -ši-bi-imARM 6 63 r. 6'; oil ana ia₈-ši-bi-im ARM 7 16:2, 63:2 and 69:3; GIŠ.GUD.SI.AŠ ištebru they broke the battering ram KBo 1 11 obv.(!) 13, cf. giš.gud.si.aš awēlē Hurri epša make a battering ram (like that of) the Hurrians ibid. 15, GIŠ.GUD.SI.AŠ GAL ibid. 16; AN.ZA.KÀR u GIŠ.GUD.SI.AŠ nubbalam ibid. 29 and 32, see Güterbock, ZA 44 116ff. (Uršu story); limestone which makes a stone wall collapse ia-šu-bu-ú muab[bit . . .] māt nukurti battering ram which destroys [..., does not ...] the enemy country Gilg. VI 40, see Frankena in Garelli Gilg. p. 120 ii 5; I conquered the town [ina šipik eperē] ù giš šu-pi-i by siege ramps and battering rams Rost Tigl. III p. 58 (pl. 34) 16; ina giš a-ši-bi danni dūrānišunu dunnunūti [uparrir] I crumbled their strong walls with big battering rams Lie Sar. 63; qurrub šu-pe-e nimgalli dūri u kalbannāte through the attack with battering rams, and siege ladders OIP 2 62 iv 79, cf. ina šukbus aramme u qitrub šu-pi-i ibid. also 33 iii 22 (all Senn.), JCS 12 81:7 (Sar.),

āšibu āšibu

[ina šuk]bus aramme mihis GIŠ šu-pe-e (see arammu) Iraq 7 101 col. B 15 (Asb.); lu ina GIŠ [šu]-bi-i lu ina pî ṭābi through battering rams or through persuasion PRT 1:10 and 9:7, lu ina pilši simmilti u nabalkatti lu ina aramma lu in[a GIŠ šu-b]i-i Knudtzon Gebete 1:8, ina dimti ina a-ši-bu ina ri-it-ti ina [s]immilti ina kalbannāti ND 5492:54 (tamītu, courtesy W. G. Lambert); [GI]Š ia-šu-ba GAL.MA ēpuš I made a battering ram (as an ex-voto) AOB 1 50 No. 3:6 (Arik-dēn-ili).

Kupper, RA 45 125ff.; Güterbock, ZA 44 126.

āšibu (wāšibu) s.; inhabitant (of a city, a region, a building), dweller, person in a sitting position, one who does service; from OAkk., OB on; pl. (w)āšibū and (w)āšibūtu; wr. syll. and (Lú.)KU (KU.A CT 38 1:1); cf. ašābu.

é.dub.ba(var. .pa).a = šá-an-da-bak-ku, lú. ku(vars. add .a) Nibruki = a-šib Nippuri Lu I 133f.; lú.dúg.gam = ka-mi-súm, wa-ši-bu-um one who crouches, one who sits OB Lu B ii 30f.; [mul].durun_x(IM.Šu.NIGÍN.NA) nu.kúš.ù.e.ne: Nu a-ši-bu Nu a-ni-ḥu unresting, untiring (planet, see almattu mng 2e) Hg. B VI 51; bár.ku.gar. ra, bára.bára.gé.e.ne = a-šib pa-rak-ki Izi J iii 2f.; [zag.d]ù.a = a-šib pa-rak-ki Lanu B ii 3.

He desecrated the holy house durun_x(IM.ŠU. NIGÍN.NA).eš.àm a.gin_x(GIM) ba.an.da.ri.ri: a-ši-bu-šú kî (mê) ittašlal its inhabitants were carried off like water BRM 4 9:23f.; dim.me.er gal.gal.e.ne bára ki.ku.bi: ša ilāni rabūti a-ši-ib pa-ra-ak-ka 5R 62 No. 2 i 49f.; bára.bára.gá.e.ne mu.un.da.ab.sìg.sìg.ge: a-šib parakki irūbuni those installed on daises shook with fear ASKT p. 127:49f.; lú.ti.la a.ri.a a.ri.a.šè gin.[na]: a-šib namê ana namēka atlak go back, you inhabitant of the wastelands, to your wastelands CT 16 28:56f.

a) āšibu: (after a list of names) 15 GURUŠ UGULA PN wa-si-bu Kish 1930, 150 r. 4 (OAkk.), also wa-ši-bu Kish 1930, 177n r. last word; [li(?)]-ši-ib wa-ši-ib-ša (in broken context) JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 9 vi 15 (OB lit.); ālu u a-ši-bu-šu iḥalliq[u] the city and its inhabitants will disappear RA 44 12 and pl. 4 VAT 4102:9 (OB ext.), cf. URU qadu a-ši-bi-šú iḥalliq CT 27 47:27 (SB Izbu); URU a-ši-bu-šú izzibušu the inhabitants will abandon their town Boissier DA 225:7 (SB ext.); URU.BI

a-ši-bu-šu ilappinu the inhabitants of that town will become poor CT 38 2:36 (SB Alu); š λa - δi - δi it δb the hearts of those who inhabit it (the house) will be happy CT 40 5:14, and passim in SB Alu, note ŠÀ KU.BI itâb CT 38 15:33, with the contrasting KU ŠÀ.BI inanziq ibid. 34; KU.A ŠÀ URU.BI NU DÙG.GA the inhabitant(s) of this city will not be happy CT 38 1:1, cf. KU libbiša ittananziq ibid. 14:10, and passim, also a-šib ŠA.BI ululabbar ibid. 16 (all SB Alu); $ni\bar{s}\bar{\iota}$ $a-\bar{s}i-bu-ut$ libbi eqlāti šâšu people living on these fields ADD 809:27, also ADD 739:3; [LÚ].MEŠ a-ši-bi ša URU GN the inhabitants of Der ABL 1349:4 (NA); $a-\check{s}i-bu-ut$ KUR [GN] PRT 43 r. 5; a-šib Nippuri Lambert BWL 48:25 (Ludlul III), see Lu I 133f., in lex. section, and passim with geogr. names.

b) in compounds -1' $\bar{a}\check{s}ib$ $\bar{a}li$: destroy the fortress $wa-\check{s}i-ib$ $\bar{a}lim$ $\check{s}\bar{u}zi[b]$ but spare the inhabitants ARM 1 39 r. 5'; pī muškēnim the gossip of the citywa-ši-bu-ut ālim dwelling muškēnu's RA 42 76:24 (Mari let.); nipût awīli[m] la wa-ši-ba-li-[im] teppê have you taken a pledge from a man who is not a city dweller? UET 5 68:22 (OB let.); a-šib āl maṣṣartika ana nakri GAM-áš (= uktannaš) the inhabitants of a fortified town will submit to the enemy CT 31 17 K.7588:5, also ibid. 24 82-5-22,500:12, Boissier DA 6:7 (all SB ext.), CT 27 12:16 (SB Izbu); errēšī ša ālišu lu qattinī lu a-šib URU.KI lu amēlūti ša ţēmišu the tenant farmers of his city, whether they live outside the town or are town dwellers or (other) persons under his command MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 36; ana a-šib ālišu makî qāssu limgug (see akû A usage b) BBSt. No. 6 ii 45 (both MB); a-šib āli lu rubû ul išebbi akla the city dweller, even if he is a noble, does not get his fill of bread Gössmann Era I 52, cf. ša a-šibāli lu puggulat kubukkuš even if a city dweller is provided with superior strength ibid. 55; they murdered the rulers of Tema a-šib āli [ù] māti sugullīšunu uṭṭabbi[h] he slaughtered the flocks of town and country people (alike) BHT pl. 7 ii 26, see Landsberger, ZA 37 91; for other refs., see $\bar{a}lu$ mng. 2c; šarrum wa-ši-ib āl pāţim inassah the king will deport the inhabitants āšibu ašilalû

of a border town YOS 10 26 ii 29 (OB ext.), ef. a-šib URU ZAG-ka ana nakri GAM-aš (= uktannaš) the inhabitants of a town at your border will submit to the enemy CT 27 38: 28 (SB Izbu), with the opposite: a-šib āl pāṭ nakri GAM-ka ibid. 29; a-šib āl pāṭika ana nakri KIN.MEŠ the inhabitants of a town at your border will send messages to the enemy ibid. 22, with the opposite: a-šib āl pāṭ nakri KIN.MEŠ-ka ibid. 23, note also a-šib URU birtika āla ana nakri x [...] KAR 423 r. i 45.

- 2' $\bar{a}\dot{s}ib$ $nam\hat{e}$ inhabitant of wasteland: see CT 16 in lex. section.
- 3' āšib parakki one who is installed on a dais, king: ina naphar bēlī a-šib pa-rak-[x] among all the lords installed on daises Lugale I 24 (Sum. broken), cf. ina naphar a-šib BÁRA AnOr 12 303 i 9 (NB kudurru), šarrāni a-ši-bu-ut BÁRA.MEŠ KAR 434:13 (SB ext.), a-šib pa-rak-ki KAR 384:11 (SB Alu); eli gimri a-šib pa-rak-ki OIP 2 23 i 12, and passim in Senn., Thompson Esarh. pl. 14 i 11 (Asb.); ina naphar a-ši-ib BÁRA VAB 4 234 i 17, cf. PBS 15 80 ii 17 (both Nbn.), also 5R 35:28 (Cyrus).
- 4' āšib kussî a' referring to the king: wa-ši-ib GIŠ.GU.ZA di'um iṣabbassu the di'udisease will afflict the one who sits on the throne YOS 10 13 r. 25 (OB ext.), cf. a-šib GIŠ.GU.ZA ikabbit CT 28 5 K.7200+:7 (SB Izbu).
- b' referring to court officials: ana pašāš sābim wa-ši-ib giš.gu.za for the anointing of the persons sitting on chairs (at the occasion of the "presents for the rēdû-soldiers") ARM 7 14:9, also (at the Great Repast) ibid. 40:3 and 48:6.
- 5' āšib ekalli: wa-ši-ib £.GAL-im pirištam ušesṣi one who lives in the palace will betray a secret YOS 10 36 iii 40, also ibid. 42 i 35 (OB ext.); a-ši-ib £.GAL HSS 16 54:8 (Nuzi, list of barley rations).
- 6' āšib maḥar šarrim: wa-ši-ib maḥar šarrim pirišti šarrim ana māt nakrim ušteneṣṣi one who serves the king (personally) constantly betrays secrets of the king to the enemy YOS 10 25:31, cf. ibid. 26 ii 48, also

a-šib igi lugal ad.hal è.meš TCL 6 3:41 (SB ext.); with suffixes: wa-ši-ib mahrika pirištaka uštanessi RA 27 149:10, and passim in also wa-ši-ib mahrika awâtika OB ext., uštenessi CT 5 5:44 (OB oil omens), [kar]sīka ītanakkal will slander you) YOS (with [awatka] ... izabbil) ibid. 33 v 12 (all OB ext.), also wa-ši-ib mahrišu awâtišu [...] ibid. 54 r. 32 (OB physiogn.); a-šib 191-ka áš-bu amâteka ana difficult: nakri ušessi CT 30 16 K.3841 r. 21, Boissier DA 8 r. 4, and KAR 423 ii 35 (SB ext.); note Kittu Mīšaru u Dajānu ilāni a-šib maḥrika your (Šamaš') attendant gods, DN, DN2, and DN₃ VAB 4 260 ii 29 (Nbn.).

- 7' āšib panî attendant: rēš šarri ... qēpūti ... ina muḥ dulli karinšunūti u a-šib panīšunu ana petê ul inandinšunūti the royal official obstructs the work of the qēpu-officials (of Nippur, etc.) and does not permit their attendants to open (the canals) BE 17 13:9 (MB let.).
- 8' āšib kultāri tent dweller: Sutê a-ši-bu-te kultāri Borger Esarh. 58 v 15, ef. šarrāni māt Amurrî a-ši-ib kuštāri 5R 35:29 (Cyrus); 17 šarrāni a-ši-bu-tu(var. -ti) kúl-ta-ri JNES 13 210:10 (Ass. king list).
- 9' wāšib kudanim: oil ana pašāš PN waši-ib ku-d[a]-ni for the anointment of PN (allowed) to sit sidesaddle on a mule(?) ARM 7 12:5.
- **ašiktu (CAD 7 (I/J) p. 242a) read *ipiqtu*, see aslu B.

ašilalû (ašlalû, ašalalû) s.; something fancy; OB, Mari; Sum. lw.

a-si-la-al \tilde{s} i $R \times A = a-\tilde{s}$ á-lal-la-a-[ti], mi-i-rum A VIII/2:88f., cf. a-si-l[a] \tilde{s} i $R \times A$ MSL 2 p. 87:775 (Proto-Ea).

ālum ša wašbāku mimma a-ši-la-le-e ul ibaššīma ul ušābalakku there are no fancy things in the town in which I live so I cannot send you (anything) Kraus AbB 1 26:14 (OB let.); mimma aš-la-li-e [ša iš]tu GN GN₂ u GN₃ ipša šipra nuqra [ubb]alunim something fancy which one can bring from Kaniš, Harsamna or Hattuša, a piece of work RHA 35 71:7 (let. from Carchemish).

von Soden, BiOr 23 53.

āšiptu s.; woman exorcist; SB*; cf. āšipu.
naršindatu a-ši-ip-tu₄ eššebūti mušlahhatu
agugiltu (addressing witches) Maqlu III 43;
for āšipāku (said of Gula) see Or. NS 36
128:183, cited āšipu usage a.

āšipu (wāšipu) s.; exorcist; from MB, MA on, Akkadogram in Bogh. (KUB 18 62:6); wr. syll. and (Lú.)MAŠ.MAŠ (Lú.MAŠ 5R 46:63), rarely KA.PIRIG/PIRÌG (Labat TDP passim, ZA 23 374:90), Lú.ME, Lú.ME.ME (Lú.MU₇.MU₇ AMT 44,4:8, 95,2 ii 8, LKA 108:6); cf. āšiptu, āšipu in rab āšipi, āšipūtu, šiptu, uššupu.

lú.Ka×li.dug₄ = ša ši-ip-tim, lú.Ka×li.Ka×li. gál = wa-ši(!)-pu-ú OB Lu 418f.; mu-mu-un ka×li.Ka×li = ši-ip-tum, wa-ši-pu-um Proto-Diri 33f., cf. [mu-mu] [ka×li.ka×li] = [ši]-ip-tum, a-šipu Diri I 62f.

[NAR.BALAG], lú.tug.gál, KAka.tug.gál, ka. kù.gál, Kaka-ap-ri-ig PIRIG, ŠIM. musar, ka.kù.gál, $ni-ig-ru_{KAXAD+K\dot{U}} = a-\dot{s}i-pu$ Lu IV 145–153, cf. [maš].maš = maš-ma-šu, NAR.BALAG, KA.PIRIG =a-ši-pu Lu Excerpt I 204ff.; lú.maš.maš, lú.ka.pirig, lú.ka.kù.ga, lú.[x.x].x.x = $a-\delta i$ pu Igituh short version 208ff.; [1]ú.me, [1]ú. me.me, [l]ú.maš, [l]ú.maš.maš, lú.ka.pirig, lú.ka.luh.ha, lú.ka.kù.ga, lú.inim.inim.ma, lú.ud.ka.bar = $a-\check{s}i(!)-p[u]$ Iraq 6 p. 157 No. 17 r. 2-5 + p. 156 No. 15 r. 1-4 (coll.) and dupls.; LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ, LÚ.ME.ME Bab. 7 pl. 5 (after p. 96) ii 9f. (NA list of professions); [ma-áš] MAŠ = a-ši-puIdu II i 2, cf. MAŠ = $a-\delta i-pu$ STT 395 ii 20; [i]-šib $ME = i-\check{s}ip-pu$, $a-\check{s}i-pu$ A I/5 i 1 f., cf. [ši]-ib $ME = u\check{s}-u$ $šu-pu \, ša \, a-ši-pi \, \text{ibid. } 8; \, i-ši-ib_{\text{ME}} = a-ši-pu \, \text{MIN}$ (followed by išibgallum) Erimhuš V 8; ka.kù.[gál] = $[a-\check{s}i-pu]$ Antagal C 157; $[p]i.ri.gal = a-\check{s}i-pu$ RA 16 167 iii 1 (group voc.); lú.inim.inim.ma = $a-\check{s}i-pu$ Hh. II 351; [LÚ x x] = $a-\{\check{s}i-pu\}$, LÚ.SAG. x = $a-\check{s}i-pu$, Lú.sag.kal = $a-[\check{s}i-pu]$ PSBA 18 pl. 3 (after p. 256) r. i 1-5 (NB list of professions); $udu.\check{s}ud_{x}(\kappa x \times \check{s}v).d\grave{e}$ (var. udu.ka×li^{mu[n]}. KAXLI^{mu}) = MIN (= immeri) ik-ri-bi, udu.mu₇. mu, dè (var. udu.níg.ka×LI^{ni-gi}.ka×LI^{MIN(= mun-} (mu)) = MIN $a-\dot{s}i-pi$ Hh. XIII 157f.; $[\dot{s}a(?)]$ hal-dappi-e = a-ši-pu Igituh App. A i 30'.

[g]á.e [lú.mu₇].mu₇ sang[á.mah]: a-ši-pu šangammāhu ... [anāku] I am the exorcist, the chief purification-priest (of Ea) CT 17 46 BM 60886:45f., also gá.e [lú.mu₇].mu₇ sa[ngá.mah] dEn.ki.ke_x(KID) me.en: a-ši-pu šangammāhu [ša Ea anāku] CT 16 30:45 (both coll. W. G. Lambert), and CT 16 4:128f.; lú.mu₇.mu₇ Eridu.ga.ke_x mu.un.\tu\.ud.da me.en: a-ši-pu ša ina Eridu ibbanû anāku I am the exorcist who was created in Eridu CT 16 6:237f., cf. lú.mu₇.mu₇ NUN.ME.TAG Eridu.ga.ke_x: a-ši-pu DUMU.MEŠ ummâni ša Eri[du] 4R Add. p. 4 to

pl. 18 No. 3 r. 5f.; ù gá.e lú.mu₇.mu₇ arad.zu ka.tar.zu ga.si.il.lá: u anāku a-ši-pu aradka dalīlīka ludlul and I, the exorcist, your servant, will proclaim your praise CT 16 8:296f., also Laessøe Bit Rimki 54:50f., KAR 73 r. 27f.; [lú.mu₇.mu₇] ka.kù.ga.aš nu.mu.ni.íb.te.en.te.en: a-ši-pu ina [šip]ti ul upaššahšu 4R 22 No. 2:14f.

šim.sar lú.ti.la kalam.[ma.ke_x me.en]: aši-pu muballit māti [anāku] CT 16 5:172f., ef.
dDa.mu šim.sar.gal.la: dmin a-ši-pu rabû Šurpu
VII 71f., ef. also [kù dNi]n.in.si.na dumu.
gal(!).an.[na ... šim].sar.kalam.[ma] the
holy Ninisina, the great daughter of An, the
magical healer(?) of the land TCL pl. 15 15 ii 22,
see Edzard, Sumer 13 187, also dNin.in.si.na
šim.sar.kalam.m[a] Sumer 13 186 IM 25682:2
(Sin-kāšid).

MU₇.MU₇ tu₆.dAsar.ri lú.ka.pirig alam dAsal.lú.hi: *šiptu šipat Marduk a-ši-pu ṣalam Marduk* the incantation is the incantation of Marduk, the exorcist, the very image of Marduk AfO 14 150:225f. (*bīt mēsiri*), cf. ka.pirig ka. šu.luh.ha [Eridu.ga.ke_x]: *a-ši-pu Eridu ša pīšu* [*mesū*] exorcist of Eridu whose mouth is washed pure CT 16 5:176f.

ka.tu₆.gál Eridu.ga.ke_x nam.šub galam. ma me.en: a-šip (var. [a-ši]-pu) Eridu ša šipassu naklat anāku I am the exorcist of Eridu whose incantation is artful CT 16 28:52f., cf. ka.kù. gál abzu.a gal.le.eš mu.un.du₇.du₇.[x]: aši-pu ša apsî rabīš šuklulu exorcist, eminently fit for the apsû 5R 51 iii 46f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1). u gá(!).e(!) lú.inim.[in]im.ma arad.zu: u anāku a-[ši]-pi arad[ka] BA 10/1 69 r. 18

+ 67:18f.

dAsal.lú.hi me.en maš.maš an.ki.a dib. dib.bi hul.e.ne: damar.utu maš.maš šamė u erseti tu-mu-[uh](!) lim(!)-nu-ti CT 16 39:10f., cf. (dnin.ezen×gud) maš.maš an.ki.a: maš.maš šamė u erseti LKA 77 v 18 and dupls., see ArOr 21

gu-kal-lum (var. mu-kal-lum) = ap-kal-lu, a-si-pu Malku IV 8f.; [ap(?)-ga]l(?)-lu = a-si-pu STT 403:15 (comm. to Labat TDP Tablet II).

a) as epithet of gods of exorcism — 1' wr. syll.: $[^d...] = ^d[\acute{\text{E}}N] = ^dE-a$ ša a-ši-[pi] CT 25 47 Rm. 483:2 and 48:22; liddinki MAŠ. MAŠ a-ši-pu Asalluḥi let Asalluḥi the exorcist give you (a comb, etc.) 4R 56 iii 49, dupl. KAR 239 ii 21 (SB Lamaštu), cf. x-lu-ki a-ši-pu(!) Asalluḥi 4R 58 i 8; $[as]\bar{a}ku$ bārâku a-ŝi-pak(var. -pa-ku) Or. NS 36 128:183; (in broken context) Ea Asalluḥi a-ši-pu AMT 88,1:7 (inc.).

2' wr. maš.maš: the incantation is not mine šipat Ea u Asalluhi šipat maš.maš ilī

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āšipu āšipu

damar.utu šunu iddûma it is the incantation of Ea and Asalluhi, the incantation of the exorcist among the gods, Marduk, they have "cast" it BE 31 56 r. 21, cf. [šipta] MAŠ(!).MAŠ(!) DINGIR.ME iddīma anāku ašši Asalluhi, the exorcist among the gods, "cast" (the incantation), I "raised" it AMT 45,5 r. 8, also AMT 42,4:9; emqu massû maš.maš the wise, the leader, the exorcist among the gods, Asalluhi AMT 100,3:12, cf. Asalluhi maš.maš dingir.meš rabūti BMS 12:88, see Ebeling Handerhebung 80, also Šurpu note, with divine name omitted: anamdi mê ša maš.maš ilī I have poured the (beneficent) water of the exorcist among the gods (incipit of an inc.) Köcher BAM 215:38, see AfO 21 18, text preserved in Sm. 497:7' and K.9943:6'; [p]uţur maš.maš ilī bēlu rēmēnû damar.utu release it, O exorcist among the gods, merciful lord, Marduk Šurpu II 134, cf. damar.utu maš.maš ilī Rm. 291:10 (royal prayer); Marduk apkal ilī maš.maš Igigi u An[unnaki] Langdon Tammuz pl. 6 K.100:15 (Esarh.); lipšur Ea maš.maš lišbalkit kišpī: kunu Asalluhi maš.maš ilī mār Ea apkalli may Ea the exorcist dispel, Asalluhi the exorcist among the gods, son of the wise Ea, divert your (the sorcerers') magic Maqlu IV 6f., cf. Maglu V 182, and passim said of Ea, Asalluhi and Marduk in similar contexts in Maqlu, for refs., see Tallqvist Götterepitheta 132 s.v. mašmašu.

b) as diagnostician (in connection with medical practice): ul ušāpi a-ši-pu(var. -pa) šikin mursija u adanna sili'tija LÚ.HAL ul the exorcist has not been able to clarify the nature of my illness, and the diviner has not set a time limit on my sickness Lambert BWL 44:110 (Ludlul II); enūma ana bit marsi KA.PIRIG illaku when the exorcist is on the way to a patient's house Labat TDP 2:1, cf., always wr. KA.PIRIG (in subscripts) ibid. 6:44, 60:50', 230:124, and passim; [...] LÚ.A.ZU LÚ.MAŠ LÚ.HAL LÚ.EN.ME.LI šu-up-di the physician, exorcist, diviner, dream interpreter Labat TDP 170:14; ina balika lú.hal ul ušteššer qāssu ki.min lú.ka. PIRÌG ana marsi ul itabbal qāss[u] ina balika Lý a-ši-pu eššepů mušlahhu ul iba'û sūq[a] without you (Šamaš) the diviner cannot make the proper arrangements, without you the exorcist cannot lay his hand on a sick person, without you the exorcist, the ecstatic, the snake charmer cannot go about (their business) in the streets KAR 26:24f.

c) performing exorcisms -1' against diseases: šipir šu.gidim.ma lazzi (wr. zal. ZAL) ša LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ nasāhšu la ile'û lingering effects of "hand of ghost" which the exorcist cannot remove Köcher BAM 9:55, dupl. AMT 99,3 r. 11, cf. šumma NA ŠU. GIDIM.MA işbassuma Lú.Mu₇.Mu₇ (var. Lú. MAŠ.MAŠ) $nas\bar{a}h\check{s}u$ la ileⁱ AMT 95,2 ii 8, var. from Köcher BAM 221 iii 14' and KAR 184 r.(!) 19, cf. also šu.gud.ma a-ši-pu ki šá idû līteppuš the disease is (caused by) "hand of ghost," the exorcist should do as he knows(?) best CT 23 44:7; kinsāšu kisallāšu ištēniš KÚ.MEšú u ina igi maš.maš nu du, etemmu isbassu: ma (if) his shins and his ankles both hurt him and (the pain) will not subside (even) before (i.e., with the ministrations of) the exorcist, it means a ghost has seized him Labat TDP 20:14; murussu niqittu irašši maš.maš ana bulluțišu qiba nu išakkan his illness will have a crisis, the exorcist should not give a prognosis for his recovery Labat TDP 154:8, also 188:13, see Landsberger apud Ritter, Studies Landsberger 203 n. 14; aššum Lú a-ši-pi ša ahū[a i]špura ummā Lú a-ši-pa ša ahūa išpu[ra x] x ikšuda nīpiša ultēpiša as for the exorcist about whom my brother wrote me, saying "the exorcist about whom my brother wrote me has arrived [...] and has begun the ritual" KUB 3 71:7f. (let. of Kadašmanturgu to Hattušili); mindūma Lú a-ši-pu mīt perhaps the exorcist has died KBo 1 10 r. 45, cf. undu ina ahija RN LÚ a-ši-pa u LÚ a-sa-a ilqûni when in the time of my brother Muwatalli they took in an exorcist and a physician ibid. 42.

2' in apotropaic rituals: EGIR-šú MAŠ MAŠ ina DUG.A.GÚB.BA [NÍG.N]A [GI].IZI.LÁ bīta u[hāp] after that the exorcist purifies the house with the holy water vessel, censer and torch Caplice, Or. NS 36 22 r. 4' (namburbi rit.); when it is two hours after sunrise

and the table ceremony of Bel and Beltija is finished LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ išassīma bīta ihâpma he (the šešgallu) summons the exorcist and he purifies the temple RAcc. 140:340; ina pagri immeri Lú. Maš. Maš bīta ukappar the exorcist purifies the temple with the sheep carcass RAcc. 141:354, also ibid. 357; ÉN ... LÚ.ME imannu ... [L]Ú.ME ina ZÍD.MAD.GÁ ukapparma the exorcist recites the incantation, the exorcist wipes (the patient) with flour (paste) Šurpu I 10f.; KA.PIRIG u bānû the exorcist and the builder (in dedication of a building) ZA 23 374:90; ina ūmišuma MAŠ.MAŠ Ú.GIŠ.SAR kališunu utahha on that very day the exorcist shall present (as an offering) all kinds of garden plants Caplice, Or. NS 36 34:13 (namburbi rit.); a-ši-pu A.MEŠ urammakši the exorcist shall cleanse her with water KUB 4 17:3 (rit.); KAŠ.SAG tanaggi LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ ana IGI IZI.GAR [...] you libate beer, the exorcist [...] before the torch AMT 34,2:13 (inc.); LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ ana ṣēri uṣṣāma É rimki ippuš the exorcist goes out in the open and prepares the bīt rimki BBR No. 26 iii 22, cf. LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ lām šarri NÍG.NA.MEŠ kališunu IZI the exorcist ignites all the censers before (the arrival of) the king ibid. iv 37, also maš.maš šīm.an.bar nitá u sal isuakma itti dišpi himēti uballal the exorcist brays "male" and "female" nikiptu-herb and mixes it with honey and ibid. i 23, also, wr. Lú.Maš.Maš ibid. ii 6, ef. also Lú.maš.maš ina arki riksi the exorcist stands behind the offering arrangement and (recites the incantation) ibid. ii 21; $[q\bar{a}t(?)L]\acute{\mathbf{U}}.\mathbf{M}\mathbf{U}_{7}.\mathbf{M}\mathbf{U}_{7}$ DIB.BAma ana libbi šutukki irrub (the patient) takes the hand of the exorcist and enters the reed hut AMT 44,4:8; LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ šanî NÍG.NA GI.IZI.LÁ idātuššunu ta giš.ná ša marsi ušalbâ (the first exorcist and) the second exorcist go around the bed of the patient, with a censer and a cultic torch following them ABL 24 r. 5, cf. LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ TÚG sāma illabbiš the exorcist puts on a red garment ibid. 14 (NA); ina pan MAŠ.MAŠ DU.DU-ka DN Ninagal marches before the exorcist AfO 14 146:117 (bit mësiri).

3' other rituals: ana patē nāri šuātu LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ LÚ.GALA uma'irma for the

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(ceremonial) opening of that aqueduct I sent an exorcist and a kalû-singer OIP 2 81:27 (Senn.), cf. išippī Lú.[K]A.PIRIG.MEŠ kalê narē ša gimir ummânūtu hammu Borger Esarh. 24:24, cf. also Streck Asb. 264 iii 2; Lú a-ši-pu inaūmi ullulūni a'īla ušagba on the day when they make the purification the exorcist will make the man talk KAV 1 vii 23 (Ass. Code § 47); ana tēlilti ša fPN PN2 MAŠ.MAŠ mahir PN₂, the exorcist, received (four sheep and a goat) for the purification ceremony of ^fPN KAJ 235:6, cf. AfO 10 36 No. 66:6, 37 also (with ana telilte takpirti) No. 73:7, ibid. 35 f. No. 63:3, 6, and 14; kî nīpiša ana ipi ekallim ēpušūni PN maš.maš maķir PN the exorcist received (a sheep) when they performed the ritual for the "womb(?)" of the palace ibid. 37 No. 75:6, cf. ibid. 38 No. 80:9 (all MA); issēn Lú.maš.maš issēn LÚ.A.ZU ina panīja lipqidma issa[hā]meš $dull\bar{\iota}[\check{s}unu]$ $l\bar{e}pu\check{s}u$ (see $as\hat{u}$ A usage a-4') ef., with Lú.maš.maš.meš ABL 1133 r. 11, ABL 1 r. 8; PN LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ ABL 1216:14; LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ.MEŠ ABL 118 r. 5; I have performed the ritual (and) burnt the burnt offerings, (and) we have gone through the cleansing ritual ana Lú kalê ša annaka Lú. MAŠ.MAŠ issišu aptiqid I have (now) assigned (the work) to a kalû-singer who is here and the exorcist (who is) with him ABL 361 r. 10; LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ ana GI.IZI.LÁ lušētią (in funerary LÚ.TU.É rabû qāt ritual) ABL 670 r. 10; gizillî ina lú.maš.maš.meš kalê u narē ultu ziqqurrat işabbatamma the chief ērib bīti shall lead the torch from the temple tower along with the exorcists, the lamentation singers and the singers RAcc. 68:33. alkakāt lú.maš.maš.meš kalê u narē u mārē ummannu napharšunu the ritual activities of the exorcists, the lamentation priests and singers and all of the experts RAcc. 65:45; PN u PN₂ LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ.MEŠ ana [...] altapar $hi\check{s}i[hti]$ ša dullu ša ni-pi- $[\check{s}i$ ša] DN $[\ldots]$ I have sent the exorcists PN and PN, to [...] and [have also sent] whatever is needed for the performance of the ritual of Bunene CT 22 68:5 (NB let.).

d) with specific ref. to recitation of prayers and incantations: Lú.Mu₇.Mu₇ qinnaza [...

Éln hul.gál hé.me.en šid-nu the exorcist [brandishes(?)] a whip and recites the incantation "You are indeed evil" LKA 108:6, but [L]Ú.MAŠ.MAŠ ana muhhi šarri ÉN udug.hul. meš šid-nu the exorcist recites over the king the incantation "Evil utukku-demons" ibid. 9 (namburbi rit.); ištēn LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ imitti bīti u šanû šumēli bīti Én u4.du7.du7.a.meš imannû u šitti LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ.MEŠ ÉN udug. hul.meš imannû one exorcist (standing) at the right of the house and a second at the left recite the incantation "butting storms" and the rest of the exorcists recite the incantation "Evil utukku-demons" BRM 4 6:35f.; ana 1G1 Šamaš Lú a-ši-pu kī'am i(!)-qab-bi-ma the exorcist recites as follows facing the sun ZA 45 206 iv 15, also ibid. i 30 (Bogh. rit.); LÚ. MAŠ.MAŠ [qāt marṣi DIB]-bat-ma én 3-šú kám DUG₄.[GA] the exorcist takes the hand of the patient and recites the incantation three times thus 4R 60:28' (namburbi), see RA 49 38, cf. maš.maš gāt marşi işabbatma KAR 58:51, see Ebeling Handerhebung 40, also MAŠ.MAŠ qāt rubê isabbatma kī'am iqabbi Craig ABRT 2 12:30 (SB rel.), cf. [É]N LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ incantation of the exorcist (incipit follows) SBH p. 145 ii 26; note at the end of šu-ila prayers: $adi \bar{u}m \ baltaku \ da[l\bar{\imath}l]\bar{\imath}k[a] \ lid[lu]l \ (var. \ ludlul)$ u anāku a-ši-pu arad[ka] dalīl[ī]ka ludlul as long as I live may he (variant: I) praise you, and may I, the exorcist, your worshiper, praise you (too) KAR 25 r. iii 10, var. from Ebeling Handerhebung 18, cf. u anāku maš. MAŠ aradka dalīlīka ludlul BMS 12:94, see Ebeling Handerhebung 82, also anāku maš.maš K.14805:3', $an\bar{a}ku$ $a-\check{s}i-pi(var. -pu)$ aradkada[līlīka ludlul] LKU 27:8, also KAR 83 ii 11, KUB 37 62:5'.

e) in colophons: annû ša pî PN DUMU PN₂ LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ LÚ.UM.ME.A DIN.T[IR.KI] this is by PN, son of PN₂, the exorcist, the scholar of Babylon JCS 16 66 vi 8, also ibid. 2 and 6, and passim in this text (catalogue of texts and authors); tuppi Kişir-Aššur MAŠ.MAŠ É Aššur DUMU Nabû-bēssun MAŠ.MAŠ É Aššur tablet belonging to PN, the exorcist of the temple of Aššur, son of PN₂, the exorcist of the temple of Aššur Köcher BAM 303:25f., and passim; ana ṣabāt epēši Kiṣir-Aššur MAŠ.MAŠ É Aššur

zamar is-[su-ha]PN, the exorcist of the temple of Aššur, quickly excerpted (this text) for the performance of a ritual Köcher BAM 177:14, and passim in Assur colophons, see G. Meier, AfO 12 245f.; [u'ilti] Kişir-Nabû MAŠ.MAŠ [bukur] Šamaš-ibni MAŠ.MAŠ-ma KAR 33 r. 14, also Köcher BAM 191:19, 199:15f., tuppi PN A ša PN₂ LÚ.ŠÁ.BAL.BAL PN₃ LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ Anu u Antum Urukû tablet belonging to PN, son of PN₂, descendant of PN₃, the exorcist of Anu and Antu, the Urukean TCL 6 5 r. 55, and passim in Seleucid Uruk colophons, see Neugebauer ACT p. 13ff.; IM.GI.DA makkūr Ezida PN A PN₂ LÚ.MAŠ ana balāt napšātišu ištur ina Ezida ukīn one-column tablet, property of the temple Ezida, PN son of PN2, the exorcist, wrote (it) and placed it in Ezida (as a votive offering) for his good health 5R 46 No. 1:63, see Weidner Handbuch p. 52, cf. PN a PN₂ Lú.me ana din-šú ištur ibrīma ina Esagil ukīn PN son of PN₂, the exorcist, wrote (and) checked (this tablet) and placed it in Esagil (as a votive offering) for his good health STC 2 pl. 84:112; note the writing LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ.ME.EN StOr 1 33:15 (NB), LÚ. MAŠ.MAŠ.ME.NI 2R 51 No. 1:31, see Reiner, Šurpu p. 55, also ZA 54 74 colophon.

- f) other occs. 1' in lit.: $\S umma$ Lú.Ma§. Ma§ IGI if he sees an exorcist (followed by $b\bar{a}r\hat{u}$, $as\hat{u}$) AfO 18 76 Tablet Funck 3:11; INIM.INIM.MA $gall\hat{u}$... ana Ma§.Ma§ NU TE-e incantation that a $gall\hat{u}$ -demon, (etc.) not approach the exorcist KAR 31 r. 20.
- 2' in adm. (MB, MA, NA): PN MAŠ.MAŠ adi [$b\bar{\imath}ti\check{s}u$] A.ŠÀ- $\check{s}u$ GI[Š.SAR- \check{s}]u PN the exorcist together with his house, field (and) grove 5R 33 vi 37 (Agum-kakrime); [a]tâ ina libbi GN rēš Lú.maš.maš šarru išši why has the king appointed the exorcist in GN? ABL 1285 r. 16 (NA); bread and beer ša (parallel: for the *lahhinu*) LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ ABL 167 r. 16 (NA); uncert.: $m\bar{a}r$ PN LÚ a(!)-ši-pi KAJ 110:25 (MA leg.); PN LÚ.MAŠ. MAŠ ABL 877:3 (= ADD 889); note LÚ.ME.ME ša ina pan PN [...] (witness) ADD 481:17; LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ.MEŠ ADD 953 iv 1; note naphar 17 maš.maš.meš total 17 exorcists (after list of names, followed by list of $b\bar{a}r\hat{u}$'s)

āšipu āšipūtu

ADD 851 i 18; naphar 7.KAM LÚ a-ši-pu.MEŠ total: seven exorcists VAS 15 1 i 8; slaves sold to PN LÚ a-ši-pu Camb. 384:9; dates issued to PN LÚ a-ši-pu VAS 6 72:12; barley received by PN A PN₂ LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ ZA 3 150 No. 12:3; note also the writing LÚ.ME.ME (or LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ) BRM 1 88:2, 5, 7, 12, and seal, also ibid. 99:44.

The parallelism in contexts indicates that Lú.Maš.Maš represents the same person as the āšipu, and most likely is to be read as āšipu, except in a few literary texts where mašmāšu occurs as a learned word. It is to be noted, however, that in a few occs. (e.g., LKA 108, see usage d), Maš.Maš seems to refer to a person other than the also mentioned Lú.Mu₇.Mu₇. If the latter is to be read āšipu, Maš.Maš would have to be read mašmāšu, or else the log. Lú.Mu₇.Mu₇, very rare in Akk. contexts, must be given another reading.

E. Ritter, Studies Landsberger 299-321.

āšipu in rab āšipi s.; overseer of the exorcists; NA, NB*; wr. syll. and Lú.GAL. MAŠ.MAŠ; cf. āšipu.

LÚ.GAL a-ŝi-pi akî ša i-le-['-u...] the chief exorcist should [act] as best he knows (to avert the portent of the eclipse) ABL 1006:18 (NB let.); PN LÚ.GAL.MAŠ.MAŠ (as witness) ADD 444 r. 12, also (followed by LÚ.GAL.MAŠ.MAŠ šá bīt mār šarri) ADD 450 r. 2f.

āšipūtu s.; exorcism, craft, practice of the exorcist, corpus of texts of the exorcist; MA, SB, NA, NB; wr. syll. and maš.maš with phonetic complement; cf. āšipu.

a) in gen. — 1' beside asûtu medical practice: (various afflictions) ša ina dù-ti A.ZU-ti u Maš.Maš-ú-ti iltazzazma nu du-ti which persist even after the (application of) medical and exorcistic rituals and cannot be dispelled Köcher BAM 228:17, also ibid. 229:11', cf. [ina] ne-pil-ti Maš.Maš-ti [i]ltazzazma nu du-bu ibid. 225 r. 4; powders, [herbs?] and aromatics [lu ina] a.ZU-tim [...lu ina] Maš. Maš-tim K.12669:6'f.; Maš.Maš-ti a.ZU-ti [pertaining to?] exorcism and medicine Köcher BAM 125:23; ana epēš asûti u a-ši-pu-

ti ul išallim (see asūtu usage a-2') Boissier DA 11 i 8 (SB ext.).

2' in medical contexts: a-ši-pu-us-su Dù.Dù-uš-ma T[I-ut] you perform the appropriate exorcistic ritual several times and he will recover Köcher BAM 174:4', also Labat TDP 196:69, wr. [MAŠ.MAŠ]-su ibid 40:27; MAŠ.MAŠ-su Dù-uš u ŠU.GUR(!).GUR(!)-šú-ma iballut you perform the appropriate exorcistic ritual and purify him, then he will recover Labat TDP 116 ii 6, also ibid. 70:2; UD.6.KAM MAŠ.MAŠ-su teppuš AMT 24,1:4, also, wr. a-ši-pu-[us-su] ibid. 8.

3' other occs.: aluzin minâ tele'i a-ši-puta kalama ana qātējama ul uṣṣi aluzin kî a-ši-pu-ut-ka O aluzinnu, what are you able to do? "None of the exorcist's art escapes me"-O aluzinnu, what is your performance as exorcist like? TuL p. 17:17ff.; ina muhhi dulli ša šarru bēlī išpuranni dullu a-ši-pu-ti ... līpušu as regards the ritual(s) which the king my lord wrote me about, they should perform the ritual(s) of exorcism 553:9 (NA); uncert.: $a-\dot{s}i-pu-\dot{u}-tu$ (in broken context) ABL 1321 r. 10 (NB); GIŠ.ŠUB.BA. MEŠ-šú-nu a-ši-pu-ú-tú 161 Anu Antum (sale of) their prebends of exorcist before Anu and Antu BRM 2 16:3 (NB); Šamaš šurbi a-šipu-tu(vars. -tú, -ti) ša apkal ilī īpušu Marduk O Šamaš, magnify the exorcism which Marduk, sage among the gods, has performed AfO 18 294:84 (SB inc.).

b) referring to the patron gods of exorcism: Asalluhi [E]N a-ši-pu-[t]i ina šammē ša šadê šammē ša nagbi [li]pašširkama may Asalluhi, patron god of exorcism, release you by means of the plants of the mountains and the plants of the deep Biggs Šaziga 17:15; KI.MIN (= utammēki) Asalluhi EN a-ši-pu-ti I conjure you (Lamaštu) by Asalluhi, god of exorcism 4R 56 ii 13; [ina qibīt] Asalluhi EN a-ši-pu-ti at the command of Asalluhi, god of exorcism Maqlu I 72, also [ina qi]bīt Asalluhi EN MAŠ.MAŠ-ti PSBA 37 195 r. 1, cf. Asalluhi EN a-ši-pu-ti išpuran[ni] Maqlu I 62, and passim; EN $a-\check{s}i-pu-[ti \dots]$ (incipit of a song) KAR 158 iv 5; Ea u Asalluhi ilī MAŠ.MAŠ-ti OECT 6 pl. 6 K.2999:3.

aširtu A aširtu A

c) referring to the corpus of texts for use by the āšipu: SAG.MEŠ ÉŠ.GAR MAŠ.MAŠ-ti ša ana ihzi u tāmarti kunnu the first lines of the corpus of texts for the exorcist which have been set for teaching and consulting KAR 44:1, also sag.meš éš.gár maš.maš-ti ša PN ibid. r. 4 (both as headings), see W. G. Lambert, JCS 16 68; napšalti ŠU.GIDIM.MA ... nisirti MAŠ.MAŠ-ti salves against "hand of ghost" secret of the exorcist's craft AMT 94,2 ii 18, cf. mēlu latku nisirti maš.maš-[ti] AMT 40,2:9, see Reiner, AfO 19 150, also, wr. nisirti LÚ.MAŠ.MAŠ Köcher BAM 199:14, 6 a-ši-pu-te six texts of the exorcists' corpus ADD 1053 ii 6, 6 a-ši-pu-tú ADD 944 ii 1, cf. 1 si-ta-te maš. MAŠ-tú ADD 869 iii 4, also 1 kispu MAŠ.MAŠ $t\acute{u}$ ibid. 13, iv 2, 980 i 5f. and iii 1; NAM.BÚR.BI ma'dūte bīt rimki bīt salā mê nēpešē ša a-ši-putú ÉR.ŠÀ.HUN.GÁ.MEŠ naq(a)bāte ša tupšarrūtu they have completely ussallimu ētapšu performed numerous namburbi-rituals, the Bath house ritual, the ritual for sprinkling the house, the rituals of the corpus of the exorcist, the lamentations, (all) belonging to the (corpus of) written rituals ABL 437:19 (NA); liginna (wr. IM.GÍD.DA) ina libbi LÚ a-ši-pu-te ana mārišu iqţibi uzu.meš ibašši ša bārûte uktallimušu he taught his son about the exorcist's art (and) they indeed showed him the liver omens ABL 1245:7; a-ši-pu-ta (among texts carried off from Babylon by Tukulti-Ninurta) AfO 18 44 r. 5.

For writings KA.KÙ.GÁL-ú-tu, etc., see kakugallūtu.

W. G. Lambert, JCS 16 69f. n. 8.

aširtu A (ešertu, iširtu, išertu) s.; 1. sanctuary (as a general designation of a temple, originally, the cella), 2. a special small room in a private house for cultic purposes, 3. socle (in the form of a sanctuary, for images, symbols, etc.); from OB on; pl. ašrāti, ešrēti; wr. syll. (ešertu more often than ašertu, abbreviated to aš.meš VAS 1 37 ii 7) and ZAG.GAR.RA (rarely É.DINGIR.MEŠ).

[za-ag] zag = [a]-še-er-tum A VIII/4:17; [za-ag] zag = i-še-e[r-tum] Sa Voc. AE 20'; za-ag zag = a-šir-[tu] Idu I 159b; [zag] [za-a]k(?)-ki (pronunciation) = i-ši-ir-du KUB 3 113:5.

zag.gar.ra = a-šir-tu (after zag.10 = ešrētu tithe) Igituh I 341; zag.gar.ra = e-ši-ir-tum A-tablet 487; [zag.gar.ra] = [a/e-ši-ir-t]um = (Hitt.) giš.zag.gar.ra-aš Izi Bogh. A 248; bár. zag.gar.ra = min (= parakku) a-ši-ir-tum throne of the sanctuary Izi J iii 6; giš.banšur.zag.gar.ra = pa-áš-šur a-šir-ti table of the sanctuary Hh. IV 199.

zag^ú-suk_{AN} = eš-re-e-lum, zag.gar.ra = É.MEŠ DINGIR.MEŠ Antagal A 226 f.

zag mu.un.šub.ba mu.un.da.ab.sa.e.ne: mušaršidu eš-re-e-ti nābū šumēšun he who establishes sanctuaries, giving them their names 4R 9:30f.; zag dingir.dingir.gal.[...]: i-širti [...] OECT 6 pl. 26 K.3233:6f.; zag líl.lá ba.ni.in.ri: unamme eš-re-e-ti JRAS 1932 39 r. 1f., cf. zag.šè: a-šir-tú TCL 15 16:48; zag.meš hé.im.ma.an.hul.a : mušalpit eš-re-e-ti CT 16 3:80f.; note é.sag ki.túš.ba mi.ni.íb.dar. dar: eš-ret(var. -re-ti)-šu-nu ina šubtišunu tuparrir (var. tušap[rir]) you have smashed the sanctuaries in their emplacement BRM 4 9:52f., vars. from SBH p. 37 r. 8f.; dingir.bi zag.gu.la.bi mu. un.sikil: DINGIR šû e-šer-ti-šu līlil may the sanctuary of this god be purified RAcc. 24:15f. and dupl. K.10820.

zag.an d£.a.ta nam.ba.gub.bu.dè: ina ešret Ea la tattananzaz do not loiter in the sanctuary of Ea CT 16 29:82f.

 $zag \cdot gu(\text{var. }-ga), \ i \cdot gi \cdot gi = i \cdot \delta i \cdot ir \cdot tum$ Malku I 278f., cf. $zag \cdot [gu], \ a \cdot \delta i \cdot [i] \cdot ra \cdot tum = [\ldots]$ Explicit Malku II 166f., see $zaggu; \ e \delta \cdot re \cdot ti = a \cdot la \cdot ni$ LTBA 2 1 iv 15 and dupl. 2:79; [a] $\cdot \delta ir \cdot t\acute{u} = bi \cdot i \cdot t\acute{u}$ LTBA 2 2:14.

eš-re-e-tú = É.MEŠ DINGIR.MEŠ Izbu Comm. 89, comm. on CT 27 1:20, see mng. 1b-3'; i-ši-ir-ti = [...] LKU 6:6' (Alu Comm.).

1. sanctuary (as a general designation of a temple) — a) $a \sin t u$: ša $a - \sin t i gigun \hat{a} \sin t \hat{a}$... lūbutma I will destroy the tower of the sanctuary Gössmann Era IV 117; the god who praises this song ina a-šìr-ti-šú liktam: mera hegallu let abundance be heaped upon his sanctuary ibid. V 49; šuharrurat a-šìr-ti (parallel šuḥarrur sagēja) STC 2 pl. 81:75, see Ebeling Handerhebung 134; $r\bar{e}^{\gamma}\bar{u}$ ašra-a-ti (Samši-Adad) the shepherd of the sanctuaries 1R 29 i 27 (Šamši-Adad V); muštēšir aš-ra-a-ti he who brings the sanctuaries in order VAB 4 86 i 4 (Nbk.); a field UŠ.SA.DU $a-\dot{s}ir-tu$ adjacent to the sanctuary(?) RA 19 86:5 (early NB); uncert.: i-lu-ut-tu $a-\check{s}ir-t\acute{u}$ $d\bar{e}qi$ (everything) is fine with the gods(?) (and) the sanctuary Thompson Rep. 257 r. 3 (NA).

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b) ešertu (iširtu) — 1' in OB: ištu ... ina šu.nir ša den.líl ina e-še-er-tim ša ilišunu PN ana PN₂ ... ubbi[bu] (see ebēbu mng. 2d) CT 8 3a: 24; MU ALAM KÙ.GI a-na i-še-er-tim $\bar{\imath}rubu$ year when the golden statue entered the sanctuary (vars.: RN ALAM KÙ.GI ana é-šèr-tim ušēlû, alam guškin zag.ga.ra ba.an.ku₄.ku₄) (year date of Ibalpiel of Eshnunna) JCS 13 74; e-ši-ir-tum (as designation of a small room in a plan of an OB temple in Sippar) LIH 2 107; ana i-ši-ir-ti nakrim terrumma niqiam tanaggi you will enter the sanctuary of the enemy and make (there) a libation RA 27 ef. ina i-ši-ir-ti nakrika [niqia]m 149:43, tanaqqi YOS 10 44:43 (ext.); iš-ra-tum in= the sanctuaries will become ruins naddiaYOS 10 9:2.

in royal insers.: ša iš-ra-at uru $d[A\check{s}\check{s}ur]$ unaggiru[ma] he who tore down the sanctuaries of the town of Assur WVDOG 46 pl. ii 12 (Puzur-Sin), see Landsberger, JCS 8 32, cf. bītu u e-šir-ta-šu (destroyed through a conflagration) AOB 1 126:12; eš-re-su ina pīlī [u libnā]ti lu ubellit I constructed(?) its sanctuary with stone blocks and bricks Weidner Tn. 10 No. 3:27; eš-re-su-nu kīma rībe I toppled their sanctuary as an earthquake would ibid. 3 No. 1 iii 28, eš-re-tišu ušen[sik] I removed its sanctuaries ibid. 33 No. 20:6; pattu mēšari ana iš-re-ti-šú I directed a wide canal (named) Pattu-mēšari to its (the city's) sanctuaries ibid. 25 No. 15:45; at that time I cleared the rubble from a great area ina iš-re-et ālija Aššur ibid. 12 No. 5:70; mušēšib ālāni mukīn māhāzī pāqid eš-ret ilāni kališina (Marduk) who resettles cities, establishes cult centers, provides for the sanctuaries of all gods Unger Bel-harran-beli-ussur 2; ša māhāzī upet: tû ukinnu iš-re-ti (var. iš-re-e-te) AKA 264 i 31 (Asn.); $p\bar{a}qidu$ eš-re-e-ti VAS 1 36 i 18, cf. ana uddušu [eš]-ret VAS 1 37 ii 22 (Merodachbaladan kudurru), ša ina eš-ret māhāzī ilāni rabûti ištakkanu simātu ibid. ii 45; Aššur without whose permission la uš-ta-en-nu-ú eš-ret sanctuaries cannot be changed Winckler Sammlung 2 1:4 (Sar., Charter of Assur); the major gods and their spouses took up resi-

dence in GN eš-re-ti namrāti sukkī naklūti in splendid sanctuaries, artistically constructed shrines Winckler Sar. pl. 35 No. 75:156; I completely (re)built eš-re-e-ti māt Akkadi ana sihirtešina all the sanctuaries of Assyria and Babylonia Thompson Esarh. pl. 16 iii 35 (Asb.), cf. eš-re-e-ti māt Aššur u māt Akkadi Bauer Asb. 2 14:80; ēpiš Esagila ... zānin Ezida muddiš Eanna mušaklil eš-re-e-ti māhāzī Borger Esarh. 76:9, cf. ibid. 45 ii 20, cf. also Esagila ekal ilāni ù eš-re-e-ti-šu ibid. 21 Ep. 23:17; [ša] ina ūmē palēšu ilāni rabûti ana eš-ret māhāzīšunu salīmu iršû during whose rule the great gods became reconciled with the sanctuaries of their cult center (i.e., Babylon) ibid. 80:33; he flooded ālu šubassu eš-re-e-ti-šu (omitted in var.) ibid. 14 Ep. 7:42; eš-re-e-ti māt Elamti adi la bašê ušalpit I desecrated the sanctuaries of Elam so that they became (as if) non-existent Streck Asb. 54 vi 62, cf. ša ... ana eš-re-e-ti māt Akkadi $q\bar{a}ssu$ $idd\hat{u}ma$ ibid. 178:14; ša eš-re-e-te kališina hibiltašina ušallim he who repaired the damages on all the sanctuaries ibid. 244:16; I heaped up the (new) terrace lapan eš-re-e-ti ilāni rabûti ... aplahma ... ul ušaggi ma'diš but did not make it too high out of respect for (the adjacent terraces of) the sanctuaries of the great gods ibid. 86 x 78; muddiš eš-ree-ti kullat māhāzī ibid. 228:6, note, wr. muddiš kališ AŠ.MEŠ VAS 1 37 ii 7 (Merodachbaladan kudurru), cf. muddiš eš-re-e-ti OECT 1 pl. 23 i 16, cf. also zanān māhāzī šuklul eš-re-e-ti šutēšur [kid]ūdê kajān uštaddana karšūa Böhl Leiden Coll. 3 35:20 (= Böhl Chrestomathy 35, Sin-šariškun); ana zanān māhāzī uddušu eš-re-e-ti VAB 4 64 No. 2 i 7 (Nabopolassar), zanān eš-ree-ti PBS 15 79 iii 57 and CT 37 17 iii 22 (Nbk.), uštēteššir e-eš-re-e-ti VAB 4 210 i 19 (Ner.); the temple was covered with dust itti e-eš-ree-et ilāni la innambû was no longer mentioned among the (known) sanctuaries of the gods VAB 4 142 ii 5 (Nbk.); for Gula I built É.GU. LA É.TIL.LA É.ZI.BA.TIL.LA 3 e-eš-re-e-ti-ša ibid. 130 iv 55, cf. (after a similar enumeration) e-eš-re-e-ti ilāni rabûti ibid. 74 ii 36; ina e-eš-re-e-ti ilāni rabûti zinnāti aštakkan YOS 1 44 i 22, cf. muţahhid e-eš-re-e-tim VAB 4 104 i 19, and passim in Nbk.; purussâ

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kīni ša šalāmu šiprija u kunnu eš-re-e-ti a reliable oracular decision concerning the completion of my work and the permanence of the sanctuaries VAB 4 254 i 28, uštahribi eš-re-ti the sanctuaries were laid waste VAB 4 284 x 15, cf. tillāni nadūti eš-re-e-ti ilāni ibid. 274 iii 9 (all Nbn.).

- in omens: eš-ret rubê iḥarruba the sanctuaries of the prince will become ruined TCL 6 1 r. 37, cf. ibid. 38 (SB ext.); eš-ret (var. ZAG.MEŠ) māti ŠUB.MEŠ(var. adds -ma) dutu imahhara (var. igi.meš) the sanctuaries of the country will collapse and (their interiors) will see daylight Thompson Rep. 271 r. 8, vars. from Labat Calendrier § 73:3; eš-ret rubê dutu IGI the sun will shine into the (destroyed) sanctuaries of the prince TCL 61r. 48; harab eš-re-e-ti devastation of the sanctuaries CT 20 50:19, cf. KAR 148:4, and passim, cf. ZÁH eš-re-e-ti ACh Supp. 2 Ištar 50 K.7629 i 8 (SB ext.); šumma eš-retāli ušgammama if the sanctuaries of the city are silent (this city will fall into ruins) CT 38 8:26 (Alu); the enemy will rule over the land of Akkad eš-re-ti-šá ušalpat and desecrate its sanctuaries CT 27 1:20, restored from ibid. 7 K.3793 r. 7 (SB Izbu), for comm., see lex. section.
- 4' in lit.: ihâti eš-re-e-ti-šin kummašin ibarri she checks its (mankind's) sanctuaries, inspects its shrines AfK 1 25 iii 23; ina balīka eš-ret ili u ištari ul ušteššeru KAR 26:21; ētir nišī en eš-re-ti (Nabû) who saves man, the lord in (many) sanctuaries BMS 22:7, see Ebeling Handerhebung 106; bāšimu usurāt eš-re-e-ti muddišu parakkī (see bašāmu A mng. 1b) Pinches Texts in Bab. Wedge-writing 16 No. 4:10; [pu]qqudu eš-re-e-ti uddušu māhāzī to provide for sanctuaries, to rebuild cult centers PSBA 20 156:24, cf. pāqidu eš-re-ti En. el. VII 85, $[mu]k\bar{\imath}n$ eš-re-e-[t]i mubbibu šuluhhī Iraq 18 61:6; mukinnu māhāzī sukki šubti eš-ret ilāni JNES 15 132:69 (lipšur litanies); [...] ina eš-re-et la naš[luli] [images] are not to be carried off from sanctuaries KAR 303+ r. 10, see AfO 7 281 (Tn.-Epic); zāninūssun līpuša lipaqqida eš-re-es-su-un he should care for them and provide for their sanctuaries En. el. VI 110; imbīšumma Apsâ ú-ad-du-ú eš-re-e-ti

he called it The Apsû and assigned (there) sacred places En. el. I 76; ša naphar ilī munznabti ušēribu eš-ret-su-un who brought all the fugitive gods back to their sanctuaries En. el. VII 53; sukkū eš-re-e-ti nīmeda pazrakkī STC 2 pl. 75:14, see Ebeling Handerhebung 130; ana eš-ret GN ... ittadû išāta they set the sanctuaries of Babylon afire Gössmann Era IV 14; eš-ret ilāni rabûti ussaḥhâ the sanctuaries of the great gods will be destroyed KAR 421 side 1 ii 12 and CT 13 50:18, cf. eš-re-tu-šá uštalpa[ta] Iraq 29 124:36 (all SB prophecies).

- c) wr. ZAG.GAR.RA: lu bīt ili dù lu ZAG.GAR. RA KUR uddiš Labat Calendrier § 32:1; ZAG. GAR.RA līte[ppuš] Lambert BWL 169:14 (= STT 34); note as diagnosis: ŠU ZAG.GAR.RA iballuț "hand of the sanctuary," he will recover Labat TDP 88:18, but see discussion.
- d) wr. é.dingir: ta libbi é.dingir an-ni-te from that sanctuary Iraq 4 186 and 189 r. 8 (NA); šulmu ana É.DINGIR.ME-te ana siqqur: rēte ana ekalli ana dūri ana bītāte ša āli gabbi everything is fine with the sanctuaries, the temple towers, the palace, the wall and all the houses of the city ABL 191 r. 1 (NA); see also Izbu Comm. 89, in lex. section; note in NB letters: šulmu ana é.dingir.meš-ka ABL 498:5, also ABL 994:7ff., 1047:5, 1200:4, and passim, also É.DINGIR.MEŠ Nbn. 265:13; in late texts (reading aširtu uncert.): ina lē'i ša isqāti ša ina É.DINGIR.MEŠ on the wooden tablet concerning the prebends which is (kept) in the temple VAS 15 26:18; makkūr Anu É.DINGIR.MEŠ ša Uruk BRM 231:9, dullu ina É.DINGIR.MEŠ kal šatti arhu ana arhi BRM 2 17:20, kirâti ša É.DINGIR.MEŠ AnOr 9 3:1, and passim, exceptionally pl.: É.MEŠ DINGIR, MEŠ VAS 15 34:8 and ibid. 5.
- e) with det. É: unnēn É i-še-er-tim ša GN liqi grant the request of the sanctuary of Kurda (there is nobody else who would grant its demand and give beams for its roofing) ARM 1 122:5; lightning struck it É e-šer-ta-šu sukkī sāgī parakkī nīmedī šupāti ... iqmi AOB 1 120 iv 4 (Shalm. I); šumma ana É.ZAG. GAR.RA sadir if he is constantly in the sanctuary (note ana É DINGIR sadir line 86,

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ana KÁ ilūti awēlūti sadir line 87) CT 40 11:88 (SB Alu); if a bitch gives birth ina É.ZAG. GAR.RA (cf. ina urši É.GI₄.A line 6) CT 28 12 K.6667:5 (SB Izbu).

2. a special room in a private house for cultic purposes: (a house) qadum ZAG.GAR.RA TCL 11 174: 14 (OB); $i\check{s}$ -re-et $ni\check{s}\bar{\iota}$... ahbutAOB 1 48:35 (Arik-dēn-ili); šumma katarru peşû ina zag.gar.ra bīt amēli it[tabši] if white lichen forms in the a-room of a man's house CT 40 15:9 (SB Alu), cf. ina nēreb bāb ZAG.GAR.RA bīt amēli ibid. 10; eš-ret nišī dŠamaš immar the sun will shine in the (ruined) a.-rooms of the people TCL 6 1 r. 50, the a. of my palace cf. $e\check{s}$ -re-et e[kallija]Weidner Tn. 7 No. 1 v 24; ina a-šìr-ti ummâni ašar šumē kajān izakkaru in the a.-room of the craftsmen where they constantly mention my name Gössmann Era V 56.

3. socle (in the form of a sanctuary for images or symbols): mu-um u suhurmāšu $a-\check{s}i-ir-tum$ $rab\bar{\imath}tum$ $\check{s}a$ ${}^{\mathsf{d}}Ea$ the ... and goatfish (on) the great socle of Ea MDP 2 pl. 17 iv 6; ina narî šuātu eš-re-tu-šu-nu uddâ their (the gods') socles are shown on this stone BBSt. No. 5 iii 31; iš-re-et bīt ilišu šamnē lipšuš he should anoint the socles in the temple of his god with oil KAR 178 vi 36 (hemer.); I placed (the sacred objects) on their pedestals (šubtu) of cedar wood adi aš-ra-ti ilūtišunu rabīti ušasbituma until I had made ready the socles befitting their great divinity 5R 33 iv 5 (Agum-kakrime), cf. I gave precious ana áš-rat Marduk u Şarpānītu ibid. ii 43, and cf. (in broken context) aš-rat Marduk King Chron. 3 p. 60:11; ilāni rabûti *áš-rat māti uššaru* é.meš dingir.meš gal.meš ūtaddaša the great gods will abandon the socles of the country and the sanctuaries of the great gods will be renovated Thompson Rep. 207 r. 6; šumma ina bīt amēli ZAG.GAR.RA (var. eš-re-tu) lu ina ūri lu ina kisalli šaknat if there is a cult socle in a man's house, either on the roof or in the yard CT 38 17:97 (SB Alu), var. from CT 40 2:49; for the Bogh. refs. to ZAG.GAR.RA (Hitt. istana) see Zimmern, ZDMG 81 pl. xliii, Goetze, KlF 1 231 n. 4, Goetze Kleinasien² 162, 168 and 168 n. 9.

The refs. $igigi = i\check{s}irtu$ Malku I 279, and ${}^{d}I-\check{s}ir-tum$, ${}^{d}Kur-rib-ba$, ${}^{d}I-gi_4-gi_4={}^{d}I-\check{s}i[r-tum]$ CT 25 18 r. ii 5-7 (list of gods) both cited igigu s., and the spellings ${}^{d}U-te$ AKA 87 vi 88 (Tigl. I), ${}^{d}U-tu$ 3R 66 ii 5 ($t\bar{a}kultu$ -rit.), MVAG 41/3 16 iii 18, indicate that $i\check{s}irtu$ means "group of ten (gods)" and is a variant to $e\check{s}irtu$, and belongs with $e\check{s}irtu$ s., correct igigu CAD 7 (I/J) p. 40.

ešertu in KAR 158 r. i 45 and r. ii 6 should probably have been connected with the numeral ešer and interpreted as referring either to a musical instrument with ten strings or to a choir with ten voices or the like.

The passages ŠU MAN MU KÙ.BABBAR ZAG. GAR.RA Labat TDP 100:5 should most likely be interpreted as "hand of Šamaš, on account of silver due from a tithe (obligation)," assuming that ZAG.GAR.RA stands here for ešrētu "tithe." This would also confirm the reading of MAN as Šamaš since this god is typically connected with tithe payments, see aširtu B.

For TLB 1 76:8 see *eširtu* s. (Goetze, JCS 19 129ff.; Seux, RA 60 172f.)

aširtu B (*iširtu*) s.; (an offering or a pious gift to the gods); OB.

igi.kár = a-šìr-tum (after igisů and before tāmartu and sattukku) Hh. I 31; gi.bugin.igi. kár = ša a-šìr-ti basket for the a-offering Hh. IX 220; udu.igi.kár = MIN (= UDU) a-šìr-ti (var. i-šìr-ti, between sheep for kišaḥû, tāmartu, sattukku and ikribū) Hh. XIII 155a.

še'am a-ši-ir-tam šuddunimma ana GN babāli to collect the barley, the a.-gift, and to bring it to Sippar Szlechter Tablettes 123 MAH 16.147:6 (OB); $\frac{5}{6}$ of a shekel of silver ša a-na a-ši-ir-tum harşu which was deducted for the a.-gift TCL 1 101:8; 5 GI. GUR.MEŠ [ša] sankutti a-ši-ir-tim [ša] kunukz kāt ŠA(!).TAM(!).E(!).NE(!) aknukamma I have sealed for you with the seals of the šatammu-officials five large reed baskets of sankuttu-reed for the a.-offering TCL 18 119:21.

The meaning of aširtu is suggested by its equation with igi.kár, see šà.igi.kár.ra (sub biblu usage b, and šagikarû).

aširtu C s.; advice, instruction, muster; NA, SB; cf. ašāru A.

na.de₅ = a- $\dot{s}i$ -ir-tum Kagal I 330; $\dot{s}e$ - $_{DU}^{DU}$.[x] = [na.de₅.ga] = a- $\dot{s}i$ -ir-tum Emesal Voc. III 105, restored from K.13690, in CT 19 35.

ana a-ŝi-ir-ti-i[a lu taŝaddad] take my advice to heart Gilg. XII 13, cf. the Sum.version [na] ga.e. de $_5$ na.[de $_5$].mu hé.dab Gadd, RA 30 129:56, see Kramer, BASOR 79 25 n. 25 and JAOS 64 21; na.de $_5$.ga.mu šu nam.bí.bar.re : a-ŝir-ti [...] do not forget my advice Instructions of Šuruppak 11 (courtesy S. N. Kramer), Akk. from Lambert BWL 95:5, see ibid. 93:6, cf. also, for the Fara period version, Biggs, JCS 20 78.

Now I have sent an officer of mine a-širta-šú-nu išakkan he will make a check with regard to them ABL 304:8, cf. (in difficult and broken context) PA AN a-šir-te ušaslimu Borger Esarh. 114 § 80 i 5; [ina šip]tišu elleti ša tēlilti [ina bu-u]n-na-ni-šú Kù.MEŠ šá a-šìr-ti with his (Ea's) purifying incantation which brings purity, with his shining face which offers advice K.2761+:13 (unpub. inc.).

In the reference K.2761 the parallelism between $t\bar{e}liltu$ and $a\dot{s}irtu$ is based on the use of the Sum. na.de₅ for both.

aširtu see ašru B adj.

āširtu s. fem.; supervisor, organizer; SB; cf. *ašāru* A.

etellet a-ši-rat binût É.NAM.NIR she, the one born in (the temple) Enamnir, is majestic, is supervisor (incipit of an incantation) JNES 15 138:122; sāniqat rē'ât(a) a-ši-rat she is in control, she is the shepherdess, the supervisor Craig ABRT 2 18 r. 28.

āširu s.; supervisor, helper; OA, SB; cf. $a\bar{s}\bar{a}ru$ A.

lú.igi.du₈.ak.a = a-ši-ru (followed by sag. Lt^{en} .tar = pa-qi-du) Erimhuš V 148.

[n]a(?).de₅ mah an.ki.ke_x(KID): a-ši \cdot ri $\dot{s}i$ -ri $\dot{s}a$ šamė u erseti (parallel: $p\bar{a}qid$ naqbi) Ebeling, ArOr 21 364:52*.

kīma aḥḥūkunu a-ší-ra-am la išú tētanappas šani you keep on treating me as if your brothers had no helpful friend ICK 1 17b:18, cf. anāku a-ší-ra-am la išûma Hecker Giessen 34:43; kīma bīt la a-ší-ri-im tēpuš you have acted as (toward) a house without a caretaker CCT 3 20:35; miššum waradka kēnum anāku ina la a-ŝi-ri aḥalliq why should I, your faithful servant, perish without someone to take care of me? VAT 9301:22 (unpub.).

For Sum. na.RI, see van Dijk Götterlieder 119.

aširūma s. pl.; (persons of a special status); RS, EA, Taanach; WSem. word.

- a) in RS: ištu pilki LÚ.MEŠ a-ši-ri-ma šarru unakkiršu the king removed him from the status of the a.-men (and placed him among the mudē šarri) MRS 6 134 RS 15.137:9, cf. [pi]lka LÚ.MEŠ [a-ši]-ri-ma ubbal ibid. 154 RS 16.242:12; [L]Ú.MEŠ a-ši-ru-ma (as heading of a list) ibid. 202 RS 16.257 + Face B iii 1, cf. [muškēnū]tum LÚ.MEŠ a-ši-ru-ma ibid. 30.
- b) in EA and Taanach: 5 LÚ.MEŠ a-ši-ru-ma EA 268:19 (let. from Gaza); exceptionally without pl. ending: u kali LÚ.MEŠ a-ši-ri ša ibaššú ittika uššeraššunu and as for all a.-men who are with you, release them to me BASOR 94 24 No. 5:10 (Taanach let.).

The passages LÚ.MEŠ a-si-ru EA 287:54 (let. from Jerusalem) and LÚ a-si-ri MRS 6 8RS 8.333:24 and 27 cited $as\bar{i}ru$ A usage c may well belong here as deviating writings.

A. F. Rainey, JNES 26 269 ff.

ašišû s.; poor; syn. list.* $dun\text{-}na\text{-}mu\text{-}u, a\text{-}ši\text{-}šu\text{-}u = \acute{u}\text{-}la\text{-}lu \text{ Malku IV 48f.}$ Lambert BWL 18 n. 1.

āšišu adj.; **1.** wise, sage, **2.** engulfing(?); SB^* ; cf. $a\tilde{s}\tilde{a}\tilde{s}u$ B v.

a- $\delta[i]\delta \langle / \rangle$ it-pe- $\delta u \not\mid$ MIN(!) $\not\mid$ ma-li-ku Lambert BWL 70:1 (Theodicy Comm.).

- 1. wise, sage: [a-šiš...] gana [lu]-uq-bi-ka O sage, [...], come, let me tell you Lambert BWL 70:1 (Theodicy), restored from Comm., see lex. section; Nabû palkû mukkalli ešeštu rapša uznī a-ši-ši šukāmu Nabû, wise one, sage,, intelligent, wise in (lit.: who encompasses?) (the entire lore of) cuneiform writing ZA 4 252 i 9 and 11.
- 2. engulfing(?) (an epithet of $ab\bar{u}bu$): ur. sag è.ni.ta a.ma.ru ki.bal.a.ta«ta» ur₄.ur₄: qarrādu ana [É] KUR nukurti ina

ašītu A aši'u

aṣîšu abūbu a-ši-šú warrior who, when he is going out to the enemy country, is an engulfing deluge OECT 6 pl. 21 K.5983:1f., also copied Bezold Cat. p. 753; a.má.ru (text: a.e.má) ur₄.ur₄.ra: abūbu a-ši-šú (Ištar), an engulfing deluge TCL 15 pl. 47 No. 16:15, cf. ur.sag urú.ur.ur: qarrādu abūbu a-ši-[šú] SBH p. 64:7f.; mar.uru₅ šùš su ur₄.[ur₄.ra]: abūbu a-ši-šú x [...] Langdon BL No. 13:12f.

Lambert BWL 302 n. 1.

ašītu A s.; 1. confusion, battle, 2. blurring of vision; SB; cf. ešû v.

1. confusion, battle: a-ši-tum la šattu a battle not his concern KAR 153 obv.(!) 9, also ibid. 27 (ext.); a-ši-ta šakn[u] LKA 63:17 (lit.); i-šam-mu-ru-ma a-ši-tum ip-par-ra-[as] will they rage and the battle be broken off? K.8623:10' (tamītu).

2. blurring of vision: a-ši-tu ana șilli itâr (see șillu mng. 3) AMT 9,1:32.

For lexical references, etc., see *ešītu* and *ešâtu*.

ašītu B s.; (a metal part or decoration of a door); MB.

šu-ru Kuš.É.ÍB = mi-i-si-ir-ru-um, iħ-ze-e-tum, a-ši-i-tum Proto-Diri 575ff.

53 shekels of gold KILÁ l a-ši-i-ti ana kušarti the weight of one a.-object for the (followed by l pisannu ša dalti) Sumer 9 34ff. No. 10:2, cf. ibid. 10, also ša l a-ši-ti ibid. 13:3', a-na a-ši-i-ti ù šimitti ibid. 12:5, silver ana a-ši-[ti] ibid. 5:5; ina a-šá-at UD.KA.BAR nik ku ri lu áš-bu-ši-na-ti I them (the doors) with copper a.-s (passage collated but corrupt, parallel ina kurussi ša erî) 5R 33 iv 43 (Agum-kakrime).

Uncertain whether the lex. ref. and *a-ši-ti* EA 266:27 belong here.

ašītu C s.; (a word for noon); syn. list.*

a-ši-tum = [MIN] (= mu-uṣ-la-lu) Malku III 160a.

aši'u s. fem.; (a precious metal); OA.

šumma a-mu-tum ša išti PN talqe'u tabašši ammakam illibbika atallakma a-mu-tám annī: šam šēbilamma kārum la idê annakam rabi sikkitim GN u rabi sikkitim GN, igdanarriuni umma šunuma šumma a-ši-um ajakamma ibašši šupurma if the amūtu-metal which you took from PN is still there with you, go and send me the amūtu-metal here, (but) the $k\bar{a}rum$ should not know. Here the generals from GN and GN, are threatening me with a lawsuit, saying, "should there be any a-metal anywhere, write!" BIN 4 45:11; 10 TÚG. HI.A u a-ší-a-am ušēlīma a-ší-am u Túg.HI.A uta'eramma I brought ten garments and the a.-metal up (to the palace), and (the palace) returned the a.-metal and the garments to me TCL 4 39:10f.; mimma ina a-ší-i-ka anāku ula $alge \ldots a$ -ší-a-kà ši'i I did not take any of your a.-metal, look for your a.-metal! TCL 21 271:37 and 39; kaspam u hurāṣam ša ana PN PN2 PN3 u PN4 ana a-ší-e-im ša'āmim taddinuma kaspam u hurāṣam ana libbi mātim ušēribuma a-ší-a-am qāssunu la isbatma (concerning) the silver and gold which you gave to PN, PN₂, PN₃, and PN₄ to buy a.metal, they have brought the silver and gold into the interior (i.e., Anatolia), but could not find a.-metal CCT 2 48:5 and 9, cf. ištuma illibbi mātim a-ší-a-am gātum la issabtu ina nagribimma a-ší-ú-um ibašši kaspam hurāṣam $[\check{s}\bar{e}]bilma\ a-\check{s}i-a-am\ [\ldots]$ although they did not find a.-metal in the interior, a.-metal will be available in the near future, send silver or gold and [I will obtain] a.-metal [for you] ibid. 25, 27 and 28; adi hurāṣim u kaspim ša ana PN ana a-ší-im taddinu a-ší-um pazir as to the gold and silver which you gave to PN for a.-metal, the a.-metal is hidden CCT 2 43:6f.; awīlum ana a-ší-im mādim ana ekallim pīšu iddin the boss made a promise to the palace for much a.-metal ibid. 22; a-ší-a-kà ebar GN la ettiq your a.-metal must not go beyond Luhusaddia ibid. 26; šumma a-ší-i É.GAL-lúm ina bītika imšuh if the palace has confiscated my a.-metal in TCL 21 271:10; your house šīm a-ší-im TuM 1 2b:19, cf. $a-\check{s}i-a-am$ and $\check{s}\bar{\imath}mim(!)$ dinama TCL 19 81:9, ana a-ší-[im] ša'āmim BIN 6 214:18; a-ší-a-kà ša tušētaganni (leave in GN in a reliable house) the a.-metal which you intend to bring over Kienast ATHE 62:38, ef. a-ší-áš-nu ina GN ilagge'u they will aši'u aškāpu

obtain their a.-metal in Kaniš ibid. 64:30, cf. also ibid. 25, TCL 14 23:32, TCL 21 135 r. 11'.

The meaning suggested for $a\check{s}i^{2}u$ is based on the assumption of its being a synonym of $am\bar{u}tu$ C (Landsberger, ArOr 18/1-2 331 n. 14), as shown by BIN 4 45:11 where the two terms seem to alternate, and by the correspondence CCT 2 48 and CCT 2 43 where the terms alternate from letter to letter. The tentative identification of both with "iron" is supported by the very high prices attested for $am\bar{u}tu$, while the word $a\check{s}i^{2}u$ never occurs with indications of price or quantity.

Landsberger, ZA 38 278 and ArOr 18/1-2 331 n. 14; J. Lewy, JAOS 78 95 n. 43; Goetze Kleinasien 73; Bilgiç, Sümeroloji Araştirmalari 948ff.

aši'u (a kind of wood) see ušû.

aškadu s.; (a medicinal plant); pharm.* ú.îr.ír., ú aš-ka-di (var. maš-ka-du) : ú bal-tú Uruanna I 190f.

Variant of maškadu, q.v.

aškaītu see arkaītu.

aškāpu s.; leatherworker; from OA, OB on; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and (Lú.)AšGAB; ef. aškāpūtu.

e-rib, áš-gab AšGAB = áš-ka-pu, ši-ka-an-gu AšGAB (var. of preceding sign) = MIN Ea II 50ff.; i-ri-ib AšGAB = á[δ]-ka-pu Sb I 110f.; Lú.AšGAB. Lú δ a-rip kuš.Du $_8$.Ši.A (see δ arip du δ e) Bab. 7 pl. 6 (after p. 96) v 16f. (NA list of professions), cf. Lú.AšGAB, Lú.AšGAB [kuš] a-ri-te, Lú.AšGAB kuš da-la-te, Lú δ arip (sA $_5$) kuš du $_8$ - δ i-ia leatherworker, shieldmaker, doormaker, dyer of du δ u-leather STT 385 ii 17ff., also ašgab, ašgab.gal Proto-Lu 682f.; NAR $^{\text{II-ib-tû-[ku]}}$ Tuk = á δ -ka-pu followed by a δ lāku, atkuppu) ZA 9 159:20 (group voc.).

[na₄].na = n[a-du]-u = NA_4 ša LÚ.AŠGAB Hg. D 153, also Hg. B IV 130; $ki\dot{s}$ - $k\dot{a}t$ -tu-u, [MIN ša p]a-ba-ri, [MIN ša L]Ú.NAGAR, [MIN ša L]Ú.AŠGAB, [MIN ša L]Ú.NAR, [MIN ša um]-ma-ni (Sum. col. broken) Antagal A 170–175; gír.šu.i.zabar, gír.ašgab. zabar bronze barber's knife, bronze leatherworker's knife AbS-T343 vi 11f., also MSL 7 234:36f. (Forerunner to Hh. XII), gír.ašgab Deimel Fara 2 No. 20 r. ii 8; dŠ[i-ka]-gu = Ea ša áš-ka-pi CT 24 43:132, also CT 25 47 Rm. 483 ii 11 (list of gods).

[Ú kám]-me gur-gur-r[i]: Ú ki-biš du-še-e, Ú kám-me AŠGAB: Ú šá IGI du_8 -ši-[e], Ú MIN: Ú šu-uh-tú Uruanna II 363ff.; [Ú] NAM.TAR = AŠ É áš-ka(!)-pu Uruanna III 89.

a) in gen.: x gín kừ.Babbar išti ašlākim x gín išti áš-kà-pì-im x shekels of silver

from the fuller, x shekels of silver from the leatherworker CCT 5 35c:6, also TCL 4 87:18, x gín kù.babbar ana PN áš-kà-pì-im ašqul OIP 27 34:8, also (in broken context) ICK 2 246:4' (all OA); 10 (sìla) aš-ka-pu-um UET 5 588:6, cf. [x] aš-ka-pu CT 45 89 r. iii 11, PN AŠGAB PBS 8/1 45:7; aššum Lú.AŠGAB ša bēlī išpuram 1 lú.Ašgab ummēnam ... addinma as for the leatherworker whom my lord wrote me about, I have provided a skilled leatherworker ARMT 13 44:4, inanna 1 Lú.Ašgab takl[am] ummênam ... ana sēr bēlija uštārêm now I have had a reliable, skilled leatherworker taken to my lord ibid. 11, cf. also ARM 4 58:8f.; 5 LÚ. MEŠ $a\dot{s}$ -ka-pu (totaling five names, in list of personnel) ARM 9 27 ii 15, cf. (same persons) 2 L[$\dot{\mathbf{u}}$] $a\dot{s}$ -ka-[pu] ibid. 24 i 56; LÚ.ŠIM×GAR LÚ.NAGAR LÚ.AŠGAB LÚ.TÚG.DU. LÚ.TÚG DUMU.MEŠ ummêni enūtišunu the brewer, the carpenter, the ukannuleatherworker, the cord-maker, the fuller, (all) the skilled craftsmen set their implements in place RA 35 4 i 17 (Mari rit.); PN aš-ka-pi MDP 23 313:9, 316:8; 12 LÚ.MEŠ (witness) AŠGAB (among artisans) Wiseman Alalakh 227:5 (OB); rations for AŠGAB (beside TÚG.DU₈) MDP 18 173:17; iddinšu ana PN u ipturšu ištu LÚ.MEŠ.AŠGAB-ti u iškunšu ina LÚ.MEŠ.ZAG. LU-ti u ina LÚ.ZAG.LU ana pūhišu ina LÚ.MEŠ. AŠGAB-ti iškun he sold (the property) to PN and took him from the (group of) leatherworkers and assigned him to the *imittu*-men, and placed one imittu-man among the leatherworkers as a replacement MRS 6 78 RS 15.Y: 9 and 13; $u pilka ša L \acute{u}.A \check{s}GAB ubba[l]$ (the king of Ugarit gave the house and field to PN) he bears responsibility for the feudal duties of a leatherworker MRS 6 77 RS 16.142:9; LÚ.AŠGAB Aro, WZJ 8 567 HS 109:8 (MB let.); PN LÚ.AŠGAB (receiving barley) HSS 16 229:3 and 13, (as witness) JEN 305:28; PN \acute{a} š-qa-puHSS 14 85:9, PN LÚ.AŠGAB HSS 13 230:10, and passim in Nuzi, wr. Lú.AšGAB-pu ibid. 52:12; LÚ.AŠGAB (in broken context) Woolley Carchemish 2 p. 136:36, (as witness) TCL 9 58:56 (bread and beer issued to textile workers) Lú mušallimānu Lú.NAGAR.GIŠ.IG. MEŠ LÚ.BUR.GUL.ME LÚ.AŠGAB.MEŠ LÚ.AD. aškāpu aškāpu

KID.MEŠ-workers, door carpenters, seal-cutters, leatherworkers, mat-makers AnOr 8 26:20 (NB), also LÚ.BUR.GUL.ME LÚ mušallimānu LÚ.NAGAR.GIŠ.IG.ME LÚ.AD.KID. ME ... LÚ.AŠGAB.ME YOS 7 4:14, also AnOr 9 9 iii 4; PN LÚ qallašu LÚ.AŠGAB hummuru PN, his slave, a crippled leatherworker YOS 7 114:7.

- b) with ref. to shoemaking: šēnīn taqbiamma u ana aš-ka-pi-im [ta]pqidanni you promised me a pair of sandals and you sent me to the leatherworker JCS 17 85 No. 13:14 (OB let.); aššum PN AŠGAB šu'ati ... mišēnam īpuš as for that leatherworker PN, he made the sandals VAS 16 70:15, also ibid. 8, for mešēnu produced by the a., see aškāpūtu mng. 1.
- c) with ref. to making saddles: PN, a fugitive from Hanigalbat pagūmī ana RN igmurma x zēru ... ana PN Lú.AšgAB iddinu delivered some saddles to Kaštiliaš and (the king) gave the leatherworker PN x land MDP 2 p. 95 (pl. 20) 8 (MB).
- d) with ref. to shields and coats of mail: 7 Kuš máš dušia ana 2 Níg.LAL siriam ša sīsê l siriam ša amēli PN LÚ.AŠGAB ina ŠU PN, LÚ.AŠGAB imhur seven dušú-dyed goatskins for two sets of coats of mail for horses and one coat of mail for a man the leatherworker PN received from the leatherworker PN₂ PBS 2/2 99:6f. (MB); LÚ.AŠGAB si-ri-iaa[m] (field granted) to the maker of leather coats of mail PSBA 1971 ii 3 and 6 (kudurru of Marduk-nādin-ahhē); PN LÚ.AŠGAB KUŠ ariāte PN, leatherworker (making) shields and see aškāp arīte KAJ 5:3 and 5 (MA), STT 385 ii 18, in lex. section.
- e) with ref. to work on chariots or doors (with a joiner-carpenter): hūratu-dye, alum, hides ina muhhi PN Lú.Ašgab given to the a. (for repair of chariots) KAJ 130:14, cf. alum ana šipar narkabti ... ana PN Lú. Ašgab tadin KAJ 223:6, also (same person) KAJ 124:2 (all MA); 9 Kuš.Meš ša UDU ana [nak-ba-si](?) [ša] [giš.gigir].Meš [ana] PN Lú.Ašgab nad[nu] nine sheepskins issued to PN the leatherworker for the step(?) of the chariots HSS 15 333:5; silver for 15 hides

ana dullu ša batqa narkabti ana PN LÚ.AŠGAB nadin issued to PN the leatherworker for repair work on the chariot Nbn. 1000:6.

- f) other refs. to leatherwork: $\delta \bar{\imath} m \ ma \delta k \bar{\imath}$ ša bari PN u jâti išti áš-kà-pì-im šašqilašu have him collect from the leatherworker the price of the hides which belong to PN and me jointly CCT 3 7b:23 (OA let.); maška ... ana $\dot{a}\dot{s}(!)$ -ka-pi attadin I gave one hide to the leatherworker CT 43 59:22 (MB let.); bīt šá-worker did not make that container for scribal materials(?) BIN 1 50:19; 2 mar-ri haš-mi-it ina libbi 1-en eš-še-e-ti 1ki-si-ir-ri ina igi PN LÚ.AŠGAB VAS 6 219:4; ana risittu ... ana PN LÚ.AŠGAB(!) nadna (alum and hūratudye) issued to PN the leatherworker for (use in) tanning Camb. 155:7, also Nbn. 413:6; rosettes and other ornaments ina pan AŠGAB.MEŠ Nbn. 1097:8 (all NB).
- g) as "family name" in NB: PN māršu ša PN₂ DUMU LÚ áš-ka-pu TCL 13 190:4, dupl. Dar. 321:4, also BE 8/1 37:12, PN LÚ áš-ka-pi UCP 9 p. 98 No. 35:21, also TuM 2-3 171:11, wr. LÚ.AŠGAB Nbn. 182:2, Camb. 96:28.
- h) as a geogr. name: naphar ša 7 giš.ban kišād GN ša ina uru ša lú.ašgab.meš PN lú šaknu ša ašgab.meš ... mahir a total of seven "bow" (fiefs) on the banks of the Sin Canal which PN the overseer of the leatherworkers has received in the town of the leatherworkers BE 9 70:7f., cf. (delivery of dates) ina uru lú.ašgab.meš BE 9 100:5, also é giš.ban-šú ša ina uru lú.ašgab.meš ibid. 6 (all Seleucid Nippur).

The craftsman aškāpu produces leather objects or objects covered with leather and is often mentioned receiving hides and materials for tanning and dyeing. The profession of the ašgab is attested from the Fara period onward, and the workshop (é.ašgab) in Ur III, e.g. UET 3 1498 r. iv 18.

The AŠGAB-sign is clearly distinct from the IR, SA and ZADIM (and its variant MUK) signs. Only in the two MA refs. KAV 100:22 and AfO 10 p. 30:3 (photograph on p. 50) does the ZADIM-sign resemble AŠ+SA, and for this

aškāpūtu aškuttu

reason has been taken as AŠGAB. Since, however, in both these refs. the craftsman is a bow-maker (see sasinnu), the two occurrences must be emended to LÚ.MUK (sasinnu). The NA list of professions Bab. 7 pl. 6 r. i 6ff. has LÚ.MUK.GIŠ.BAN.MEŠ, etc., see sasinnu.

For a type of mold on leather or a tanning agent, see kamme aškāpi Uruanna II 363ff., in lex. section; for other refs., see kammu, and note Kur.ru ša aškāpi Anor 8 20:12 (NB), ana ummi danni ZI-aķ Kur.ra ša aškāpi SUMUN to eradicate high fever old of the a. Köcher BAM 147:13, and dupl. 148:13; MI ANŠE KUR.RA šá AŠGAB ibid. 315 i 33, KUŠ.ANŠE KUR.RU ša LÚ.AŠGAB hide of a donkey (and?) of the a. 4R 58 i 30, also STT 281 iv 6 (SB Lamaštu), probably to be read sadru.

aškāpūtu s.; 1. craft of the leatherworker, 2. leatherwork; OB, SB, NB; wr. syll. and LÚ.AŠGAB with phon. compl.; cf. aškāpu.

- craft of the leatherworker: 'PN PN, qalla[ša] LÚ.AŠGAB ana idišu ana šatti 10 KUŠ $me-e-\check{s}e(!)-e(!)-[nu]$ and PN_3 qalla ša PN_4 taddin Lú.Ašgab-ú-tu qatīti ulammassu ultu UD.1.KAM ša MN PN2 ina IGI PN3 batqa LÚ. AŠGAB-ú-tu ša bīti iṣabbat 'PN hired out her slave PN₂, a leatherworker, for the annual hire of ten (pairs of) sandals to PN₃, slave of PN₄, he (PN₃) will teach him the entire craft of the leatherworker, from the first day of Ajaru PN2 shall do the leather repair work Dar. 457:5 and 8, see San Nicolò, SBAW Phil.-hist. Klasse 1950 Heft 3 pp. 22f.; šumma LÚ.AŠGAB-ta īpuš if he (in a dream) exercises the craft of a leatherworker Dreambook 308 i 9, cf. šumma NU LÚ x AŠGAB-ta *īpuš* (obscure) ibid. 10.
- 2. leatherwork: dalātum ... gamra aš-ka-pu-u[s-s]í-na-ma uḥḥurat the doors are ready (but) the leatherwork on them is still outstanding TCL 17 1:34 (OB let.).

aškikītu (bašgigītu) s.; (a bird); lex.*

za.pi.tú mušen = δa -pi-tú = $\delta \delta$ -ki-ki-tum, gir $_{\delta}$ mušen = tak-si-si = MIN pes θ , gir $_{\delta}$.za.na mušen = δat ti-ib-nu = MIN salmu Hg. B IV 280ff., in MSL

8/2 169; [x].a.me.èn.na mušen = \acute{a} š- \acute{k} i- \acute{k} i- \acute{t} i- \acute{l} ! \acute{e} š- \acute{k} i- \acute{n} i- \acute{l} tum = \acute{g} i- \acute{l} i- \acute{l} tum Hg. C 16, in MSL 8/2 172, Bf.ZA.ZA.GÙ.BALAG.GÄ.KAR GIR₅.ZA.NA [MUŠEN] = \acute{b} a- \acute{a} š- \acute{g} i₄- \acute{t} u- \acute{u} um Proto-Diri 477, see MSL 8/2 145, cf. [buru₅ x mušen] bar-x (pronunciation) = \acute{m} as- \acute{g} i- \acute{k} i- \acute{d} u MSL 8/2 159:15' (MB Forerunner from Bogh.).

See also $asq\bar{\imath}qu$.

aškirušhu s.; (an item of feminine finery); EA, Alalakh; Hurr. word.

[2 ŠU á]š-ki-ru-u-u[š]-h[u] q[ad]u naktam $\bar{\imath}$ -sunu two pairs of a. together with their coverings ([... decorated with] a gazelle) EA 25 ii 1, ef. 25 ŠU áš(?)-ki-[ru-us-hu] ibid. iii 27, 25 ŠU áš-ki-ru-us-hu] ibid. 29, and [x ás-ki-ru-u-us]-hu qadu na-ak-ta-m[i-su-nu] ibid. 32; 1-n[u]-tu[m] ás-ki-ru-us-h[u] EA 18 r. 4 (all lists of gifts of Tušratta); 10.TA. AM as-ki-ru-us-hi (among wooden household furnishings, listed before combs) Wiseman Alalakh 417:6.

aškuppu see atkuppu.

aškuttu (askuttu) s.; 1. wedge (as a device to bar a door), 2. (an earth structure in fields and houses); OB, SB, NB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and (GIŠ.)Á.SUH.

giš.Á.Su $\mbox{\it H}=$ á $\mbox{\it s}-kut$ -tu (var. giš.Á.Za+su $\mbox{\it H}^{as-ku-ud}$ = as-ku-ut-tum) Hh. V 278, giš.kak.Á.Su $\mbox{\it H}$ (var. ZA+SU $\mbox{\it H}$) = sik- $k\dot{a}t$ MIN ibid. 279, giš. $\mbox{\it e}\dot{s}$.Á.Su $\mbox{\it H}$ (var. A+SU $\mbox{\it H}$) = e-bi-il MIN, giš.mud.Á.Su $\mbox{\it H}$ (var. ZA+SU $\mbox{\it H}$) = up-pi [MIN] ibid. 280f.; giš.mud.Á.[s]u $\mbox{\it H}$ = $a\ddot{s}$ -kut-tum A-tablet 68.

1. wedge (as a device to bar a door) a) in gen.: [u]ppi sikkat namzaqi áš-kutta(vars. -tú, giš.á.suμ) handle, lock-pin(?), latch(?), bar Lambert BWL 136:183 (Šamaš hymn); $1 \times x \times x \times qarn\bar{\imath} \, \check{s}e-[la-la]-te \, a\check{s}-kut-ti$ KÁ.MEŠ-šú one horned [...] (of cast alloyed gold weighing two talents) (from?) the a. of his gates (listed before sikkūru, sikkatu and namzaqu) TCL 3 372 (Sar.), cf. $7-\check{s}\acute{u}$ u $7-\check{s}\acute{u}$ ina mu[hhi dalti] u giš.mud á.suh tasallahma you sprinkle (a mixture of plants and urine) seven and seven times on the door and the handle of the a. CT 40 13:46, cf. GIŠ.IG uGIŠ.MUD Á.S[UḤ] 7.ÀM TAG.MEŠ-ma times you rub (blood) on the door and the handle of the a. ibid. 38 (namburbi rit.); šumma

aškuttu ašlāku

MIN (= sikkat namzaqi ša ekalli) ina libbi GIŠ. MUD Á.SUḤ NU LÁ if the copper peg (of the palace door) is not attached(?) to the handle of the a. CT 40 12:21, also ibid. 12, also ina muḥḥi GIŠ.MUD Á.SUḤ NU LÁ ibid. 3, ina muḥḥi GIŠ.MUD Á.SUḤ šaknat lies on top of the handle of the a. ibid. 1, 10, 19, (with sakālu) ibid. 13:27, and passim in this text (SB Alu).

- b) in comparisons: šumma ì.GIŠ kīma a-aš-ku-ut-tim qutunšu ana ṣī[t šamši] kuburšu ana ereb šamši ittaška[n] if the oil is like an a., its thin part formed toward the east and its thick part toward the west BM 87635:13′, also (with directions reversed) ibid. 17′ (OB oil omens, courtesy A. Sachs); šumma martu kīma áš-kut-ti CT 30 20 Rm. 273+:13 (SB ext.).
- 2. (an earth structure in fields and houses) a) in math.: a-aš-ku-tum 20 imtaḥḥar A.ŠÀ EN.NAM the a. is twenty (NINDA) square, what is the surface? CT 9 10 iii 1 (OB math.), see Thureau-Dangin, TMB p. 27 No. 53, and von Soden, Or. NS 27 253f.
- b) in NB econ. 1' belonging to a field: x kù š šiddu elû iltānu DA 20 kù š áš-kut-tu₄ ša 1 kù š pūssu x cubits, the upper north side adjacent to 20 cubits of the a., whose width is one cubit Cyr. 128:5, cf. DA 9 kù š 8 šu.sı áš-kut-tu₄ ša 8 šu.sı pūssu ibid. 12; adi áš-kut-tú (a field of specified size) including the a. Dar. 80:19, also áš-kut-tú libbu eqli the a. within the (original) field ibid. 18.
- 2' belonging to a house: $\dot{s}iddu$ $el\hat{u}$ iltanu DA $a\dot{s}$ -kut- tu_4 $qabl\bar{u}tu$ $\dot{s}a$ $b\bar{u}ti$ $\dot{s}u\bar{a}ti$ VDI 54/4 (1955) 164:15, also DA $a\dot{s}$ -kut- tu_4 $\dot{s}alultu$ $\dot{s}a$ $b\bar{t}ti$ $\dot{s}u\bar{a}ti$ ibid. 12; SAG.KI $\dot{a}\dot{s}$ -kut- $t\acute{u}$ DA \dot{E} PN BE 8/1 137:3.

The passages listed sub mng. 1b which speak of the a. as a tertium comparationis suggest that it was an object with a characteristic shape, and reference to the thin and the thick sides of the a. suggests a wedge or wedge-like object. This seems to fit the passages in which the term denotes a means of closing and barring a door. According to the lexical texts the a. is provided with a peg, a rope and a handle

(uppu). In the passages sub mng. 2, the word denotes an earth structure in fields and around houses. This meaning is confirmed by the Sumerian passage zag.du₈.zu Á.suḤ. kù.an.na "your (the temple's) threshold is the holy ramp(?) of heaven" OECT 1 2 ii 9.

In UCP 10 170 No. 102:4 read GIŠ pa-kuut-tum (coll. Anne Draffkorn Kilmer), cf. pakuttu PBS 8/2 191:6 and ABIM 35:19.

Ad mng. 1: Salonen Türen p. 74f. Ad mng. 2: von Soden, Or. NS 27 253f.

ašlāku s.; fuller, washerman; from OAkk., OA on; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and Lú.TúG(.UD); ef. ašlāku in rab ašlāki, ašlākūtu.

KU^{mu-ud-rum}BU = burû šá LÚ.TÚG.UD reed mat of the a. Antagal F 171; x.UD.ra = nim-su-u ša LÚ.TÚG.UD washing place of the a. Nabnitu XXIII d 9; giš.dim.tur = tim-mu šá áš-la-ki stake (used in wringing cloth) of the a. Hh. VI 146, cf. giš.dim.tur = tim-mu šá LÚ.TÚG.UD = ma-zu-ru wringer Hg. II 25, in MSL 6 78.

LÚ.TÚG.UD kalam.ma.ke_x(KID) šu.na im.ma. an.sum: ana áš-la-ki ša māti ipqid (the goddess Uttu) handed over (the parsīgu-headdress) to the land's a. ND 4399 r. 19f. (courtesy D. J. Wiseman).

- a) wr. GIŠ.TÚG.(PI.)KAR.DU (Pre-Sar. only): GIŠ.TÚG.KAR.DU (var. GIŠ.TÚG.KAR) AbS-T235 ii 14 (Pre-Sar. list of professions) var. from dupl. HSS 10 222 ii 11 (OAkk.), also GIŠ. TÚG.KAR.DU OECT 7 12 v 5; note [GIŠ].TÚG. KAR.DU gal Jestin Šuruppak 78 iii 8, for other Fara refs., see M. Lambert, Sumer 10 168; note GIŠ.TÚG.PI.KAR.DU DP 625 i 8 (Pre-Sar. Lagaš).
- b) wr. Lú.Túg (OAkk., OB, Mari, Elam, MB, MA): PN Lú.Túg MAD 1 163 x 7, also ibid. 326 iii 9 (OAkk.), also UET 3 1779 r. ii 10 (Ur III), see Eames Coll. p. 93 sub I 10; alkam Lú.Túg luwa'irkama subātī zukki come on, fuller, I will give you an order: whiten my garment UET 6 414:1, see Gadd, Iraq 25 183, cf. Lú.Túg ippalšu ibid. 27, also ibid. 37 and 39 (OB lit.); PN Lú.Túg PBS 13 55:18 (OB), ÁLÚ.

ašlāku ašlāku

TÚG(!) I(!) TÚG(!) 5 GÍN lībilma 1 GÍN Á.BI 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR lībilma 2 GÍN Á.BI the fee of a fuller is one shekel when the garment is worth five shekels of silver and two shekels when it is worth ten shekels Goetze LE § 14 B i 8; for BE 6/2 126:2 see $a\check{s}l\bar{a}k\bar{u}tu$; $sir\bar{a}\check{s}\hat{u}$ LÚ.NAGAR LÚ.AŠGAB LÚ.TÚG.DU₈ LÚ.TÚG DUMU.MEŠ ummėni enūtišunu ukannu (see $a\check{s}k\bar{a}pu$ usage a) RA 35 4 i 17 (Mari rit.); SAL.UŠ.BAR *u* LÚ.TÚG.MEŠ *ša halsim annîm* ... ina GN waš[i]b ištu SAL,UŠ,BAR u LÚ. TÚG.MEŠ rēqu UD.15.KAM imassi the female weavers and (sheep) washers of this entire district are assembled in GN, it is now 15 days that the weavers and (sheep) washers have been idle (the sheep were washed long ago) ARM 5 67:29 and 33; let my lord write to ^fPN and let that *kušānu*-bag (with fine wool) be opened in her presence [LÚ].TÚG.MEŠ $\check{s}ip\check{a}tim\ li-[i]s-s[\check{u}]-q\check{u}$ (and) let the a-men ARMT 13 10:19; select the wool I have sent to my lord two lambs, the first of the flock šipātim nisiq lú.Túg.meš u šizbam wool chosen by the a.-men and (fresh) milk (in letter dealing with plucking of sheep) ARM 2 140:31, ef. LÚ.TÚG ARMT 13 137:4; $i[\check{s}k]ar$ Lú.Túg.[MEŠ] work of the a.-men (at end of a long list of garments) ARM 9 97:24, cf. oil ana šipir PN LÚ.TÚG for the work of PN the a. ARM 7 57:3, also ibid. 78:3; 17 LÚ. TÚG.MEŠ ARM 7 181 r.(!) 11', 7 LÚ.TÚG.MEŠ ARM 9 27 i 42 and 24 i 44; PN LÚ. TÚG] (among craftsmen) MDP 18 139 r. 4, also usage d; PN LÚ.TÚG BE 15 111:17, PBS 2/2 47:5ff., and passim, flour for Lú.Túg PBS 2/2 118:50, BE 14 73:50, and passim in MB Nippur; TÚG.HI.A ... [... ana L]Ú.TÚG ana masāe iddin ... halaqme iqbi (if) he gives clothing to the a. for washing, and (the latter) says "it has been lost" AfO 12 52 r. 5 (Ass. Code); LÚ.TÚG (as Sumerogram in Hitt., listed between AŠGAB and UŠ.BAR) Friedrich Gesetze II § 61:25 and § 86:29.

c) wr. Lú.Túg.UD (SB, NA, NB): Lú.Túg. UD (followed by Lú.Uš.BAR weaver) STT 383 iii 9' (list of professions); you have buried figurines of me ina burê šu Lú.Túg.UD in the reed mats of the fuller Maqlu IV 37, cf. Antagal F in lex. section, cf. also who

has cut off the hem of my garment ina bīt LÚ.TÚG.UD Maqlu II 186; PN LÚ.TÚG.UD ADD 619:6 (NA); GADA mi]hsu tēnû ša ana LÚ.TÚG.UD S[UM-nu] a change of linen given to the washerman Nbn. 78:1; (new and old linen) naphar 21 GADA.MEŠ ana PN LÚ.TÚG. UD SUM-in total of 21 (pieces of) linen given to PN the washerman Nbn. 143:7; (various pieces of linen) ina pani PN u PN, LÚ.TÚG. UD.ME GCCI 1 26:5, also ZA 4 137:12; LÚ.UŠ. BAR u LÚ.TÚG.UD ša tašpurānu lubāri lu tadnaššunūtu as to the weaver and the fuller, concerning whom you wrote me that garments should be given to them TCL 9 105:6 (let.?); note among temple personnel: LÚ.TÚG.UD OECT 1 21:20; lubuštu ... ana PN LÚ.TÚG.UD nadnuCyr. 7:2, GADA šahû ša ana PN LÚ.TÚG.UD nadnu soiled linen that was given to the launderer Nbk. 312:2, note 3 GADA šalhe ešše ša ugu lú. Túg. ud. meš ibid. 5; PN LÚ.TÚG.UD (receiving rations) YOS 6 32:46, cf. AnOr 9 9 iii 20, and passim in similar NB texts; note as "family name": PN A-šú ša PN₂ A LÚ. TÚG. UD Nbn. 316: 4, and passim in NB, also ADD 307 r. 11 (NA); note as a section of a town: PN TA(!) libbi uru lú.Túg.ud.meš PN from the fuller's quarter ADD 307:4.

d) wr. syll.: $[d...] = dEa \check{s}\acute{a} \acute{a}\check{s}-la-ki$ (followed by ša išpari, ša išparti) CT 24 43:126 (list of gods); amma áš-lá-kam aštaprakkum here, I send the fuller to you (so that he can fetch me acorns) OIP 27 5:3 and 6:4, cf. áš-lá-kam u 1 suhāram ar[hiš] turdam return the fuller and one boy quickly ibid. 6:23 and 5:25; x kaspum išti áš-lá-ki-im x kaspum išti áš-kà-pí-im x shekels of silver are with the fuller, x shekels of silver are with the leatherworker CCT 5 35c:5, cf. TCL 4 87:9, 22 and 23 (all OA); 1 SAG.ARAD PN ašla-ku CT 8 49a:30 (OB division of property); PN aš-la-ku (as witness) MDP 22 76:19 and MDP 1 ци́ *aš-la-ku* 23 227:24; HSS 15 42:35; note, wr. ašlašku: annûtu ana aš-la-aš-[ka-a] la epšu ana qāti PN nadnu imessiuma ana bīt nakkamti ušerrib[u] these (garments) were not treated by(?) the a.-man (but) handed over to PN, they will wash (them) and put (them) in the storehouse HSS 14 620:7 (translit. only), also PN aš-la-aš-gi-im HSS 9 13:18;

ašlāku ašlu A

PN LÚ $a\dot{s}$ -la-ku (mentioned after $u\dot{s}p\bar{a}ru$ in a list) HSS 16 460:2 (translit. only), also PN LÚ $a\dot{s}$ -la-ku HSS 13 230:21, cf. ibid. 132:24, 236:4; A.ŠA $\dot{s}a$ PN $a\dot{s}$ -la-ki HSS 13 363:5 (= RA 36 128); note as geographical name: URU Har-ri- $\dot{a}\dot{s}$ -la-ki-e OIP 2 40 iv 67 (Senn.).

The distribution in time and region of the several logograms listed here indicates two spheres of activity of the craftsman: the work connected with the preparation of wool fabrics (after weaving), and the cleaning, sizing and bleaching of linen (garments). The name of the craftsman who is concerned with the fuller's craft is first (in the Pre-Sar. texts) GIŠ.TÚG.(PI.)KAR.DU, then LÚ.TÚG or ašlaku (note also sal.lú.Túg Gelb OAIC 36:11); in vocabularies, bilingual texts and, exceptionally, in SB (Maqlu II 186, IV 37) it is also written Lú.Túg.ud; for this writing see also ašlāku in rab ašlāki. In NB administrative texts, however, the craftsman named LÚ.TÚG.UD deals exclusively with "whitening" (puṣṣû) of new and used linen garments in the divine wardrobe. Since it is known from other NB texts that a craftsman called Lú pūsaju performed the same work, and since no syll. writing $a \dot{s} l \bar{a} k u$ is attested in these texts, the reading of Lú.Túg.ud, in NB at least, is most likely pūṣaju. This is corroborated by the fact that both Lú.Túg. UD and pūṣaju refer to the craftsman and to a "family name" as well.

The reading [DU]MU.MEŠ KAR.DU ARM 6 43:19 is uncert. and cannot be taken as $a\bar{s}l\bar{a}ku$ since the writing GIŠ.TÚG.KAR.DU does not occur in the OB period outside lex. texts.

Zimmern Fremdw. p. 28; Jacobsen, Studia Orientalia Pedersen 183ff.; M. Lambert, RA 50 98 and 208.

ašlāku in rab ašlāki s.; overseer of fullers; MA, NA; wr. (Lú.)GAL.Túg.UD; ef. ašlāku.

[PN] mukīl appāte ša GAL.TÚG.UD PN the chariot driver of the overseer of the fullers KAJ 287:11 (MA); [lim]-mu PN GAL.TÚG.UD eponym: PN the overseer of fullers VAS 1 96:22 (NA); bilat erê GAL.TÚG.UD one talent of copper: the overseer of the fullers ADD

1036 i 17, cf. LÚ.GAL.TÚG.UD ibid. ii 21 and ADD 1077 i 4.

ašlākūtu s.; craft, work of the fuller; OB, SB; cf. ašlāku.

x kù.Babbar ... [ana] šipir aš-la-ku-tim epēši [KI] PN PN₂ Lú.Túg [šu.Ba.AN].TI PN₂, the ašlāku, received from PN x silver for performing a. BE 6/2 126:2 (OB); aluzin minâ tele'i [aš-la-ku-ta] kalama ina qātija ul uṣṣi [aluz]in kî áš-la-ku-ut-[ka] "O aluzinnu, what do you know how to do?" "Nothing of the ašlāku-craft is beyond me!" "O aluzinnu, what is your a. like?" TuL 17:27f. (SB lit.); šumma áš-la-ku-tam īpuš if (a man in a dream) does a. Dream-book 308 i 14.

ašlalû see ašilalû.

ašlu A s. fem.; 1. rope, tow rope, surveyor's measuring rope, 2. (a measure); from OA, OB on; pl. ašlātu; wr. syll. (Éš.GÍD for šādid ašlim).

[e-eš] [KU] = $a\dot{s}$ -lum = (Hitt.) šu-ma-an-za Sa Voc. H 2'; \dot{e} š.má.la \dot{h}_4 = $a\dot{s}$ -lum Sultantepe 1951/53+106 v 15' (Hh. XXII); a.ba = $a\dot{s}$ -lum = $d\dot{s}$ u.[an.n]a (followed by [a.ba.b]a = qanam) Sollberger, Studies Landsberger 23:44 (Silbenvokabular).

GÁN.GÍD = $\delta a \cdot di \cdot id$ $\delta \delta(!) \cdot li(!) \cdot im$ Proto-Diri 566, cf. $\ln g \delta n^{\text{mu-lu-gid}} g i d = a \cdot bi$ $\delta \delta \cdot [li]$, $\delta \delta \cdot di \cdot id$ $a[\delta \cdot li]$ Lu I 144–144A; sag.ús.sa = $ni \cdot rum$ $\delta \delta A \cdot \delta A$ width of a field, ús.si.il.lá = MIN $\delta \delta \delta A$ MIN, nir = MIN $\delta \delta \delta \delta A$ width of an $a \cdot m$ width of an $a \cdot m$ Nabnitu XXI 305 ff.

1. rope, tow rope, surveyor's measuring rope -a) tow rope -1' in OB: $s\bar{a}bam$ šādid aš-li-im u ṣābam be`ram šukunma ištarātim ana GN lišallimūnim assign men to tow (the boat) and (a guard of) elite troops so that they can bring the goddesses safely to Babylon LIH 34:20; x Á.BI šādid aš-lim x the wages of the towers (beside wages of the boatman) TLB 1 160:15; AGA.UŠ.MEŠ qadu giš.tukul-šu-nu u 10 erín.meš elika ana aš-lum šadādim sīmma add soldiers with their weapons and ten men to tow (the boat) Fish Letters 15:27; inūma PN itti ÉŠ.GÍD ša PN, appāram illiku when PN crossed the marsh with the boat tower of PN₂ UET 5 cf. (wages for) PN LÚ.ÉŠ.GÍD.DU PBS 8/2 242:8.

ašlu A ašlu A

2' in lit.: why are you like a boat affoat in the river šabburu hūqīkî battugu áš-li-ki your rungs broken, your (tow) ropes cut? BA 2 634:2, cf. la battuqu áš-li-iá ibid. 4 (NA lit.); ša magurrišina libbatiq a-šá-al-šá (var. $a-\check{s}al-\check{s}u$) may the tow rope of their boat be severed (and may they drift out to sea) Maqlu III 133, var. from AfO 21 74; mudē $t\bar{a}bali$ áš-lu uša[šdad] JSS 4 7:6; [... E]N naqbia-šal-šú ušatrisu79-7-8,247:12' (unpub.); obscure: šumma ina ITI.SIG4 UD.16. [KAM] áš-la ša GIŠ.M[Á] ana mahirti li-i[ṣ-bat] Thompson Rep. 159 r. 2.

b) surveyor's measuring rope: muttabbilat áš-lu am-mat gi.meš gi-níg-da-nak-ku (Nanše) who carries the surveying rope (divided into) cubits and reeds, (and) the measuring Or. NS 39 118:41, for parallels, see ginindanakku; aš-lam bil eptēma I started using a new measuring rope MKT 2 44 ii 29, cf. aš-li usanniq ibid. 31 (OB math.); aš-la-am ana tarāṣim u sikkatam ana maḥāṣim ul addiššum I did not permit him to stretch the measuring rope and to implant the peg (indicating possession) TLB 4 55:22, cf. a-šaal šarri kubburat the king's rope is "thick" ibid. 25, also a-bi aš-li-im ša mahrika izzazzu ibid. 22 (OB let.); ab-bi aš-li-im atta tasbatma you yourself have taken hold of the surveyors (as witnesses) Çiğ-Kizilyay-Kraus Nippur 82 r. 6; for other refs., see abi ašli.

c) other occs.: 1 áš-lum (followed by giš. HAR, in list of ivory statues and objects) UET 3 770:8 and 1498 i 14; a-am-še-e ša 2 ÉŠ aš-la-tim idnašunūšim give them enough date palm fiber for two ropes (and send me seventy date fronds) YOS 2 95:16 (OB let.); 2 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ana KUŠ sallānu 1 GÍN hūratu 1 GÍN ana áš-la-a-ta nadin two shekels of silver given for sallu-leather, one for hūratu-dye, one for ropes(?) Nbn. 836:7, ef. 2-ta áš-la-atum Nbn. 1017:8; 6.TA áš-la-a-ta 1-et ha-líptum ... ultēbilkunūšu I have sent you six ropes and one YOS 3 191:22 (NB let.); x barley rations ša [...] áš-la-a-ta izbillanu for(?) [...] (who?) brought a. UCP 9 90 No. [x x] áš-la-a-ta ... PN mahir UCP 9 65 No. 35:1.

d) in ina muḥḥi ašli (unkn. mng.): ina ekalli ina bīt rēdūti ina ugu áš-li ittalak mā dalta petāni in the palace, in the crown prince's residence he went saying "Open the door!" ABL 473 obv.(!) 17, cf. [. . .] aš-li abulli ipteti ibid. 4, also Bābilu ina muḥḥi aš-li [kab(?)]-tu ša Kurigalzi [rub]ū ABL 32 r. 10 (NA letters).

2. (a measure) -a) as linear measurement -1' in math. and metrology: 20 GI = $10^{\text{áš-[lum]}}$ GAR, 5 áš-lum = 1 UŠ RA 23 33:8f. (Assur tablet copied by Thureau-Dangin); [x x] aš-lu gar BE 20 30 i 18, [x x] aš-lu $[s]ubb\bar{a}n$ ibid. 19, also 30.5×60 šá-la-áš aš-lusubban ibid. 24, and see Hilprecht, BE 20 p. 35f. (NB metrology); a-ša-al šiddum ešere[t muša-a]r libittum ina KI.SU $_{7}$ (?)-im šaknat one a. is the distance, ten mušar of bricks are on the threshing floor(?) Sumer 7 33:2, see von Soden, Sumer 8 51, also [40 a]-na a-ša-al šidi-im i-ši-ma 6,40 tammar Sumer 7 33:8;a-ša-[al šiddim] Sumer 7 45 No. 10:9 (OB math.); ana ša-la-ša aš-li [š]iddim ištēn a-wilu-ú 9 šu.si sig, izbilamma from a distance of thirty a.-s a single man brought 540 bricks MKT 1 111 iii 27, also [š]umma ana ša-la-ša $a\check{s}$ -li [...] ibid. 112 iv 17.

2' other occs.: ikam ana a-ša-al šiddim kalakkam ša šitta [am](?)-ma-tim rapšu u ana ammat šuplim inassaļma išappak over a length of one a. (= 120 cubits) he (the tenant) will throw up a dike two cubits wide by lifting up (the earth from the ditch, the ditch being) one cubit deep YOS 12 462:13, cited JCS 2 36 (OB); eqla uzakka ina a-šal šarri imaddad u tuppa dannata ana pani šarri išattar he keeps the field free of claims, he measures it by the royal a.-measure and draws up a valid document before the king KAJ 147:20, ef. eqla adra qaqqar āli būra uzakka ina a-šal šarri imaddad KAJ 149:19, and passim in MA, wr. ina a-[ša]-[al] šarri KAJ 64:14; eqlu ina aš-li (x) field (measured) in a.(-s) KAJ 135:2; Imgur-Enlil dūršu rabâ 30.Am áš-lu šiddu 30.Am pūtu ina aslu rabīti mišihtašu amšuh I measured the dimensions of its great wall Imgur-Enlil by the large cubit measure - it is thirty a.-s long and ašlu B *ašluḥḥe

thirty (a.-s) wide Borger Esarh. 25 Ep. 35:35, cf. $\dot{a}\dot{s}$ -lu subbān $\dot{s}iddu$ $\dot{a}\dot{s}$ -lu (var. adds u) $subb\bar{a}n$ $p\bar{u}tu$ (see $subb\bar{a}n$) Borger Esarh. 24 Ep. 34:30f., var. from ibid. b 20; $[\ldots]$ $m\bar{\imath}l\bar{u}\dot{s}u$ 1 UŠ.TA.ÀM subbān [...] x zi-nu-šú ana áš-la. TA.ÀM [...] [x] is its height, 1 UŠ (and one) $subb\bar{a}n$ each its $[\ldots], [\ldots]$ its $\ldots, per a. [\ldots]$ CT 22 pl. 48 r. 12 (mappa mundi); obscure: [x]. ME 57 a-šal x a.- measures(?) (referring to work on a canal) VAS 6 272:1, cf. ibid. 3 (NB); áš-la.ta. Am lapan dūrišu rabî unessīma 200 ina 1 KÙŠ DAGAL harīsi iškunma he removed (earth) for a distance of one a. from its main wall and made a moat 200 cubits wide Winckler Sar. pl. 34:127, also Lie Sar. 405; a-šal būru lišpilma ēdu amēlu napištašu la uballat let the hole be one a. deep so that no one can escape (from it) alive Gössmann Era IV 48; uncert.: AN.NA ša ina a-ša-al ihliqu which was lost CCT 3 46b:15 (OA).

b) as surface measure: 45 šà.tam.meš ša 4 aš-la-a-tim 45 šatammu's who are responsible(?) for (measuring) four a.-s of land(?) TCL 7 21:13, also 101 šà.tam.meš ša 10 aš-la-a-tim ana maḥrija ṭurdam ibid. 27 (OB let.); in broken context: [...] áš-li qaqqu-ru [x] a.-s of territory Streck Asb. 156 i 20 (= Piepkorn Asb. p. 10); x arable land ina barāta qaqqad áš-lu ša PN at the balk at the top of the a. of PN BE 8 132:4 (NB).

Hilprecht, BE 20 35; Ungnad NRV Glossar 34.

ašlu B s.; (a rush); MB, SB; wr. syll. and $\acute{\mathbf{U}}_{.\mathsf{TIR}}^{.\mathsf{TIR}}$.

 $[\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\text{TIR}}^{\text{TIR}}] = \dot{a}\dot{s}$ -lum, ur-ba-tú, elpetu, kililu, abukkatu, $\dot{a}\dot{s}$ lukkatu Hh. XVII 71ff.; ni-in-ni $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\text{TIR}}^{\text{TIR}} = \dot{a}\dot{s}$ -lum Diri IV 10; ni-en-ni $_{\text{TIR}}^{\text{TIR}} = \dot{a}\dot{s}$ -lum A VII/4:88, also Sb I 193, see MSL 4 206; $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ (!). $_{\text{TIR}}^{\text{TIR}}$ ni-nu-u = $a\dot{s}$ -lum AfO 4 pl. 4 (after p. 72) xii 240 (list of archaic signs with explanations).

GIŠ.NÁ.Ú(!). TIR(!) = MIN (= er- $s\acute{u}$) $\acute{a}\acute{s}$ -li(var. -lu) Hh. IV 153; gi.ma.sá.ab. \acute{v} - $_{\rm TIR}^{\rm TIR}$ in = (masabbu) $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ $\acute{a}\acute{s}$ -lu basket of rush matting Hh. IX 129; gi. \langle pisan \rangle . \acute{v} - $_{\rm TIR}^{\rm TIR}$ = $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ $\acute{a}\acute{s}$ -[lu] large basket made of rush matting ibid. Gap B b 7, in MSL 7 41.

a) in medical and ritual use -1' as twine: $nab\bar{a}sa$ síg. Babbar šer'ān ṣabīti Ú.TIR NITÁ ištēniš NU.NU you twine together red wool, white wool, gazelle tendon and "male" a.-rush AMT 103:14, cf. síg. [Babbar] Ú.TIR

NITÁ NU.NU AMT 19,1:24, cf. also AMT 20,1 obv.(!) i 30, AMT 102:24, Köcher BAM 237 i 22', note the writing ú aš-lam NITÁ ibid. i 7' and (with NITA) AMT 104,1:13, ú aš-lum NITÁ BE 31 60 ii 5.

- 2' other occs.: $\circ a\check{s}$ -lum CT 14 27 K.8827:5; $\circ ...$ $\circ ...$ qaran ajali a.-rush and stag horn AMT 100,2:10; NUMUN $\circ a\check{s}$ -lim seed of a.-rush Köcher BAM 194 iii 19', cf. $z\check{e}r$ $\acute{a}\check{s}$ -li NITA AMT 12,4:5 and 7.
- b) as material for matted objects: a bed $\delta i i \hbar tum$ a δtum with a cushion (stuffed with) a.-rush BE 14 163:21 (MB), also (a chair) ibid 13 and 15; see also Hh., in lex. section. Landsberger Date Palm 39ff.

ašlu C s.; (a plot of land); Nuzi; pl. $ašl\bar{u}$ and $ašl\bar{a}tu$.

iltēn aš-lu 1 anše 6 awihar ... ša-nu-ú aš-lu 1 anše 4 awihar u kumānu a.šà 1 anše 5 awihar A.ŠA ... naphar 4 Anše 5 awihar first plot one homer six awiharu, second plot one homer four awiharu and (one) kumānu of land, one homer five awi: haru of land, total four homers five awiharu of land JEN 526:1 and 3; 8 ANŠE 3 awihar A.ŠÀ ... u ša-nu-u aš-lu 2 ANŠE A.ŠÅ ... naphar 10 anše 3 awihar a.ša.meš eight homers 3 awiharu of land, second plot ten homers of land, total ten homers three awiharu of land JEN 297:9, also (in similar context) JEN 126:6, AASOR 16 65:8, HSS 9 144:9, RA 23 157 No. 59:8; 2 ANŠE 2 awihar A.ŠA.MEŠ 3 aš-lu-ú two homers and two awiharu of land (in) three plots RA 23 147 No. 26:4, šaššu aš-lu JEN 608:11, cf. 2 aš-la-tum ina dimti ša GN two plots in the GN district RA 23 142 No. 2:13, (a field) ina aš-li GAL SMN 2314:12 (unpub.).

Meaning and relation to ašlu "rope" uncertain.

ašlû s.; (a piece of apparel); Nuzi.*
5 aš-lu-ú (beside Túg and nahlaptu items)
HSS 14 7:8, also in the total ibid.

ašluḥḥe s.; (a kind of wood); Nuzi; Hurr. word; pl. ašluḥḥēna.

ašlukatu ašnan

6 GIŠ $[mu-ma]r-ri-tu_4$ elupātešu aš-lu-uhhé-na six wooden currycombs whose elupatu's are of a.-wood(?) (list of wooden objects and their materials brought as $mudd\hat{u}$ -deliveries) HSS 14 562:18 (translit. only).

ašlukatu s.; (a kind of rush); lex.*

 $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\cdot,\mathrm{TIR}}^{\mathrm{TIR}} = a \cdot bu \cdot ka \cdot t\dot{u}, \ \acute{a} \acute{s} \cdot lu \cdot ka \cdot t\dot{u}, \ \dot{u} \cdot \mathrm{LI.DUR} = a \cdot bu \cdot ka \cdot t\dot{u}, \ \acute{a} \acute{s} \cdot lu \cdot ka \cdot tu, \ ki \cdot li \cdot li \ \mathrm{Hh.} \ \mathrm{XVII} \ 75 - 79.$

Thompson DAB 12.

ašlukkatu (ašrukkatu) s.; storage chamber; OB, SB, NB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and £.uš. gíd.da.

[aš-lu-ug] É.UŠ.GÍD.DA = áš-lu-uk-ka-tum (preceded by araḥḥu, q.v.) Diri V 285, cf. É.UŠ.GÍD.DA = aš-lu-uk-ka-tum Proto-Diri 36; É.UŠ.[GÍD.DA] = aš-l[u-uk-ka-tu], a-r[a(!)-aḥ-ḥu] Kagal I 79f.; É.UŠ. GÍD.DA = áš-[lu]-ka-tú Igituh I 370; [É.UŠ.GÍ]D.DA = áš-lu-ka-tum (in group with qirētu, isru) Antagal C 124.

[É.UŠ.GÍD.D]A(?) // áš-ruk-ka-[ti] LKU 4:2 (Alu Comm.); UR.SAG SUM KUD.D[A]: MIN (= šubat) [dL]a-ta-ra-ak: É.UŠ.GÍD.DA [...] CT 46 51:13; dubur.kur.[ra] (= Išid-māti): MIN (= šubat) dŠu-kur-gal-lu: áš-ruk-ka-tú É-a-ni-t[ú] (= bītānītu) ibid. 17, and note áš-ruk-tú(?) ki-da-a-[ni-tu] ibid. r. 27'.

- a) as a private building (OB only): aššum £ aš-lu(!)-ka-ti ... £ aš-lu-ka-ta-am kīma bēlī ukallimuši uṣallilm[a] as for the storehouse, she roofed the storehouse as my lord had shown her YOS 2 82:5 and 8; 2 SAR £.X KI.UD u aš-lu-GA-tum two sar of, open lot and a storehouse CT 8 16a:16 (division of property); sale of 3 SAR £.UŠ. GÍD.DA DA £.SAG.GAR.RA šu-ba-at PN BE 6/163:1.
- b) as a public building (OB only): x še gur ša ana £.uš.gíd.da ša sil.dagal.la īrubu x gur of barley which came into the storehouse on Wide Street (beside barley ša ana £.kišib.ba ša PN īrubu) YOS 5 169:6; (large amounts of barley stored in) £.dub aš-lu-ka-tim the granary (provided with) narrow storage chambers UCP 10 153 No. 87:16 (Ishchali).
- c) as part of the temple complex: é.da.di mu.àm ud.20.kam é.uš.gíd.da hun. gá.ká(?).mah(?) ká.dNin.líl.lá mu.àm ud.12½.kam twenty days per year of the

edadi-office at the storehouse (called), (duty at) the Ninlil gate for 12½ days per year (individual share of prebends in a division of property) OECT 8 19:6 (OB Nippur); MU.SAR ša aš-ruk-ka-ti ša dūru Ezida (copy of the) inscription on the storehouse of the wall of Ezida JRAS 1892 p. 357 ii B 31, cf. ša aš-ruk-ka-ti šuāti ibid. i B 6, also ibid. 4; erēnē ṣulūlu aš-ru(var. adds -uk)-ka-a-ti ša bāb iltāni kaspa uḥḥiz I plated the cedar (beams) of the roof of the storehouse of the northern gate (of Ezida) with silver VAB 4 158 A vi 45 (Nbk.).

d) other occs.: É.UŠ.GÍD.DA IN.NU.DA storehouse for straw (in group with É.KIŠIB IN.NU.DA) Anne Draffkorn Kilmer, Or. NS 29 295; [x kůš x] šu.si uš áš-ru-ka-tum ša ká IM.SI.SÁ x cubits x inches, the length of the storehouse of the northern gate CT 22 50 r. (NB plan of a sanctuary); 8 ina ammati libbi áš-ru-ka-[ti...] KAR 364:5 (= AfO 20 pl. 7), cf. 6 ina ammati áš-ru-ka-tú ša ká dlama.AR.x ibid. 13 (measurements of Esagila and Ezida), see Unger Babylon p. 250f.

The lexical texts and the OB references have ašlukkatu while the later texts write ašrukkatu. The form bīt ašlukkāti occurs only in OB administrative and legal texts.

The Sum. designation "long house" suggests that the word denotes those complexes of parallel long and narrow rooms which are attested as storage rooms in temples and palaces in all parts of the ancient Near East in the second millennium.

In Nbn. 776:1 the reading pa-ru-ka-a-ti (in the description of a boat) need not be changed to ašrukz kāti; for paruktu see UCP 9 103 No. 41:3.

von Soden, Or. NS 22 253f.

ašmarû see ešmarû.

ašmētu s.; (a word for dust storm); syn. list.*

DAL.HA.MUN, á \dot{s} -me-t $\acute{u}=a$ - $\dot{s}am$ - $\dot{s}u$ -t \acute{u} Malku III 193f.

ašnan (asnan) s. fem.; grain, cereal (as a generic term); OB, MB, SB; wr. syll. (also with det. DINGIR, asnan Lambert BWL 158:15) and dše.TIR.

ašnan ašnan

š[E.TI]R = áš-na-an (followed by [šE.BAR] = ut-te-tum) Proto-Diri 409; e-zi-nu šE.TIR = dAš-na-[an] (followed by habbūru, lillānu, jaraḥḥu, arsuppu, šigūšu, etc.) Ďiri V 202; e-zi-na TIR = aš-na-an A VII/4:80; [e-zi-nu] [NA4.AN.ŠE.TIR] = ŠU (= ezen:nū), pi-in-[du-u], áš-na-an Diri VI C 5'ff.; áš-na-an ŠE = áš-na-an (followed by še-e šE = še-um) A VII/4:35.

zì dše.TIR kù.ga ká.tilla4 u.me.ni.[gil]: qi-im áš-na-an kù-ti bāba kamā pirik bar the outer door with (a line made of) pure cereal CT 17 1:9f., cf. du8 dše.TIR: lah-ru dmin CT 16 14 iv 31f.

a) in gen.: áš-na-an šarratu ugāri [...] queen grain [filling?] the fields SEM 117 r. iii 20 (MB); mudeššū aš-na-an ana nišī dešāti (Marduk) who provides grain in abundance for proliferating mankind KAR 26:15 and dupls., cf. mušamdil dAš-na-an nādin nindabê ana ilī who increases the yield of the grain, gives food offerings to the gods BA 5 385:5, nādin šu'e mušabšū áš-na-an who gives emmer wheat, creates grain En. el. VII 67, bānū ášna-an u lahri creator of grain and sheep dumuq aš-na-an u Lahar qerebša ibid. 79; kajān The-Choicest-of-Grain-and-Sheep-Should-Always-Be-in-It (name of the gate toward Šibaniba) OIP 2 112 vii 81 (Senn.), cf. also CT 16 14 iv 30f., cited in lex. section; hajāţ dĀš-na-an u dLaḥar bānû še-am u qê mudeššū urqīti who watches over grain and sheep, creates barley and vetches, keeps green things sprouting BMS 12:30, see Ebeling Handcf. as-na-an (in broken conerhebung 76, text, parallel Nisaba) Lambert BWL 158:15; ibni dAš-na-an dLahar dSiraš . . . ana mudeššū sat[tukkīšunu] RAcc. 46:33, cf. dAš-na-an dSiraš KAR 233 r. 17; ina ersetišu dše.tir napišti nišī ajušabši let him not permit grain, the livelihood of people, to grow in his country CH xliii 11 (epilogue), cf. ušabšû ašna-an PSBA 20 p. 155:6, cf. [... aj] ušabši \acute{a} š-na-[a]n [let Adad] not permit grain to grow (in his field, but produce nard-grass instead of barley) BBSt. No. 9 ii 11, eqlātišu ... lizammi dAš-na-an MDP 6 pl. 11 iii 12 (kudurru), also AfO 19 61:8, qerbēt napšātišunu inassah áš-na-an LKA 63 r.16; zíz.A.AN (var. aš-na-an) Adad irahhis the storm will devastate the grain Labat Calendrier § 88:2; tupuš áš-na-an AfO 19 59:166, cf. tuhdi áš-naan Lambert BWL 60:100 (Ludlul IV).

- b) with indications as to appearance, uses, etc.: áš-na-an ruššâ reddish grain VAB 4 154 A iv 48, also Lambert BWL 58:25 (Ludlul IV); áš-na-an līkulu liptigu kurunna let them eat grain, drink fine beer En. el. III 9, cf. ibid. 134; aggīka duššupu šikar aš(var. áš)-na-an I have made libations for you of sweet beer made from grain BMS 2:29, see Ebeling Handerhebung 26; áš-na-an šumma daddariš ala'ut the grain (tastes) as if I were swallowing (the stinking) daddaru-plant Lambert BWL 44:88 (Ludlul II); karê áš-na-an lu aštappak I piled up heaps of grain LIH 95 i 25 (Hammurapi), cf. muštappik karê [dA]š-na-an KAR 297:4+ 256:5; áš-na-an u piššatu gurrina tāmirtuš stock his fields with grain and oil ZDMG 98 p. 32:5 (Sar.); ina dše.tir elleti salmānišunu abni I made figurines of them from pure grain 4R 17 r. 19, see also CT 17 i 9f., in lex. section; șennu erebu muhalliq áš-na-an lemnu zirzirru mubbil sippāti (see sēnu A usage b) Craig ABRT 1 54 iv 24 (= BA 5 629).
- c) as name of a goddess: dŠE.TIR u Sumus qan māssu likkia may the Grain goddess and the Cattle god starve his country RA 33 52 iii 16 (Jahdunlim); dŠE.TIR dA.sud ha. mu.un.SAL.SAL: dAš-na-an dMIN [...] SBH p. 138:90f.; see also Tallqvist Götterepitheta p. 265 with lit.; note dUTU u dŠE.TIR aššus mija liballitkunūti YOS 2 134:5 (OB let.).

In spite of the passage Diri VI C 5'ff. and Hg. E 16 $(na_4.d\check{s}E.TIR = pi-in-du-\acute{u} = NA_4$ not all occurrences of NA4. dŠE.TIR should be read $pind\hat{u}$. The latter denotes a rather precious red stone (also a red boil, a red berry) while in Esarh, and Senn., the stone NA4. dŠE.TIR is used for large figures (aladlammû, apsasāti, thresholds, paving slabs, etc.) some of which are extant and certainly do not show a material that could be called pindû. Moreover, the NA₄. dšE.TIR is clearly described as ša kīma še'i şaḥḥari šikinšu nussuqu whose structure is as finely granulated as mottled(?) barley OIP 2 127 d 2, with the variant $k\bar{\imath}ma\ z\bar{e}r\ qi\check{s}\check{s}\hat{e}$ as cucumber seeds ibid. 132:72 (Senn.). This fits rather well the actual quality of the stone of which these figures are made. The Akk. reading ašni ašqulālu

of NA_4 disertie in such contexts, whether asnan, ezennû, or other, remains unknown. See also ezennû.

ašni adv.(?); (mng. uncert.); EA*; Hurr. word(?).

umma lu anākuma kimê kīni a-aš-ni unūta eppušmaku indeed I said, "In truth, I could make an implement" EA 19:46 (let. of Tušratta), see von Schuler, ZA 53 190.

ašnû see asnû.

ašnugallu (aššunugallu) s.; (mng. unkn.); OB*; foreign word(?).

aṣbat pī ... ṣēri la šipti aš-šu-nu-gal-lam (var. aš-nu-ga-la-am) burubalâm I seized the mouth of the snake that cannot be conjured, the a., the burubalû Sumer 13 93:4, var. from ibid. 95:2.

A descriptive term applied to a snake; probably not to be connected with ašnugallu, attested in Bogh. as variant of gišnugallu, q.v., also (among stones) aš-nu-ga-al-la KUB 37 46 i 5'.

aspaltu s.; person of low social standing; SB.*

 $^{\text{i-di-im}}$ BAD = \acute{a} š-pal-[tu], BAD = \acute{u} -la-[lu] RA 16 167 iii 50 f. (group voc.); hi-en-zèr ši.dim = e-x-x, \acute{a} š-[p]al- $t\acute{u}$, $k\grave{a}$ s-si-ba-nu Diri II 168 ff.; lú aš.bal. tum = gu-[zal-lu] CT 37 24 r. i 3 (Lu App.).

ina šapal áš-pal-ti-ia kit[m]usāku anāku I must bow even lower than a man beneath me (in standing) Lambert BWL 86:252 (Theodiey).

Landsberger, ZA 43 76.

ašpu see ašbu.

ašpû see jašpû.

ašqiqû see ašgikû.

ašqubbītu see $asqub\bar{\imath}tu$.

ašqudānu adj.; hamster-like (occ. as personal name only); Ur III, OB; cf. asqūdu.

Aš-qú-da-núm UET 3 1582 r. iv 19; Åš-qú-da-núm RA 19 43 113 r. 10 (both Ur III), see MAD 3 76; Aš-qú-da-nu-um UET 5 553 iv 23; mAš-qú-da-na-am (acc.) PBS 7 60:17 (OB).

 $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{\check{s}}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{\bar{u}}\mathbf{d}\mathbf{u}$ see $asq\mathbf{\bar{u}}d\mathbf{u}$.

ašqulālu (isqulālu) s.; 1. (an atmospheric phenomenon), 2. (a weapon), 3. (a medicinal plant); OB, Bogh., SB; wr. syll. (abbr. aš, see mng. 1) and (in mng. 3) ú.LAL, ú AN. KI.NU.DI; ef. šuqallulu.

ú.an.ki.nu.di, ú.ki.lá, ú.lal, ú.lál = \acute{a} š-qu-la-lu Hh. XVII 143ff.

[as]-qu-la-lum = il(or: ru)-'-ta d UTU STT 403:10 (comm. on Labat TDP 12:51, see mng. 1).

- 1. (an atmospheric phenomenon): $en\bar{u}ma$ [... attalû lu ša Sin l]u ša Šamaš lu ša Ištar $lu\ mi\check{s}\bar{\imath}tu\ [lu\ \dots]\ lu\ r\bar{\imath}b[u\ lu\ \dots\ lu\ {\tt AN}].{\tt DU}\ lu$ aq-qul-lum lu is-qu-[la-l]u IGI.MEŠ (for translat., see angullu usage b) LKA 108:14 (namburbi); $a\check{s}$ - $q\acute{u}$ -la-al $\check{s}am\hat{e}m$ an a-phenomenon in the sky YOS 10 22:21 (OB ext.); šumma aš-qúla-lu ištu šamê ina qabal šamê šuqallul if an a. hangs down from the sky as far as the middle section of the sky CT 39 32:24 and dupl. ibid. 38:3, parallel šumma aš-qú-la-lu [...] CT 38 7:2f. (all SB Alu); šumma aš- $\lceil q\acute{u}-la \rceil - lum \ \check{s}a \ ina \ \mathrm{AN.DU} \ [\ldots] \ \mathrm{ACh} \ \check{\mathrm{Samas}}$ 14:91 (catch line); šumma aš-qu-la-lu ana muhhi marși [...] Labat TDP 12:51, cf. šumma AŠ (abbr. for ašqulālu) ibid. 52ff., parallel CT 41 1 K.6791:1'-4' (SB Alu), for comm., see lex. section; for CT 40 29 K.10437, see ankinutu; note also arkišu Aš // (text: U) an-ki-nu-t[i] follows (the tablet concerning) Aš, variant: ankinutu CT 39 50 K.957:27 (Alu catalog); aš-qú-la-lum mātam işa[bbat] an a.-phenomenon will seize the country YOS 10 42 iii 40, cf. ki-e-ru-um $a\check{s}$ - $q\acute{u}$ -la-lu-um ibid. 31 x 33; [...] pa-ki-tum as-qu-la-lum sa x [...] ibid. 11 vi 12; $a \check{s} - q \acute{u} - l a - a l \ umm \bar{a} n i j a$ an a - a - a - aphenomenon concerning my army ibid. 46 iv 42 (all OB ext.); obscure: x-bar-šu $k\bar{\imath}ma$ kalakkimma GIM áš-qu-la-l[i] VAS 1 69:9 (unidentified king, time of Shalm. III).
- 2. (a weapon): šumma áš-qu-la-lu iš-qul if (in his dream) he balances an a.-weapon (preceding line: balances a GIŠ.RU throwstick) Dream-book 329 r. ii 18, see ibid. p. 286b.
- 3. (a medicinal plant) a) in Uruanna: $\dot{\mathbf{U}}.\mathbf{LAL}$, $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ AN.K[I.NU.D]I, $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ ha-a- $\dot{\mathbf{S}}$ I : $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ $a\dot{\mathbf{S}}$ -qu-la-lu Uruanna II 37ff., $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ $a\dot{\mathbf{S}}$ -qu-la-lu tam-li $\dot{\mathbf{S}}$

ašqulālu ašrānu

(= $tam \tilde{sil}$) Ú GAZI.SAR SIG, ina IGI A.MEŠ È ibid. 40; Ú.LAL (var. $[a]\tilde{s}-q\dot{u}-la-lum$): AŠ IM ka-lu-u, AŠ IM $kal-ku_7-ku_7$ Uruanna III 51f., var. from CT 14 44 K.4152 i 14f. and Köcher Pflanzenkunde 2 iv 17'; $[\acute{u}\ldots]$: AN.KI.NU.[DI] ibid. 32a i 8'; Ú.LAL par-su Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 iv 11.

- b) in the series šammu šikinšu: Ú.LAL // kīma hašhūri ina nisih tâmti ašar šammū u qanû la bašû ina pan mê È ina muhhišu [...] the a-plant (looks) like an apple, grows on the surface of the water at the edge(?) of the sea where there is neither vegetation nor reeds, on it [...] BRM 4 32:18 (comm.), cf. [šammu šikinšu kīma hašhūri ina nisih A.AB].BA KI GI.AMBAR u Ú.ḤI.A x [...] Ú.BI Ú.LAL šumšu ana GIG Š[U ...] tasâk ina šaman erēni [...] the plant which looks like an apple, (growing) on the edge(?) of the sea where reed swamps and vegetation [are nonexistent] is called a.-plant, [it is good for ...]-disease, [...] you bray (it) [and apply it mixed] in cedar oil STT 93:79-81, also [šammu] šikinšu $k\bar{\imath}ma\ x\ [\ldots]-du\ \acute{\mathrm{U}}.\mathrm{BI}\ \acute{\mathrm{U}}.\mathrm{LAL}$ MU- $[\check{s}\check{u}]$ ibid. 82', also (with $k\bar{\imath}ma$ GÚ.GAL SIG₇) ibid. 84'.
- c) in med. and rit. 1' wr. ú.LAL: you bray one sila of juniper, one sila ú.LAL ZA 45 208 v 24 (Bogh. rit.), cf. ú.LAL KUB 4 98:2; ú an-ki-nu-te ú.LAL Iraq 18 pl. 25 ND 4368:13, see Iraq 19 40, and (also beside ankinutu) AMT 91,1:9, KAR 184 r.(!) 19, Köcher BAM 171:52'; ú.LAL (but ú ankinute line 2) K.8080:17 and 20, also Labat, Semitica 3 11:11, and passim in this text; see also mng. 3b.
- 2' wr. Ú AN.KI.NU.DI: Ú AN.KI.NU.DI Köcher BAM 227:6', dupl. AMT 14,5:4, also Köcher BAM 237 iv 36, Köcher Pflanzenkunde 1 v 34 (pharm.).
- d) other occ.: Ú.LAL Ú amēlānu (in a list of tribute received from Sealand) Rost Tigl. III pl. 23 No. 35:28.

See also the discussion sub ankinutu.

Nougayrol, RA 44 11; Ebeling, MAOG 10/2 27; Kinnier Wilson, Iraq 19 47 note to line 13; Oppenheim, Dream-book 286 n. 134.

ašrakam (ašrakī'am, ašrakamma, ašarikī'am) adv.; in that place, there; OA, OB; cf. ašru A s.

[ki].ba = $a-\delta a-ri-ki-a-am$ OBGT II 16.

- a) ašrakī'am (OB only): áš-ra-ki-am aššumi babtišu ana PN qibīšum speak there to PN on behalf of his outstanding payments(?) PBS 1/2 1:16 (early OB), cf. also OBGT, in lex. section.
- **b)** ašrakam (OA only): têrtaka assēr PN PN₂ u PN₃ lillikamma áš-ra-kam awâtim lugammeru let your orders come to PN, PN₂, and PN₃ so that they will settle the affair there CCT 2 47b: 20; šaptam ... gātī áš-ra-kam-ma liddinušu they should give him there my share of the wool CCT 4 6e:24, cf. 1 kutānam áš-ra-kam-ma ana gātija addi I have deposited there one kutānu-garment on my account CCT 1 19b:6; kaspam ša áš-ra-kam-ma iqīpuni the silver which he entrusted (to the $tamk\bar{a}ru$) in that place BIN 426:39; áš-ra-kam ilagge KTS 31b:14, cf. Kienast ATHE 40:15, also ášra-kam-ma kasapka liqi VAT 13458:28, cited MVAG 35/3 p. 104 n. a; áš-ra-kam šabbu BIN 6 29:36, cf. TCL 14 26:9.
 - J. Lewy, RA 35 85 n. 3.

ašrakamma see ašrakam.

ašraki'am see ašrakam.

ašrānu (ašarānu, ašrānumma) adv.; 1. from there, there, to there, 2. here (RS and EA only); OB, Mari, Bogh., EA, RS, Alalakh, Nuzi, SB; cf. ašru A s.

[ki.b]i.ta = aš-ra-nu-um OBGT II 12.

- 1. from there, there, to there a) in OB: a-ša-ra-nu-um liblunim they should bring (the person) from there Kraus AbB 1 53:22.
- b) in Mari, Shemshara: aš-ra-nu-um qablėt mātim u HA.NA.MEŠ kalušu aš-ra-nu-um-ma paḥir there half of the population of the country and there, too, all the Haneans are assembled ARM 1 37:34 and 36; atta a-ša-ra-nu-um ina birīt sinnišātim ṣallāt you yourself are lying around there among the women ARM 1 69 r. 10', cf. aš-ra-nu-um-ma in that very same place ARM 1 132:14;

ašrānu ašriš A

tuppī annûm aš-ra-nu-um-ma iktašadkama ... la tallakam aš-ra-nu-um-ma šib (if) this tablet of mine reaches you there, do not come here, stay there Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 48 SH 878:19 and 23, cf. aš-ra-nu-um šibma ARM 1 18:28, aš-ra-nu wašbu they live there ARM 2 21 r. 14'; atta aš-ra-nu-um šanêmma ... šukun appoint somebody else there ARM 1 99 r. 6'; abu bītim aš-ra-nu-um šakin there is an intendant there ARMT 13 36:7, cf. aš-ra-nu-um (in contrast with annikī'am r. 10') ibid. 37 r. 6'; note ištu aš-ra-nu-um-ma ana GN from there to Mari ARM 1 72 r. 7'; ištu aš-ra-nu-um from that point on ARM 3 79 r. 3'.

- c) in Bogh.: these two physicians ša ašra-nu ittišu who are there with him KUB 3 67 r. 6; aš-ra-nu šarru liddinu ana šapārišu ana jāši let the king give orders there to send him to me KUB 3 34:6; they went to GN aš-ra-a-nu ušbummi and stayed there KBo 1 5 i 15; haših ana alāki aš-ra-nu he wants to go there KBo 1 21 r. 7 (let. from Egypt), cf. aš-ra-nu tillak KUB 3 55 r. 4, (in broken contexts) aš-ra-nu KUB 3 66:16 r. 5 and 7.
- d) in EA: ahātija ša iddinakku abija ašra-nu ittika my sister, whom my father has given you, is there with you (but nobody has ever seen her) EA 1:12; šumma [ibaššû] mārē šiprija aš-ra-nu if my messengers are there ibid. 54; awatmi teštemi ištu aš-ra-nuum (send me what) word you have heard from there EA 145:25, cf. ša tišmi ištu aš-ranu-um šupram write me what you have heard from there BASOR 94 17 No. 1:17 (Taanach let.); errub aš-ra-nu I will enter there EA 102:31; lāmi ile'u uššar elippātija ana aš-ra-nu I cannot possibly send my ships there EA 126:8; note ina ašrānu: ina ašra-nu la uwahheruka they must not detain you there EA 170:12, also 169:13, ina aš-ra-nu EA 158:10.
- e) in RS: a man of my father's is coming to you šīmāti aš-ra-nu eppuš he intends to make purchases there MRS 6 16 RS 15.33:24, cf. aš-ra-nu-ma ardāni ša mārtija lilqūni ibid. 14 RS 16.111:26, ina aš-ra-ni-im ašib

MRS 9 111 RS 17.135:19; sinništu šāši ina šanūtiši ina aš-ra-nu la uta'erši I have not returned that woman there a second time (I have placed her under the supervision of her brothers) MRS 9 133 RS 17.116:17'.

- f) in MB Alalakh: enūma PN aš-ra-nu-um illakam u zukkīšunu when PN comes there, give them permission to proceed Wiseman Alalakh 108:10, cf. ina aš-ra-nu ana panīka ibid. 116:10 (both letters).
- g) in Nuzi: x land ina aš-ra-nu-ma ina usallimma in the same location in the same region JEN 281:13, cf. JEN 589:18; we brought (the sheep) into the house of PN ù aš-ra-nu-um-ma iktalû and they held (them) there AASOR 16 7:16.
- h) in SB: kimti amēli áš-ra-nu paḥrat the family of the man is assembled there LKA 70 i 4, see TuL p. 49.
- 2. here (EA and RS only) a) in EA:
 amur aš-ra-nu ša i-ba-ša-te ālānika gabbu
 anāku ... lu naṣrāku see, I am watching
 over all your towns here where I am EA
 230.6
- b) in RS: enūma itti šarri u ittija gabba šulmu aš-ra-nu itti šarri bēlija minummê šulmānu tēma literruni while everything is fine here with the (matters of) the king and myself, they should inform me about whatever happens with the king, my lord MRS 9 222 RS 17.383:7.

ašrānumma see ašrānu.

ašratu s.; (a poetic word for heaven); SB*; cf. ašru A s.

šamê ībir áš-ra-ta(var. -tum) iḫīṭamma (Marduk) crossed the heaven, surveyed the sky En. el. IV 141; šapliš áš-ra-ta udannina qaqqarša under the sky, whose region I made firm (I will build a temple for my abode) ibid. V 121.

ašriš A (ašariš) adv.; there, thereto; OB, SB; cf. ašru A s.

[ki].bi.e $\check{s} = a-\check{s}a-ri-i\check{s}$ OBGT II 15.

ki.bi.a nam.nin.zu hé.en.ga.è : a-ša-riš bēz lūtka lu šūpātu there your overlordship is indeed famous RA 12 74:43f.; ki.bi.a dInnin nam.nin ašriš A ašru A

gú.sa.bi sag.an.šè u₆.mi.ni.in.íl.la: a-šá-riš Ištar ana šarrūtu napharšunu rutabbīma be elevated there, O Ištar, to the queenship over all of them TCL 6 51 r. 11f., see RA 11 149:31; ki.bi.a ab.gá.gá.e.dè: áš-riš iš-šak-ka-na (in broken context) BA 5 646 No. 12:7f.

uru.bi dingir.bi.e.ne ki.bi.šè ba.an.gúr. ru.uš: ilū ša āli šuāti aš-riš iktanšuš the gods of that city remain cowering there Lugale I 40; ka.a.ugu.na.šè ki.bi.šè ba.ma.da: ana amat a-bi(!) ālidišu áš-ri-iš illikma he (Nergal) went to his place according to the command of his begetter SBH p. 74 r. 13f.; difficult: in.kin.kin.ke_k(KID) inim.mah.bi dug_4.ga.a.ni ki.in.gi ab.kin.kin.ke_x: ište'ēma amat qibītišu ṣīrtu aš-ri-iš ište'ēma BIN 2 22:84f.

- a) in OB: ištu panānumma matīma 1 šE. GUR 2 ŠE.GUR še'am ištu a-ša-ri-iš ul alge'am= ma never, previously, did I get less than two gur of barley from there TCL 18 150:12; šumma a-ša-ri-iš kaspam haših if he needs the silver there (give him the silver) VAS 16 79:22; inanna a-ša-ri-iš la tattalla [k] now. do not go there ABIM 19:13; the slave girl should come to me (and) I will send you (the money) a-ša-ri-iš idnama pay (pl.) it PBS 7 51:15; atta a-ša-ri-iš še'am idimma še'am kīma še'im a-ša-ri-iš qa-du(!) x lud[dina]kkum hand out the barley there and I will give you barley with for the barley (you have given out) there Sumer 14 55 No. 30:19 and 22; ana mimma a-ša-ri-iš ana karāt ibaššû uppis make calculation as to whatever (staples) are there, according to the prevailing rate of exchange TCL 18 147:16; a-na a-ša-ri-iš wa-ša(text -aš)-bi-im ul tapallah are you not afraid to live there? TCL 1 40:20, cf. a-ša-ri $i\check{s}\ u\check{s}\bar{e}\check{s}ibu$ ibid. 23, also (with $wa\check{s}\bar{a}bu$) ibid. 4, 5 and 7, Kraus AbB 1 111:8, YOS 2 38:17; the gardeners ša a-ša-ri-iš wašbu TCL 17 13:18, cf. ibid. 57:23, ahāssa ša a-ša-ri-iš wašbat Kraus AbB 1 28:33, a-ša-ri-iš bašib 21b:17, a-ša-ri-iš izzaz OECT 3 73:18; note a-ša-ri-iš-ma tuššaba ABIM 26:30, a-ša-ri-išma TCL 18 82:8.
- b) in Mari: there half of the population is assembled a-ša-ri-iš kušud get there! ARM 1 37:37, cf. a-ša-ri-iš akaššadam ibid. 5:42 and 22:15; elê a-ša-ri-iš qerub the time is near to march there ibid. 5:23, cf. [a-š]a-

ri-iš ana elîm ARM 2 21:25, also ibid. r. 7'; since you are in GN a-ša-ri-iš qerbet (which) is quite near to there ARM 1 91:7.

c) in lit.: $a\check{s}$ -ri- $i\check{s}$ [LÚ].MEŠ $rab\hat{u}ti$ $a\check{s}$ -[ri- $i\check{s}$] UGULA LÚ.MEŠ GIŠ.TUKUL(!) ul izz[azzu] at that place neither the officials nor the overseer of the armed men are in position KBo 1 11 obv.(!) 36, see ZA 44 118 (Uršu story), cf. ana $a\check{s}$ -ri- $i\check{s}$ $ba\check{s}b\bar{a}ku$ (!) (for $wa\check{s}b\bar{a}ku$) ibid. r.(!) 27; ana $kis\bar{i}gi\check{s}unu$ $a\check{s}$ - $ri\check{s}$ $l\bar{i}\check{s}ibuma$ (Sum. damaged) RA 17 178 Sm. 20+ ii 18; for $a\check{s}ri\check{s}$ Tiamat En. el. IV 60, and similar passim in En. el., see $a\check{s}ru$ A s. mng. la.

Landsberger, OLZ 1923 72; von Soden, ZA 41 105 and 127 n. 1.

ašriš B (*wašriš) adv.; humbly; SB; ef. $aš\bar{a}ru$ B v.

dingir.lú.u_x(GIŠGAL).lu dumu.a.ni.šè šu. bar.zi.zi.dè sun_x(BứR).e.eš ša.ra.da.gub : il amēli aššu mārišu kāša áš-riš izzazka the (personal) god of the man stands humbly before you in order to help his child 4R 17:38f., cf. [su]n_x.na.bi giz.zal.ag.a.eš.àm : áš-riš utaqqū BA 5 646 No. 12:13f.

ana šitūltišu Anunnaku áš-riš šuharruru upon whose counsel the Anunnaku remain humbly in silence Hinke Kudurru i 8.

ašru A (wašru) adj.; humble; OB, MB, SB; cf. ašāru B.

lú.al.sun_x(BÚR).na = wa-aš-[rum] OB Lu A 95 and B iii 21.

me.e.mu RN ní.sun_x.en.zé.en : ša játi Šaz maš-šum-ukīn áš-ri pālihkunu 5R 62 No. 2:64; sun_x.na zé.tuk dingir.gal.gal.e.ne : aš-ru pālih [ilī rabūti] BiOr 7 43:3 (Nbk.); [...] x nu.sun_x.na : [itt]i la áš-r[i] (in broken context) Lambert BWL 256:6.

a) said of themselves by kings: wa-aš-ruum muštēmiqum CH ii 18 (prologue), áš-ru
palķu LIH 59 i 13 (Hammurapi); aš-ru na-i-du
AOB 1 38 No. 2:3 (Aššur-uballiṭ I); áš-ru kanšu
šaķţu mutnennû pāliḥ DN the humble, submissive, pious, ever praying, worshiping
Nabû (and Marduk) AnOr 12 p. 303 i 4
(Šamaš-šum-ukīn kudurru), cf. 5R, in lex. section;
rēšu mutnennû áš-ru kanšu pāliḥ ilūtišunu
rabīti Borger Esarh. 12 i 17; áš-ri kanšu mutnennû pāliḥ bēl bēlē VAB 4 96 i 2 (Nbk.), also
ibid. 214 i 3 (Ner.), áš-ru kanšu ša rašû puluḥti

ašru B ašru A

ibid. 262 i 5 (Nbn.); wa-aš-ru-um šaḥṭam ša palāḥ ili ... litmudu ṣurruššu VAB 4 60 i 16, cf. wa-áš-ri šaḥṭi ibid. 64 ii 2, and passim in Nabopolassar; wa-aš-ru šaḥṭu VAB 4 100 i 3, and passim in Nbk.; jâti áš-ru šaḥṭu ša palāḥa ilī mudû ibid. 210 i 25 (Ner.); áš-ri sanqa VAB 4 176 i 9 and dupls., wa-aš-ru sanqa ibid. 104 i 9 (Nbk.); áš-ru sanqa ZA 4 240 r. iv 13.

- b) said of other persons: áš-ru kanšu Lambert BWL 80:166 (Theodicy); áš-ru-um-ma palih kitmusu AfO 19 63:62.
- c) negated: la pāliḥ ili la áš-ru OECT 6 pl. 8 K.2872 r. 7, cf. māru la áš-ru la sanqu ZA 4 240 r. 14, [la] pāliḥ ili la áš-ru AfO 19 63:63; see also Lambert BWL, in lex. section.

Landsberger, JNES 14 146 (for the reading sun_x. na); Falkenstein Götterlieder p. 40.

ašru B (fem. aširtu) adj.; taken care of; OB; cf. ašāru A.

For Thompson Rep. 257 r. 3, see aširtu A.

ašru A (ašaru, išru) s. masc. and fem.; place, site, location, emplacement, 2. region, country, city, building complex, sacred place, cosmic locality, 3. in idiomatic expressions; from OAkk., OA, OB on, Akkadogram in Bogh.; masc., but fem. in a-šar ša-ni-ti (KBo 1 1:62), ašaru OAkk. only, see MAD 3 p. 76, išru OA only (Belleten 14 226:22, KT Hahn 6:13), pl. $a\check{s}r\tilde{u}$, ašrātu (ašrāni EA 147:42); wr. syll. and KI; cf. ašar, ašarimma, ašaršana, ašrakam, aš: rānu, ašratu, ašriš A.

ki-i KI = áš-ru, er-ṣe-tum Sb II 180f.; ki = áš-ru, erṣetu Hh. I 122f.; ki.sag.gá.gá.nam.me = a-šar la a-ri, ki.pàd.da.nam.me = a-šar la ud-di-i Antagal G 143f.; di-ig-bi-ir KI.NE.dINNIN = a-šar ú-sa-an-d[i-(x)] the place of the fowler Diri IV 296; Sumerian compounds beginning with ki = Akk. a-šar, e.g. Izi C i 1-35, ii 1-31, iii 1-15, Kagal C 81-91, 294-303, are listed under the second noun. lú.ki.ba.ud = ša a-ša-ar-šu ša-bu-lu OB Lu A 293.

 $za-ag zaG = a\check{s}-r[u] Idu I 155.$

ku. e ki.si.ga.a.aš (gloss: aš-ra-am ša-qummi-iš) mu.un.kin.kin the Fish, in silence, looked for the (Bird's) place Bird-Fish Disputation 107 (courtesy M. Civil), gloss from CT 42 47 BM 65147 ii 10; É(var. ki).šu.me.ša, ki.igi.íl.la.ni in. ne.a.gin.na: a-na É.šu.me.ša, a-šar ni-iš i-nišu il-līk-šum-ma he went to Ešumeša, his preferred sanctuary Lugale IX 7; dDara ki.kù.ga.a.ni.šè im.ma.ra.an.túm.ma : Ea ana a-šar tēlilti itbalka Ea has taken you away to the place of purification 4R 25 iv 45; edin.na ki.kù.ga.šè: ana sēri áš-ri el-li ASKT p. 78 No. 9 r. 1f.; ki.kúr.šè: ana áš-ri ša-nam-ma CT 16 46:166f.; dLugal.bàn.da kur ki.sù.ud.da.[šè ...]: dmin ana kur-i a-šar ru- \acute{u} -qi [...] DN [went] to the mountain, the far-off region CT 15 41:1f.; engur.ra ki.šub.ba a mu.da.an.dé: apsû a-šar na-di-i mû ublušu the water carried it (the ruined city) away to the nether world, a region of desolation BRM 49:20f.; ki.si.[li].ma: a-šar šulmim Sumer 11 pl. 6:3

imin.bi a.rá ba.an.zu ki.bi in.kin.kin.gá sag.na.an.gi ù.mu.un.na.an.sum: alkakāti sibittišunu lamādu áš-ra-ti-šu-nu ši-te-'-a hīšamma hasten here to learn about the ways of the Seven gods by visiting their sacred places CT 16 45:122ff.; ki.za an.kin.kin.[na]: áš-ri-ka áš-ta-ni-['-e] I visited your sacred places OECT 6 pl. 4 K.4926:19f., also ibid. pl. 10:13f., ki kin.kin. na: aš-ri ši-te-'e to visit the sacred place BIN 2 22:64f., ki.zu kin.[kin.e]: áš-ru-ka [iš-te-ni]-'i KAR 161:4f., also [áš]-ra-ak ibid. 1ff.

um.ma zag kaš.e tuš.a.ra èm.nam.mu. un.gi₄.gi₄: puršumta ša a-šar šikari [aš]bat la tadāk do not kill the old woman who sits at the place where the beer (is) S. A. Smith Misc. Assyr. Texts p. 24:17, dupl. OECT 6 pl. 28f. K.5158, and passim in this text, Sum. only VAS 2 79:20; zag.ki.a. nag.gá.mu: a-šar ma-al-tuš UVB 15 36:11.

AN = $\acute{a}\acute{s}$ -rum, $\acute{a}\acute{s}$ -ru = $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ -mu- \acute{u} STC 2 pl. 57 ii 3'f. (comm. to En. el. VII 135); zI = $[a\acute{s}]$ -rum Comm. to En. el. VII 40; KI ऐR ma-la-ku # KI # $\acute{a}\acute{s}$ -ri # ÒR # ba-'- \acute{u} $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ e-te-qu CT 41 30:16 (Alu Comm., to Tablet XLV).

 \dot{a} š-ru=bi-i-tu Malku I 259; [a]š- $ru=b\bar{\imath}tu$ Explicit Malku II 108; aš- $ru=[\check{s}ubtu]$ ibid. 139; \dot{a} š- $ru=\check{s}\dot{a}$ -m[u- \dot{u}] Malku II 100.

1. place, site, location, emplacement — a) in gen.: áš-ru-un-ni tagūša ITI ṣīḥāti (see ṣīḥtu mng. 2) KAR 158 r. ii 31; ina aš-ri šuātu attadi karāšī I pitched my camp in that place OIP 2 74:74; PN a-šar daltim lunāl let PN sleep at the place where the door is KT Hahn 6:27 (OA); whatever borders PN has established for you aš-ra-šu-nu-ma lu ṣabtu their location should be kept MRS 9 188 RS 17.292:11; if a falcon hunts KI LUGAL ilmā

ašru A ašru A

and flies around the place where the king is CT 39 28:6, cf. šumma lú ki lugal nigín-úr if a man walks (in a dream) around the place where the king (stands) MDP 14 p. 49 i 8, and passim in this text; a-šar libbišu lušēšibši he will establish her where he wants BIN 4 11:11, cf. a-šar libbišu lillik CCT 2 4a:30 (both OA), also MRS 9 127 RS 17.159:39; a-šar libbiša VAS 10 214 ii 9 (OB Agušaja); you mix these medicinal plants into the blood of a black snake a-šar ma-ka-li-šu tag.meš and smear it on the place where it hurts him (the person seized by a ghost) KAR 56:4; note in the adverbial case: áš-riš Tiamat ... panuššu iškun he set out to Tiamat's place En. el. IV 60, ef. áš-riš Lahmu u Lahamu ibid. III 4 and 68, cf. also \acute{a} š-riš $d\bar{\imath}[ni]$ AfO 19 58:142; for ašru in construct with nouns describing the activity typical of a locality such as ašar šipţim see šipţu, see also sub bīru, dīnu, pirištu, purussû, salmu, šīmtu, tapzirtu, tēbibtu, tēdištu, tēširtu, tēmu (u milku), also of a locality of a specific activity such as ašar tāhazi, see tāhazu, see also sub kakku, kimiltu, markītu, mithusu, nagrabu, nukurtu, tallaktu, tamhāru, tagrubtu; for a specific situation see hulqu, ikkibu, lemuttu, nēhtu, nisirtu, parsu, puzru, šulmu; for a locality having characteristic features such as ašar ṣūmi, see ṣūmu, see also hubūru, ṣēru, ṣumāmu, şummû, zuqaqīpu, etc.

b) place destined for a building: áš-ra šâtu ana sihirtišu ina libnāte ... ašpuk I piled up that entire emplacement with bricks AKA 96 vii 79 (Tigl. I); áš-ru šuātu imīṣannima that location had become too small for me (to train horses, drive chariots) Borger Esarh. 59 v 47; WA-áš-ri-im šâti ullilma I purified this place VAB 4 62 ii 42 (Nabopolassar), cf. ibid. 146 i 49 (Nbk.); a-ša-ar-ša la ēnīma la unakkir temenša I did not change its (the temple tower's) location nor move its foundation ibid. 98 ii 7 (Nbk.); ummânu $mud\hat{u}$ a- $\dot{s}ar$ - $\dot{s}a$ $u\dot{s}$ -ta-[am]-hirI assigned expert workmen to its (the temple's) site (and they explored the foundation terrace) ibid. 240 ii 56 (Nbn.); áš-ru-uš-šu gipārašu ušaršidma in this location (i.e., in the Apsû) he founded his $gip\bar{a}ru$ En. el. I 77; a-šar-šu umassīma dannassu akšud I cleared its emplacement and reached the rock underneath Winckler Sar. pl. 48:16.

- emplacement of cities, gates, etc.: GN [a]-ša-ri-su [i]-ni he moved the emplacement of Kiš AfO 20 43 ix 20 (Sar.), also (corresponding to Sum. ki.bi bí.gi4) iii 31f., ibid. 36 iv 31, wr. ki-su ibid. 76 v 16 (Narām-Sin); a-šar-šú ul umaššīma šūšubšu ul ilmadu none (among the former kings) had its location cleared nor conceived the idea of resettling it Lyon Sar. 15:45; a-šar maškan-šu uhalliq I even destroyed the very place on which it (the city of Sidon) stood Borger Esarh. 48 ii 70; the old Tabira gate a-šar-ša umassi dannassa akšud WO 1 256:8 (Shalm. III); referring to water courses: from the Husur River māmē dārûti a-šar-ša ušardâ I made its course bring down a permanent water supply OIP 2 98:90 (Senn.), cf. a-ša-aršu labīri ašte'ēma I searched for its (the Euphrates') old bed VAB 4 212 ii 3 (Ner.).
- d) location of stelas: $nar\hat{e}$ ištu áš-ri-šú-nu la [u]šamsak šamnī lipšus he must not topple the stelas from their location but anoint (them) with oil Scheil Tn. II r. 62, cf. $nar\bar{u}a$ ultu KI-šú la tadakki do not remove my stela from its location Unger Bēl-harran-bēliussur 23.
- e) location of an ominous feature in extispicy: šumma martu KI-ša pa-rik if the emplacement of the gall bladder is crosswise PRT 131:3; a-šar išdi māt ubānim kakkum šakimma a weapon mark is at the base of the "finger" region RA 27 142:7, cf. a-šar imitti ubānim ibid. 17 (OB), a-šar mukīl rēši JCS 11 96 No. 3:9 (OB ext. report), Wr. KI mukīl rēši Boissier DA 39 ii 3 (SB), etc.; note in Izbu: if its horns a-šar uznēšu ... šakna are placed at the location of the ears CT 28 32 80-7-19,60:4 (Izbu).
- 2. region, country, city, building complex, sacred place, cosmic locality a) region: a-šar Šamaš la innammar a region where the sun is not seen CT 22 pl. 48 obv. (mappa mundi); aš-ri šulmim ešte īšināšim I searched for safe regions for them (the people)

ašru A ašru A

CH xl 17 (epilogue); šadė marsūti aš-ri pašqūti steep mountains, difficult regions OIP 2 114 viii 37 (Senn.), cf. ina áš-ri namrāsi AKA 267 i 40 (Asn.); huršāni šagūti ša a-šar-šu-nu šarru ajumma la iba'û high mountains through whose regions no king ever passed AKA 52 iii 38 (Tigl. I), cf. ša šarru ajumma a-šar-šuun la ētiguma TCL 3 328 (Sar.), also huršāni bērūti a-šar la mētegi Weidner Tn. 12 No. 5:34: difficult paths ša a-šar-ši-na šugludu Lyon Sar. 2:11; áš-ri bērūti remote regions Weidner Tn. 31 No. 17:48; I had brought various stone blocks and precious stones ultu gereb huršāni a-šar nabnītišunu from deep in the mountains, the region of their origin Borger Esarh. 61 v towns in the neighborhood of Sidon a-šar rēti u mašqīti bīt tuklātišu a region of pastures and watering places on which it (the city) depends ibid. 48 iii 8; he crossed over to GN on the other side of the lagoon ina aš-ri šuātu īmid šadāšu and disappeared in that region OIP 2 85:10 (Senn.); šadė nesūti a-šar ru-uq-te ušbuma who lives in far-off mountains, a distant region TCL 3 65 (Sar.); mātāti ša algû umtešširšunūti ana aš-ri-šu-nu ittašbu I released to them the country I had taken and they settled (again) in their native region KBo 1 1:23 (treaty); a field a-šar sahmi in the region (called) sahmu RA 23 152 No. 43:8, cf. a-šar ibid. 152 No. 44:1, Tawarwe a-šar Utena HSS 9 98:4, a-šar Kabarašta JEN 487:9, field ina Nuzi a-šar kutli ša PN HSS 9 109:5, and passim in Nuzi referring to specific ina ki nu zu imaqqut he will perish in an unknown region Labat Calendrier § 41':11, and passim, cf. LKA 120 r. 2, also a-šar $la\ id\hat{u}$ [...] CT 38 50:56 (SB Alu).

b) country: KUR Adauš ... a-šar-šu-nu lumaššeru (the people of) GN (became afraid of my attack and) left their country AKA 55 iii 67 (Tigl. I), cf. ultu áš-ri-šú-nu assuķšunūti I deported them from their country Lie Sar. 67; RN ša a-šar-šu rūqu Natnu whose country is far away Streck Asb. 136:46, cf. ibid. 20 ii 96; ina aš-ri-šu-nu ultēšibšinātu I settled them in their own country VAB 3 p. 89:23 (Dar.).

- c) city (EA only): uṣṣur lu naṣ(a)rāta aš-ru šarri ša ittika you must indeed guard the city of the king as is your responsibility RA 19 105:5, cf. naṣ(a)rāta aš-ru šarri ša ittika EA 99:8, also 293:11, 321:25, 322:16; šalim a-šar šarri bēlija ša itteja EA 267:18; neither my father nor my mother šaknani ina aš-ri annê has placed me in this city EA 286:11, cf. ina aš-ri annîm anāku šūtu aradka EA 55:4; he has sent his men ina ṣabāt mātāti Amqi u KI.KI to seize the lands of Amqi and the towns EA 140:30.
- d) building complex -1' in secular context: PN u amtam rabītam a-šar bītim nahhidama put the entire extent of the house into the care of PN and the oldest slave girl CCT 3 14:25, cf. appūtum a-šar bītim šaṣṣira BIN 6 5:7 (both OA); $en\bar{u}ma$ $a\check{s}-ru$ $\check{s}\hat{u}$ $u\check{s}al$: baruma when this building becomes old AOB 1 70 r. 10 (Adn. I), cf. aš-ra šâtu upettir ibid. 68 r. 4; bīt rēdúti áš-ru naklu the seat of the administration, the sophisticated place (which holds the realm together) Streck Asb. ina ... áš-ri šugludi in the aweinspiring place (in which resides the very essence of kingship, referring to the $b\bar{\imath}t$ rēdûti) Borger Esarh. p. 41 ii 21; referring to a royal residence: [ina] GN ina aš-ri abibika in the land of the Hittites in the place of your grandfather JCS 1 243:15, cf. ina aš-ri Hattušili abišu KBo 1 7:41, ana aš-ri ša šarri KUB 3 34:1 and 6; referring to a tomb: do not commit an offense against this tomb and these bones $a-\check{s}ar-\check{s}\acute{u}u\check{s}ur$ but safeguard its emplacement YOS 1 43:6.
- 2' in sacral context: áš-ri šâšu ina qibīztika temenšu ina maḥrika li-bur pitiqtašu ... ina erṣeti lu kīnat may this temple's foundation, upon your command, last to serve you, and its clay walls remain firmly established on the ground Craig ABRT 2 13 r. 9, cf. itti aš-ri u kigalli likūna temenšu may his (kingship's) foundation be as secure as (this) temple and (its) foundation ZDMG 98 36:13 (Sar.); a-šar sagīšunu lu kūn aš-ru-uk-ka (var. áš-ruk-ka) let your sacred place be established in their sanctuaries En. el. IV 12; áš-ru-uš-šu lu nubattakun En. el. V 126

ašru A ašru A

and 128, cf. áš-ru-uš-šu-un iphuru šunu ášruk-ka ibid. IV 74; takpirtu KI.BI tuhâb you consecrate this building with a takpirtuceremony RAcc. 44 r. 13, cf. ša bīti šuātu aš-ri-šú bārû uššar the diviner releases this temple (from the status of holiness) RAcc. 44:2, also ibid. 40:2; aš-ri šumdulu spacious temple (in broken context, referring to Emeslam) Böllenrücher Nergal 3:5, cf. kişşi elli áš-ri šumduli 1R 29 i 24 (Šamši-Adad V); ina ... áš-ri šaqî on (the dais of Šamaš) the elevated place AOB 1 48 i 20 (Arik-dēn-ili), cf. KAR.ZA.GÌN.NA aš-ri elli Streck Asb. 268 iii 19; the goddess who had left her abode ūšibu ašar la simātiša and had taken up residence in a sanctuary not befitting her (standing) Thompson Esarh. pl. 14 ii 11 (Asb.); a-šar-šu nadīma ēmi karmiš its (the gipāru's) complex was in ruins, it had become a pile of debris YOS 1 45 i 41 (Nbn.); note the use with anāku aš-re-e-ki aštene'a allika ana še'û: palāh ilū[tiki] I constantly visited your shrines, came to worship your godhead Streck Asb. 190:13, and passim in Asb., Esarh., Sin-šar-iškun, Nabopolassar, Nbk. and Nbn., wr. ina à-áš-ra-at DN u DN₂ VAB 4 66 No. 4:5 also muštē'ū áš-ra-ti-šú (Nabopolassar), Hinke Kudurru i 24 (Nbk. I), muštē'ū aš-re-e-ka Streek Asb. 300:8, and passim in Esarh., Nbk., Ner. and Nbn., also áš-rat DN u DN, bēlēšu ište'ēma VAS 1 37 iii 8, ša áš-rat ilāni [ište'û] BBSt. No. 10 i 8 (both NB kudurrus); lit. texts: aš-rat balāti lušte'īma BMS 11:13, áš-rat ilī ištani'i KAR 321:9, áš-rat ilī u parakkī KIN.KIN-ma CT 40 35:10, cf. ibid. 7 (SB Alu), also muštē'ū áš-ri-šá OECT 6 pl. 13 K.3515:14; note in a protasis: šumma aš-rat ili ištene'i if he always visits the shrine of the deity CT 40 11:67; NA.BI aš-rat Ištar KIN-ma damiqta immar this man will find favor when he visits the shrine of Ištar (as a AMT 37,2:8, also AMT 4,7:3, prescription) note with lamādu: aš-ra-ta-ša-a 34,4 r. 8; (for ašrātiša?) litammad RA 15 174:7 (OB Agušaja).

e) heaven: Enmešarra rubû ša aralli en áš-ri u kur.nu.gi₄.A the prince of the Arallu, the lord of the heaven and the nether world

Craig ABRT 2 13 r. 2; aššu áš-ri(vars. -ru, -ra) ibnâ iptiqa dannīna because he has created the heaven, fashioned the nether world En. el. VII 135, for comm., see lex. section, see also ašratu.

- 3. in idiomatic expressions a) in verbal idioms: see amāru, enû, nakāru, paḥāru, šakānu, târu, uzuzzu.
- b) in adverbial phrases -1' ašar ... ašar here . . . there: a-ša-ar 2 U8.HI.A a-ša-ar 3 U₈.[HI.A] a-ša-ar 5 U₈.HI.A TCL 18 125:16f. (OB); a-šar 2 mētim a-šar 3 mētim two hundred here, three hundred (men) there ARM 1 42:32, cf. a-šar 1 K \dot{u} Š a-šar 2 K \dot{u} Š $a-\check{s}a[r \ 3 \ K\grave{U}\check{S}]$ PBS 1/2 63:9, cf. also Aro, WZJ 8 572 HS 114:24f. (both MB); adi abullātešu u asajātešu a-šar iksir a-šar ulabbi[š] (the wall) with its gates and towers (RN) had repaired in places and resurfaced in others AOB 1 86:37 (Adn. I); a-šar 1 Kùš urradu ù a-šar ... 1 Kùš u ú-tu urradu in places they are going down (digging) to one cubit, in others to one cubit and a half BIN 18:15 and 17 (NB let.).
- 2' ašar šumšu everywhere: a-šar šum-šú ina āli (in broken context) ABL 1342:7 (NB).
- 3' ašar Šamši in the open: a-šar dŠá-maš ikilta ul ibni he (the king) did not employ a ruse openly(?) Tn.-Epic "v" 7; a-šar dŠam-ši la tušāribši you must not bring it (the image of Ištar) into broad daylight AKA 165 r. 5 (Asn.), cf. ki. dUtu = KI dutu-ši Izi Ci 23.
- 4' ašar ištēn together, unanimously, at one place: pīšunu a-[šar] ištēn iškunuma they made a unanimous agreement CT 4 2:12 (OB let.); nishātum a-šar ištēn linnisha CCT 2 25:18 (OA); še'um a-šar ištēnma šapik LIH 28:10; a-ša-ar iš-te-en tupahharši you will collect it (the enemy country) in one place YOS 10 11 ii 26, but a-šar iš-te-a-at ... lu puhhuru Bagh. Mitt. 2 57 iii 4 (all OB), cf. also (the oil bubbles) a-šar ištēnma izīqa CT 3 4:60 (OB oil omens).

For AS-RI.HI.A as Akkadogram in Hitt., in the meaning "sacred places," see

ašru B aššābu

A. Archi, Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 1 83ff. For the mng. "building site," see Baumgartner, ZA 36 30ff.

ašru B s.; (a disease affecting the head); Bogh., SB*; Sum. lw.

sag.ki.dúb.ba = áš-ru Kagal B 248.

aš.ru, aš.gar, aš.búr.gar, aš.búr.ru = [di]- ι u | Izi E 170A–172A, aš.ru = ah-ha-[zu] ibid. 174.

di'u apâti áš-ri apâti murus apâti headache of mankind, a.-disease of mankind, illness of mankind AfO 17 358:24, dupls. murus apâte di'u [aš]-ru ibid. D 15, aš-ra apâtu di'u $ap\hat{a}[tu]$ ibid. 359 A 6, [x]-ra $ap\hat{a}tu$ $a\check{s}$ -[ru]a[pâtu] STT 147:20'; šumma amēlu AŠ.GAR GIG : di'u, [šumma] amēlu Aš.RU GIG : šur $pu-u \ (= \check{s}urupp\hat{u})$ Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 i 27, and note aš.gar aš.ru : di-'-u šuruppû CT 17 14 Tablet "O" 3f. and 11f., as.gar aš.ru KAR 24 r. 19, CT 16 5:199, KBo 14 51:7; Ú.KUR.RA.SAR : Ú x aš-ri : sâku ina šamni pašāšu "mountain plant": a plant against the seizure(?) by a-disease: to bray and rub on in oil Köcher BAM 1 i 46; áš-ru di'u diliptu ina [S]U amēli ippattar — a.-disease, headache and unrest will be dispelled from the man's body K.1289 r. 17, in Bezold Cat. 260.

Borger, Or. NS 26 8.

ašrukkatu see ašlukkatu.

ašša (aššu) conj.; 1. as soon as, 2. because, inasmuch as; NB.

1. as soon as: áš-šá ittehûšu x-x-šú ana šarri bēlija ašappara as soon as it (the star) has come near it (the constellation), I will report about its to the king, my lord ABL 1113 r. 1, ef. áš-šá sibûtu attašû as soon as I request it (see sibûtu A mng. 4b-2') ABL 1286 r. 1; áš-šá anāku attaņû mimma ša *șebātunu . . . teppuša*' as soon as I leave, you do what you want (and what is bound to cause losses for the Ekur) YOS 3 63:12, cf. áš-šá anāku ina Uruk as long as I am in Uruk ibid. 7; áš-šá attehsu anāku ana kūmu nigê anandakka as soon as I leave, I will give you offerings as replacement YOS 3 60:18, cf. áš-šá ittardanu as soon as they (fem. pl.) come down YOS 671:22, áš-šú atta u PN ina šulum tattalkanu as soon as you and PN have left safely YOS 3 22:6; \acute{a} 5- \acute{a} 6 \acute{a} n[a $pan\bar{\imath}$]ja tallaki as soon as you come here UET 4 174:13.

2. because, inasmuch as: áš-šá-a nittekiruš ana biltini i-ta-ra because we have rebelled against him (the king), it (the crime) will be charged to us ABL 301 r. 3, cf. áš-šá itti bēl dabābija tattašizza because you have sided with my enemy ibid. r. 7; 1 me 1 lim šá aššu attūa ana kuparti ša šarrāni bēlēa lilliku u áš-šá la parsīni šunu ina tupšarrūtu la šatru as to those which are mine, (there are rites) a hundred thousand which should be used for the purification of the kings, my lords, but because they are not among our rites, they are not written in the scholarly literature ABL 1215 r. 8f.; áš-šá anāku emūgija altapra ītepšu they have done (it) because I have sent my army ABL 289 r. 5; áš-šá-a Nisannu ultētiqu ţēnšu nišemmēma . . . nišap: para inasmuch as he has already let the month of Nisannu pass by, we will (soon) hear news and report ABL 261:12; áš-šá libbû ša agbakka tētapšuma because you have done what I ordered you ABL 291:8, cf. TCL 9 138:27; a-ša UCP 9 57 No. 2:8 (coll. J. J. Finkelstein) remains obscure.

ašša s.; (a designation of an alabastron); EA; Egyptian word.

[x N]A₄ ir-ri-du šamna tāba mali aš-ša šumšu x stone irritu-containers full of scented oil, called ašša EA 14 iii 44 (list of gifts from Egypt).

ašša see aššum prep.

aššābtu see aššābu.

aššābu (*waššābu*, *uššābu*, fem. (*w*)*aššābtu*) s.; tenant, resident; OA, OB, MB, Nuzi, SB, NB; *waššābtu* ABIM 33:7, pl. *aššābūtu* RAcc. 76:19, 24, 77:34, 50, r. 2; cf. *ašābu*.

[lú].ku(copy .ur), [l]ú.ga.an.ku = áš-ša-[b]u CT 37 24 r. ii 21f. (App. to Lu); É.KA.KÉŠ.da é.gal.la ku.A = É kişriÉ uš-šá-bi house for rent, house of a tenant Ai. IV iv 4.

ga.an.ku níg.ne.ru : áš-šab rag-gu Lambert BWL 241 ii 54.

em-me-di=uš-šá-bu (var. áš-šá-bu) Malku IV 208; É.ḤAR.RA // É áš-šá-bu . . . É.ḤAR.RA // É hubullu

aššābu aššābu

house pledged against interest: house of a tenant, house pledged against interest: house of a debt RA 13 28:19f. (Alu Comm.); aš-šá-bu É uš-šá-bu Tablet Funck No. 2 r. 3 (Alu Comm.), see AfO 21 pl. 10.

- a) tenant (of a house) -1' in OA: miššu ša \acute{u} -ša- bi_4 ina $b\bar{\imath}tim$ $tu\check{s}\bar{e}\check{s}ibini$ why do you let (others) live as tenants in the house? BIN 6 20:22.
- 2' in OB: ammīnim ana bītim wa-ša-baam tušēšib gibīma [w]a-ša-bu-um ina bītim līṣi why did you allow a tenant to live give orders, the tenant in the house? should leave the house TCL 18 134:9 *šumma libbaka a-ša-ba-[am]* PN lišēsūma if you wish, let them evict the tenant PN VAS 16 170:7; you have not sent me a report about my house [w]a-ša-ba-am $šu-\check{s}i-ib$ let a tenant live (in it) ibid. 196:16; ana wa-ša-bi-im ... iqtabi (when the owner) says to the tenant BE 6/1 35:20 (case and tablet), ef. $\bar{u}m$ wa-ša-bu-um ... ittas \hat{u} when the tenant moved out ibid. 23, also BE 6/1 36:29; ana mānahti bītim ša wa-ša-bu-um išakkanu as to the improvements to the house which the tenant will make BE 6/1 35:18; PN wa $a\check{s}-\check{s}a-bi$ $\check{s}a$ $s\bar{u}q$ $Ak\bar{\imath}tim$ BE 6/1 82:17; $a\check{s}\check{s}u$ hulqim ša wa-aš-ša-ab-tim ša ina bīt PN halguma on account of the woman tenant's stolen property, which was stolen from the bēl bītim aššum house of PN ABIM 33:7; wa- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ -[ba-am] ... ina $b\bar{\imath}ti\check{s}u$ $u[\check{s}\bar{e}\hat{s}\hat{u}]$ ina $\check{s}a$ $wa-a\check{s}-\check{s}a-bu-\lceil um\rceil$ iddi[nušum $\bar{i}t | el[li]$ the owner of the house forfeits the silver which the tenant has given him because he (the owner) has evicted the tenant (before the completion of his term) Driver and Miles Babylonian Laws 2 36f. § E 17 and 21, also ana wa-aš-ša-bi-[im] ibid. 12 (CH).
- 3' in SB: [there will be] evil magic and sorcery in the house EN É u NIN É # $a\check{s}-\check{s}\acute{a}-bu$ É $u\check{s}-[\ldots]$ they will $[\ldots]$ the lord or lady of the house, variant: the tenant (living in) the house CT 40 21:7, cf. É.BI $\lceil a \rceil$ (or $\lceil \acute{a} \check{s} \rceil$)- $\check{s}a-bu-\check{s}\acute{u}$ KÚR.MEŠ (preceded by libbi $\bar{a}\check{s}ibi\check{s}u$ ul $i\hat{t}\hat{a}b$) ibid. 5:11 (SB Alu).
- 4' in NB: bat(!)-qu áš-šá-bi ina libbi išakkan the tenant will make repairs in (the house) RA 10 68 (pl. 6) No. 40-41:22.

- b) resident (said of a deity with respect to his city): Anu Antum Ištar Nanâ *u ilāni* a-ša-bu-tu ša Uruk and the (other) gods residing in Uruk RAcc. 76:24, also ibid. 19, 77:34, 50, and r. 2.
- c) alien(?) resident (of low status) in a town 1' in MB: ša Lú.SIRAŠ GN 9 amī= $l\bar{u}su$ ana $p\hat{i}$ amī $l\bar{u}t[i(\check{s}u)]$ itti áš-ša-bi ša āli ŠE.BAR $idna\check{s}\check{s}u[n\bar{u}\check{s}i]$ (see amī $l\bar{u}tu$ mng. 2b) BE 17 83:17.
- 2' in Nuzi: naphar 5 lú.meš aš-ša-bu ša GN ša PN ana qāt PN2 ša nadnu in all, five men, "tenants" of the town GN whom (the prince) Šilwatešup has given to PN₂ (the latter will return all of them to the halsuhluofficial PN₃) HSS 13 265:6; tuppi Lú.meš aš-ša-be-e ša dimti PN ša PN, tablet with the (names of the) "tenants" in the district Nihria under PN₂ RA 28 38 No. 6:1, (following a list of persons qualified as GIŠ. BAN, tupšarru and four who have been "released to their houses"), in all 11 LÚ.MEŠ $a\check{s}-\check{s}a-be-e$ ibid. 16; PN $a\check{s}-\check{s}a-bu-e$ (first in a list enumerating names summed up as naphar 12 LÚ.MEŠ ša aš-ša-bu line 32) RA 28 39 No. 7:22; PN PN₂ PN₃ e-te-nu na-aš-wa 3 LÚ.MEŠ aš-ša-bu- \acute{u} ibid. 37 No. 4:11; barley for Lú.meš aš-ša-be.meš (beside barley for rākib narkabti, ālik ilki and nakkušši) RA 23 158 No. 63:11, and note the summing up: barley for 97 É ša rākib narkabti 83 É ša nakkušši 167 É ālik ilki 118 É ša aš-ša-be-e. MEŠ ibid. 18; distribution of large quantities of barley to named persons, to ikkarufarmers and ana Lú.meš aš-ša-bu ša ebertā[n] to the "tenants" living beyond the canal HSS 13 223:2, cf. ana a-ša-be-e HSS 13 367:15; list of persons in groups (x LÚ.MEŠ after each group) x Lú aš-šá-be-e HSS 15 60:47; (distribution of small amounts of barley to persons, animals, etc.) 10 (sìla) ŠE.BAR.MEŠ zi-ri-qa ana 35 lú aš-šá-bu ilqiu HSS 16 234:31; note in a declaration in court: Lú.meš annûtu aš-ša-bu these men are (only) "tenants" (they hold our fields by force) JEN 388:9; uštu bīt PN aš-ša-bi šērē ša kurkizan[ni] issabtu they seized the meat

aššābūtu aššatu

of the (stolen) piglet from the house of the "tenant" PN JEN 397:10.

3' in NB: officials of Eanna addressing five persons u lú áš-šá-bi-e ša ina uru GN LÚ.QAR ša dBēlti ša Uruk a-šab-bu (for ašbu) and the "tenants" who live in GN as the of the Lady of Uruk (demanding the grinding of flour which is their obligation as "tenants") YOS 7 186:6, cf. akî LÚ áš-šábi-e ša ina ālāni ša Bēlti ša Uruk a-šab-bu ibid. 9 and 15; PN ša abulli Adad áš-šá-bi ina bīti ša ramanišu itti Lú.erín.meš muška' leave behind PN from the (city quarter) Gate of Adad, (living as) a "tenant" in his own house, together with (his) men! TCL 13 215:3; ina šupālu £ a-šá-bi ša ina pan āli below the house inhabited by "tenants" which is outside the city TCL 13 223:8, cf. ana aš-ša-bi-e to the "tenants" Nbn. 26:14: 14 empty old clay vats ša ina qāt lú áš-šá-bi-e ša GN adi 2 dannūtu ša Lú áš-šá-bi-e ša GN2 due from the "tenants" of GN, including two clay vats from the "tenants" of GN₂ (and ten from the LÚ.APIN.MEŠ, all belonging to the exchequer of the Lady of Uruk to be returned by a LÚ.APIN who is an oblate to the royal commissary of Eanna at a stated time) YOS 7 174:2f., cf. PN LÚ áš-šá-bi ša PN₂ CT 44 72:11.

Ad usage c: Gadd, RA 23 134f.; Koschaker, OLZ 1936 153; Hildegard Lewy, Or. NS 11 10 note 7 and ibid 327.

aššābūtu s.; tenancy (of a house); OB, NB; cf. ašābu.

nam.ga.an.ku.a = á \mathring{s} - $\mathring{s}a$ -bu-tu Ai. IV iv 5; nam.ga.an.ku.a. \mathring{s} è íb.ta.an.è : ana á \mathring{s} - $\mathring{s}a$ -bu-ti \mathring{u} - $\mathring{s}e$ - $\mathring{s}i$ ibid. 6 and 7f.; na₄.ki \mathring{s} ib nam.ga.an. ku.a = MIN (= kunuk) á \mathring{s} - $\mathring{s}a$ -bu-ti Ai. VI iv 5.

- a) in OB: ana wa-aš-ša-bu-tim É ÍB.TA.È he rented the house in tenancy Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 18 No. 755:9, cf. É... ana áš-ša-bu-tim ana kiṣrim ... ušēṣi CT 8 23b:8; in texts from Nippur: nam.ga.an.ku.a ... íb. ta.an.è OECT 8 14:6, é ... nam.ga.an.ku... íb.ta.an.è PBS 8/1 90:4, also ibid. 102 ii 13 and v 4, nam.ga.an.ku.šè ... íb.ta.an.è PBS 13 53:3.
- b) in NB: bītu ša ^fPN ... ana áš-šá-buú-tu taddinu the house which ^fPN let in

tenancy TuM 2-3 26:3, also ibid. 27:2, 28:3, cf. É ... ana áš-šá-bu-tu adi 4 šanāti tattadin GCCI 1 35:6, ana áš-ša(text -šu)-bu-tu adi tuppi ana tuppi ... iddin Evetts Ner. 29:5, also ana aš-⟨šá⟩-bu-ú-tu adi 5 šanāti iddin Nbn. 261:4.

aššalluhlu s.; (a profession); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

2 TÚG.MEŠ SIG-tum aš-ša-al-lu-uḥ-[lu] two fine garments (made by) the a. (given to a woman along with other expensive garments, silver cups, purple dyed wool, oil, perfume) HSS 13 225:16 (= RA 36 203).

aššanu see aššunu.

aššaru adj.; expert; SB*; cf. $aš\bar{a}ru$ A. dub.sar.umún.na = $a[\check{s}-\check{s}]\acute{a}-ru$ (reading uncert.) Lu I 141 I.

áš-šá-ru ţēnka šũquru [...] your expert mind, [your] precious [...] Lambert BWL 80:167 (Theodicy).

van Dijk Götterlieder 117.

aššatta see šuāti.

aššatu (*aštu, *altu) s. fem.; wife; from OAkk. on; stat. const. gen. ašti (rare in OB, PBS 7 100:10, CT 5 4:4, YOS 2 146:12, 8 141:38), alti (rare in SB, normal in NB); pl. aššātu; wr. syll. and DAM (rarely SAL in OAkk., OB, SAL.DAM in Mari, Alalakh); cf. aššūtu, iššu.

dam = mu-tum, áš-šá-tum Hh. I 87f.; dam. dam = al-ti mu-ti ibid. 89, dam.guruš = min et-li ibid. 90, dam.lú = min a-me-li ibid. 91, cf. dam = áš-ša-a-tu Lu III iii 53, dam.guruš = [al-ti et-li], [dam.dam] = [al]-ti mu-ti ibid. 54f.; dam. bàn.da = še-[']-i-tum = dam şe-her-tum Hg. I 9. du-ud-du tuk.tuk = a-ha-az aš-ša-tim Proto-Diri 46a, cf. du-ut-tu tuk.tuk = a-ha-zu šá dam. diri I 318; dam.tuk.a = ha-a-rum šá áš-šá-ti Antagal VIII 14.

lú.erím.e ì.zi dam dumu.bi gù ba.an.dé: a-a-ba te-bu-ú áš-šat-su u ma-ra-šú is-si-ma the advancing enemy called for his wife and children Lugale V 25; dam nu.tuk.a.meš dumu nu.tu. ud.da.meš: áš-šá-tú(var. -tum) ul aḥzu mārī ul aldu šunu they do not marry, bear no children CT 16 15 v 41f.; [dam].nu.íl: la muttaššú áš-šá-ti he who does not support a wife Lambert BWL 255:11, for Sum. parallels see Lambert, BASOR 169 63; dMe.dím.ša dam dIškur.ra.

aššatu aššatu aššatu

ke_x(KID) mèn : Šala al-ti Adad anāku Langdon BL 16 ii 4f.; [lú] dam.lú.da ná.a nam.tag.ga dugud.[am]: rāhū aš-ti awēlim aranšu kab[tum= ma] grave is the guilt of one who has intercourse with another man's wife Lambert BWL 119:3f.; dakkan(KI.GIŠGAL).na mu.lu dam.tuk.a KU nam.bi.gá.gá: [ina] takkanni itti al-ti amēlu la tuššab do not stay (addressing Nergal) with a man's wife in the room OECT 6 pl. 29 K.5158 r. 9f., see ibid. p. 86, Sum. only in VAS 2 79:27; a.a dMu.ul. líl dam.zu dNin.líl.le a.ra.zu dè.ra.ab.bi: abu dmin áš-šat-ka [dmin] teslītu ligbīka father Enlil, may your wife Ninlil pronounce for you the prayer SBH p. 133:14f.; dam.mu hé.me.en mà.e dam.en hé.a: atta lu áš-šá-tú anāku lu mutka you be my wife, I your husband JTVI 26 p. 154 ii 13f.; she pays two minas of silver níg.mí.ús.sa dam.ma.a.na: terhat DAM-šu as the bridegroom's gift for his wife Ai. III iv 45; lú.dam.nu.tuk.a hé.me.en : lu-ú ša dam-ti nu.tuk at-[ta] KUB 37 111:16.

iš-šu, mar-hi- $tum = \acute{a}$ -ša-tu Explicit Malku I 174–174a; a-šub-ba- $tum = \acute{a}$ -š \acute{a} -tum] Malku I 164.

- a) in OAkk.: Si-a-sa-at She-Is-the-Spouse MAD 1 p. 218 and 3 54; for SAL used instead of DAM, see Gelb, MAD 3 54.
- **b)** in OA: mutum u a-šu-tum ittaprusu husband and wife separated TCL 21 214 A 3, also TCL 4 122:3; iṣṣēr PN PN₂ PN₃ a-ší-tíšu šarrīšu u bītišu to the debit of PN, PN, (and) PN₃, his wife, his children and his house TCL 21 237:4, cf. bīssu u a-ša-šú u šerrušu Golénischeff 10:15, see MVAG 33 No. 14; PN a-ša(!)-tám suhārtam mer'at PN₂ ēhuz a-šatám šanītam ula ehhaz PN married the young daughter of PN2, he will not take another wife TCL 4 67:5 and 8, cf. PN panānum aša-tám la išūma ūmam a-ša-tám irtiši PN had no wife before, now he has a wife TCL 20 105:4f.; PN ur-a-sú a-ša-sú am-a-sú PN is his (the creditor's) slave, his wife his (the creditor's) slave girl AHDO 1 p. 106 r. 13; annakam aštanammēma a-ša-at-kà ana mutim tattalak I keep hearing here that your wife (left) for a(nother) husband Chantre 15:16.
- c) in OB: SAL-as-sú PN BE 6/1 95:25; šumma awīlum mārē wulludma DAM-su īzimma if a man abandons his wife after he has had children (by her) Goetze LE § 59:29; šumma awīlum ana šugītim ša mārī uldušum ulu DAM ša mārī ušaršūšu ezēbim panīšu ištakan if a man intends to abandon a concubine who

bore him children or a wife who provided him with children CH § 137:75; šumma bēl aš-ša-tim aš-ša-sú uballat if the husband of the woman spares the life of his wife CH § 129:50f.; he does not abandon aš-ša-sú ša la'bum isbatu his wife whom the la'budisease has seized CH § 148:75; aš-ša-at-ka mārīka u amātika ina şibittim šūsiam get your wife, your children and your slave girls out of detention TCL 17 74:19, cf. ibid. 10, also UET 5 9:23. cf. [paga]ršu aš-ša-as-sú himself (or) his wife Kraus Edikt § 18':29; put all the men listed in the sealed document in fetters and if you cannot find them aš-šati-šu-nu kusâmma put their wives in fetters Kraus AbB 1 91:11; they asked him awiltum annītu aš-ša-at-ka-a is this woman your wife? CT 45 86:19; PN ... ana PN, a-ša-at PN is the wife of PN₂ CT 8 22b:5; should ana $a\check{s}-\check{s}a-ti-\check{s}[u]$ ul $a\check{s}-\check{s}a-tu-ia$ [attina] to his wives, "You are not my wives" Meissner BAP 89:20f.; PN nadīt Marduk ašša-at PN TCL 1 157:59.

- d) in Mari: aš-šat PN RA 35 118b:5, cf. DAM PN ARM 5 8:5; note the writing SAL.MEŠ DAM nakrim ARM 3 16:6, cf. ana ṣēr SAL.DAM.MEŠ-šu-nu irrubu uṣṣû ibid. 14, also [S]AL.DAM.MEŠ LÚ.MEŠ šunūti ARM 3 69 r. 8'.
- e) in Shemshara: aš-ša-at rēdîm ina ekallim ibašši the wife of a soldier is (held) in the palace Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 65 SH 876:4, cf. aš-ša-as-sú wuššeram la takallāši ibid. 9.
- f) in Elam: PN [išt]u muḥḥi DAM ittalakma MDP 23 327:7; note IGI PN IGI PN₂ DAM-šu ibid. 324 r. 13, IGI PN aš-šà-at PN₂ MDP 22 135 r. 8.
- g) in OB Alalakh: PN ... qadum DAM.NI-šu JCS 8 5 No. 20:5, cf. DAM.A.NI Wiseman Alalakh 27:3, note SAL.DAM.A.[NI] ibid. 26:5, SAL.MEŠ DAM.NI-šu- $\langle nu \rangle$ ibid. 28:18.
- h) in MB: barley ration for PN DAM PN₂ BE 14 91a:30f., and passim in such lists; for MB Alalakh, see Goetze, JCS 13 98ff.
- i) in Bogh.: ana kâša lu šulmu ana bītika DAM.MEŠ-ka mārēka ṣābēka sīsêka narkabāteka ... lu šulmu KUB 3 72:5 (to KBo 1 10).

aššatu aššatu

- j) in EA: undu DAM-ti ša ērišu aḥija inandinmame if only my brother would give me the wife I desire EA 27:17; greetings to my sister u ana rēḥēti DAM.MEŠ-ka and to your other wives EA 19:6 (let. to the Pharach); PN qadu mārēšu qadu DAM.MEŠ-ti-šu
 Aš-ša-te-e-šu EA 162:73; eqlija aš-ša-ta ša la muta mašil aššum bali errēšim my field is like a wife without a husband on account of the lack of a plowman EA 74:17, also, wr. DAM EA 75:15, 81:37; one figurine overlaid with gold ša DAM LUGAL (parallel: ša marti šarri) EA 14 ii 13.
- k) in RS: DAM.MEŠ-šu mārēšu MRS 9 90 RS 17.353:16', and passim; mārat SAL rabīti DAM-ka ša ķīţa rabâ tētapaš ana kâša the daughter of the Great Lady (i.e., the Queen Mother), your wife, who has committed the "great sin" against you MRS 9 141 RS 17.228:6, cf. aššum amati ša DAM-ti-ka amur SAL-tum šâši ištu panānumma ana kâša tiķtaţi as for the case of your wife, that woman has been unfaithful to you for a long time ibid. 132 RS 17.116:8'; kunuk PN ... KIŠIB an-nu-um ša aš-ša-ti-šu ša i-ra-ši seal of PN, this seal is that of his wife whom he will(?) have RA 13 14 (= pl. 3 No. 24, seal from Syria).
- 1) in Nuzi: fPN la aš-ša-at-mi harintum PN is not a wife (any more, she is) a prostitute JEN 666:14; šumma la ullad u PN DAM-ta šanīta ihhaz if she does not bear children, PN can marry another wife RA 23 145 No. 12:10, cf. aš-ša-ta šanīta ileqqi HSS 19 84:10 and 12; if, after my death, she intends to contract another marriage Túg-šu ša DAM-ia mārēja ihammaṣu u uštu bītija ušeṣṣū my sons will strip my wife of even her garment and send her out of my house JEN 444:21.
- m) in MA: [šumma] SAL lu DAM-at Lú lu mārat Lú if a woman, either the wife of a man or the daughter of a man (utters a blasphemy) KAV 1 i 14 (Ass. Code § 2); if her husband does not declare DAM-ti šīt la áššā-at esirtumma šīt "she is my wife," she is not a wife but a concubine ibid. vi 9 (§ 41); kî mut SAL DAM-su eppušuni as the husband of the (guilty) woman does to his wife ibid. iii 11 (§ 22); lu ummi [šarri l]u DAM-at

- šarri either the mother or the (main) wife of the king AfO 17 290:119, cf. lu DAM.MEŠ-at šarri lu SAL.MEŠ mādātu either the wives of the king or other women ibid. 279:56 (harem edicts); PN mu-ut-sà u fPN DAM-sú KAJ 7:10; fPN mārat PN₂ DAM PN₃ kî šaparti PN₄ ukâl PN₄ (the creditor) holds the woman PN, daughter of PN₂, wife of PN₃, as pledge KAJ 28:16, cf. (as soon as the husband pays) DAM-sú ipaṭṭar he redeems his wife ibid. 20; PN ... fPN₂ ... DAM-su ana šīmi ... ana PN₃ ittidin PN has sold his wife fPN₂ to PN₃ AfO 20 123 VAT 9034:4, cf. šīm DAM-šu ibid. 9, also ibid. 14.
- n) in omen texts: aš-ša-at awēlim inniak: ma i[na] bītim uṣṣi the man's wife will have intercourse (with another man) and leave the house YOS 10 47:13, cf. aš-ša-at awēlim šūṣûtum ana bītiša itâr ibid. 48; rubâm aš-šahis wife will rebel against the su ibâršu prince YOS 10 42 iv 30 (both OB ext.); aš-ti awēlim zikaram ullad the man's wife will bear a male child CT 5 4:4 (OB oil omens); DAM amēli panīša GUR.MEŠ-ma mārēša ana kaspi inaddin the man's wife will change her attitude and sell her children KAR 386 r. 42. DAM.MEŠ KAR 389b (p. 352):14; iššeggāma dam.meš-ši-na ina kakki inarra the wives will become enraged and kill their husbands with weapons CT 39 21:157; DAM u DAM innezzibu husband and wife will separate CT 40 16:42 (all SB Alu), cf. DAM u DAM NU ŠE.ŠE.GA CT 27 6:12; DAM.LUGAL BE the wife of the king will die CT 27 46:1 (both SB Izbu).
- o) in hist.: DAM.MEŠ-šu mārē nabnīt libbišu ellassu his wives, his own offspring, his kin AKA 41:28 (Tigl. I); ilānišu ummašu NIN.MEŠ-šú DAM-su qinnušu his gods, his mother, his sisters, his wife (and) his wider family Streck Asb. 72 ix 3; DAM-su SAL.MEŠ. É.GAL-šú his (the king of Babylon's) wife, his harem women OIP 2 56:9 (Senn.); LUGAL ERIM(text UD).MEŠ-šu DAM-su u NUN SIG-ú ina GN ... umaššir the king left his army, his wife and the infant(?) prince in GN BHT pl. 18 r. 10; DAM LUGAL mētat the wife of the king died CT 34 49 iv 22; Haldia u

aššatu aššultu

Bagbarti dam-šú TCL 3 391, ef. Bagbarti al-ti Ḥaldia ibid. 385 (Sar.).

- p) in lit.: aš-ša-at šīmātim the lawful dam.ki.ág.gá.zu spouse Gilg. P. iv 32; NE na.an.su.ub.bé.en dam.hul.gig.ga. zu níg na.mu.ra.ra.an : áš-šat-ka ša tarammu la tanaššią áš-šat-ka ša tazirru la do not kiss (if you enter the tamahhas nether world) your wife you love, do not hit your wife you dislike Gilg. XII 24f., Sum. from Kramer, AS 10 15:67f.; $d\bar{u}ku$ áš-šá-[ta] hulliq mārī KAR 373:3, cf. za(!)-re-e hulliq $d\bar{u}ku$ DAM hulliq $m\bar{a}r\bar{\iota}$ destroy the father, kill the wife, destroy the sons (if I swear falsely) UET 4 171:14, see von Soden, JAOS 71 267; atta lu mutīma anāku lu áš-šat (var. áš-šáat-ka) Gilg. VI 9, also EA 357: 82 (Nergal and Ereškigal), cf. also aš-ša-tum ù mu-us-sà (in broken context) CT 46 4 iv 6 (OB Atrahasis); ša ana al-ti tappėšu iššû [īnēšu] he who covets his friend's wife Lambert BWL 130:88, cf. al-ti kabti ibid. 218 iv 7; \acute{a} š- \acute{s} \acute{a} -ti $h\bar{\imath}rti$ apluŠurpu VIII 72, cf. sal.uš.dam.mu DAM.MEŠ.MU AMT 72,1 r. 29; šumma zikarkama lu dam-ka šumma sinništakima annû lu damki if you be a man (this be) your wife, if a woman, this be your husband BBR No. 49 r. 2f.
- q) in NB: PN aḥātka kulmašīti bî innamma lu dam šî give me, please, your sister PN, who is living independently, let her be (my) RA 25 81 No. 23:5; DAM-su mahrītu māra tattalda (should) his first wife give birth to a son VAS 6 3:11, cf. DAM EGIR-ti SPAW 1889 p. 828 iii 18 (NB laws); $k\hat{\imath}$ PN $^{\rm f}$ PN₂ undašširuma áš-šá-tu, šaniuttu irtašû if PN abandons fPN2 and acquires another wife VAS 6 61:9; sale of PN u fPN₂ DAM-šú naphar 2-ta amēlūtu TCL 12 65:4; ammēni DAM-su ina bīt kīlu ina panīka ṣabtat why is his wife kept in imprisonment with you? TCL 9 107:23 DAM-tu₄ ša nudunnāšu mussu ilgû a wife whose dowry the husband has taken for himself (and who has not had any children) SPAW 1889 p. 828 iv 8 (NB laws); ^fPN al-ti PN₂ ZA 4 281:4, and passim in NB.

For the form $a\check{s}tu$ see von Soden, ZA 40 221 n. 5.

aššijanni s.; (a decoration sewn on garments); EA, Nuzi; Hurr. word.

- a) in EA: 1 TÚG GADA a-aš-ši-a-an-ni one linen garment with a.-decoration EA 22 ii 39 (list of gifts of Tušratta).
- b) in Nuzi: šumma PN itti a-aš-ši-a-an-ni šunuma la iktalāšunu PN held them back (the garments given to him for sewing work, see $kubb\hat{u}$) along with the a. (oath) HSS 15 137:5, cf. šumma l túg ituššu ša aš-ši-ia-anni ša ekalli . . . iddinu (for context, see ituššu) ibid. 6, ef. also ibid. 23f.; 2 Túg lubuštu ša a-ši-ia-an-ni two sets of garments with a.decorations HSS 14 118:1, cf. 3 TÚG.MEŠ lubuštu ša a-ši-ia-an-ni HSS 15 182:1 (= RA 36 213), 2 gú.è tu-ut-tu-pu ša a-ši-ia-an-ni ibid. 10 and 12; 1 TÚG ša SAL ša a-ši-ia-an-ni one woman's garment with a.-decoration ibid. 6, cf. 1 Túg ša SAL a-ši-an-ni ibid. 186:2; 1 TÚG tu-ut-tu-pu ša a-aš-si-a-an-nu 14 6:1. ef. 2 túg sig ša a-aš-si-a-a-an-nu ibid. 2, 1 gú.È KI.MIN ibid. 2; 1 Túg duud-du-pu a- $\dot{s}i$ -an-nu [kinah]he $\dot{s}i$ -la-an-nuHSS 14 643:36; 2 TÚG.MEŠ SIG-tum ša aš-šia-an-ni labīrūtum two fine old garments with a.-decorations HSS 13 225:17, cf. l Túg ši-la-an-nu ša a-aš-ši-a-an-[ni ša aš]-du-uz-zi ibid. 1 (= RA 36 203), x TÚG.MEŠ SIG.MEŠ šaa-aš-ši-a-ni HSS 14 247:4.

aššišu in la aššišu adj.(?); unruly(?); lex.*; cf. ašāšu B v.

x-nu-ú-a_{BAR} = la še-mu-ú, la ma-gi-ru, la sa-an-qu, la aš-ši-šu Antagal E a 3 ff.

aššu see ašša conj. and aššum conj. and prep.

aššultu s.; (a grass); SB; cf. uššultu.

 \circ .Šà.sar.tur.ra = a-ra-ru-u = a- δ - δ ul-tum Hg. B IV 181; \circ .Šà.Šal-lam-bi.sar = el-me δ -[tu], \circ .Šà.sar.gu.la = di-[δ u], \circ .Šà.sar.tur(!).ra(!) = $a\delta$ - δ ul-tum Erimhus e 7'ff.

Ú-šu-ul-tum # Ú aš-šu-ul-tum CT 41 45 BM 76487:7 (Uruanna IIIb Comm.); el-meš-tum = áš-šu-ul-tum LBAT 1577 r. iv 16'.

- a) in gen.: ina pī atappi liddû áš-šu-ul-tum let them put a. at the mouth of the canal (to dam up the breach) BM 98589 ii 20, in Bezold Cat. Supp. pl. 4 No. 500 (inc.).
- **b)** in pharm.: \circ ì.udu e-riš-ti: \circ \acute{a} š-šu-ul- $t\acute{u}$, \circ .Šà.lam.bi.tur.ra : \circ a-ra-ru-u, \circ

áš-šu-ul-tú Uruanna II 170ff.; ì.UDU e-r[is]-ti: \circ áš-šú-ul-tú Köcher Pflanzenkunde 28 i 19, dupl. CT 37 26 i 7, also \circ ì.UDU e-ris-ti: a-šu-ul-tu Köcher Pflanzenkunde 2 vi 41; \circ š-šul-t \circ : a-[...] ibid. p. 9 No. 32b iii 19'.

Thompson DAB 225.

aššum (aššu) conj.; 1. because, on account of the fact that, 2. so that, 3. that; from OB on; aššum in OB, Elam, MB, MA and, rarely, SB; wr. syll. (MU BBSt. No. 4 iii 5); cf. aššum prep.

na₄.kišib.lul.la an.da.gál.la.ke_x(KID).eš: aš-šum kunuk sarti našú because he carries a false sealed document Ai.VI iv 17; mu.é.a é.a sá nu. ub.dug₄.ga: áš-šu É bi-ta la kašdu because one house does not equal the other (in value) Ai IV iv 45; mu.gig.ga.me.en igi.zi.šè a.a gub.ba: áš-šú marṣākuma maḥarki azziz I am standing before you because I am sick KAR 73 r. 11f.

1. because, on account of the fact that a) in OB: aš-šum ana GN alāka taškunam tēmī ul utīrakkum because you planned to go to GN, I have not (yet) reported to you CT 33 21:7; aš-šum PN ... kanīkam i-zi-bu-ú because PN has made out a sealed document VAS 16 85:12; aš-šum mahar wakil Amurrī gerbētunu masiktam ana damiqtim tutarra because you (pl.) are so near to the-official, you can turn what is evil into good PBS 7 42:23; kunukkīša ubaggiru arnam īmiduši (see arnu mng. 2b) TCL 1 157:49; aš-šum ana pani awīlim allikam because I had left before the boss YOS 2 117:5; aš-šum šarrum [mīš]aram ... iškunu because the king has established a release of debts Kraus Edikt § 2':13'; aššum tuppašu uwwû because he has falsified his tablet ibid. § 5':40; aš-šum ina šattim mahrītim mānahātišu la ilqû because he had not taken out the compensation for his expenses last year CH § 47:59, cf. aš-šum šamallāšu ikkiru CH § 107:9, and passim in CH; note (for the usual šumma): aš-šum ina kittim ta-ra-am-mi-in-(ni) 1 ruqqam šūbilim YOS 2 81:13; aš-šu ţēmka la tašpuram TCL 7 72:13; in Sum.: mu ... in.sum.ma.àm OECT 8 4:1, mu.é.dù.ù.dè BE 6/2 10:24, mu é.a.ni ba.lá.[a.aš] PBS 8/2 165:19; aš-šum ina rēšīn ½-šu ihhasbu because, at first, one fifth was broken off TMB 94 No. 190:23, also ibid. 95 No. 191:21; what is the cube root of n aš-šum n ba.si la iddinūkum since they have not given you the cube root of n MCT p. 42 Aa 3, and passim, see ibid. index and MKT 2 p. 15 index (OB math.); note with aššu ša: aš-šu ša la ipattaru arkānum VAS 10 214 vii 18 (OB Agušaja); note introducing a full sentence: aš-šum umma šībumma because the witness (said) as follows PBS 5 100 ii 1, aš-šum umma attunuma 2 106:5 and UCP 9 364 No. 30:32; tašapparašunūšim $babbil\bar{\imath}$ inūma ana mahriku[nu] ittašparunim šupra babbilī ana mahrikunu lil[likunim] inform me whenever you write to them (third persons), and porters will be sent to you and porters will indeed go to you LIH 56:14.

- b) in Mari, Shemshara: aš-šum napištaka ana PN talputu because you have sworn an oath to PN ARM 2 62 r. 9'; aš-šum Lú.HA. NA.MEŠ ittalku tēmam šâtu niḥsi because the Haneans had already left, we suppressed that report RA 33 172:13; aš-šum qaqqad PN ... akkisu ARM 2 33 r. 5'; aš-šum tuppum ina alākim uḥḥiru because the tablet was late in going Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 49 SH 878:28.
- c) in Elam: he gave her a gift aš-šum ittišu īnahu because she had toiled with him MDP 24 379:7, cf. aš-šum war[kassu] ana PN ... iddi[ššim] because he had given his estate to PN MDP 28 399:2.
- d) in MB: PN áš-šum aḥašu rabâ imḥaṣu PN (is in prison) because he has hit his elder brother PBS 2/2 116:15, cf. áš-šum ummašu ittû because he has struck his mother ibid. 9; for other refs. see Aro Gramm. p. 153.
- e) in EA: aš-šum qāti Nergal ibašši ina mātija because the "hand of Nergal" (i.e., pestilence) was in my country EA 35:37 (let. from Cyprus); aš-šum [†]PN balṭat because Teye is still alive EA 29:66; eqlija aššata ša la muta mašil aš-šum bali errēšim (see aššatu usage j) EA 75:16.
- f) in MA: aš-šum riksa la tuqa iūni because she did not respect the (terms of

the) agreement KAV 1 v 12 (Ass. Code § 36), cf. $[a\check{s}]$ - $\check{s}um$ $a\mathring{h}\check{h}\check{e}\check{s}a$ $[i]qabbi\check{u}ni$ ibid. vii 58 (§ 49).

- g) in NB: áš-šú atta u PN ... tattalkanu because you and PN left YOS 3 22:6; enna áš-šú ša arhu maṣṣartu ša Šamaš šû ABL 477 r. 5.
- h) áš-šú la imtalkuma iškunu in SB: because he thoughtlessly brought about the flood Gilg. XI 168, cf. áš-šú (var. ša) anāku ina puḥur ilī aqbû lemutta because (variant: that) I spoke up for an evil thing (i.e., the flood) in the assembly of the gods ibid. 119; anāku áš-šú la išhutu zikrī because they did not respect my command mann Era I 121; áš-šú šarrūt Anim ilgû because he had taken away the kingship of Anu cf. áš-šú ikmû Anum SBH p. 145 ii 25, LKA 73:1; aš-šú īpuša lemnēti because they have done evil Maqlu I 18, and passim in Maqlu; aš-šum annâ taqbi because you have said this CT 17 50:21; $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}um$ $et\bar{e}ra$... $t\bar{\iota}d\hat{e}$ because you know how to save BMS 6:76, and passim in similar phrases in prayers, cf. aš-šum bullutu . . . bašû ittiki ibid. 75, and passim; muppalsāta because you are one who looks graciously BMS 27:17, and passim; (var. aš-šum) murus marsākuma ilu atta tīdû because (only) you, O god, know the (nature of the) disease I am sick with Laessøe Bit Rimki p. 57:69; áš-šú la išû i-ri-tú because he has no Lambert BWL 88:285 (Theodicy).
- i) in hist.: áš-šú arrāti lemnēti ša ina libbi šatru ipallahuma because he is afraid of the evil curses written on it BBSt. No. 11 ii 17, also No. 9 v 3 and, wr. MU No. 4 iii 5; áš-šu ana turri gimillišu ša šattišam la-pa-rak-ku-ú because I never missed a year to avenge him (in a campaign) TCL 3 32 (Sar.); áš-šum puluhti Marduk bēlija bašû libbūa because the fear of my lord Marduk is in my heart VAB 4 136 viii 31, and passim; áš-šum nēmedi šarrūtija ina āli šanîmma la irammû libba because I did not want to have my royal abode in any other city ibid. 116 ii 22 (both Nbk.); aš-šu ištu ūmē rūqūti paras enti mašûma because the office of the entu-priestess had been forgotten a long time ago YOS 1 45 i 26

(Nbn.); note with aššu ša: áš-šu ša RN ... ana zikir DN la išhutuma because RN did not respect the command of Aššur TCL 3 346, also Winckler Sammlung 2 1:28, and áš-šú ša (replaced by ša in the same phrase) Streck Asb. 20 ii 112 and 16 ii 51.

- 2. so that: aš-šum uš[ta]mahharu ittika so that he can rival you Gilg. P. ii 1; aš-šum ālānuka u mārūka ša-al-[mu] so that your towns and children may be safe 1:13'; my lord should send me an answer aš-šum halṣī elûtim araggamu so that I can call up the upper districts ARM 5 25:21; áš-šú adê ana lemutti aj ithiuni (see adû B usage b) ZA 43 19:74; negated: aš-šum ṣābam la išebbiru ana ālim ul asannig I do not approach the town too closely lest they defeat the troops ARM 2 131:34; aš-šum sābum sidīssu la igammaru lest the soldiers use up (all) the provisions ARM 1 71:11.
- 3. that (with šemû): aš-šum PN marsuma ešmēma I have heard that PN is sick PBS 7 35:6 (OB let.), assurri aš-šum awīl šumim dīku ina aḥītikunu tešemmēma if you happen to hear, from people around you, that a famous man was killed ARM 1 90:22.

For OA refs. to aššumi (= ana šumi) see šumu, although there are rare usages of aššumi as conj., as in a-šu-mì têrtī u anāku errabani (find out the intentions of the palace) whether my message or I ought to come KT Hahn 13:21, cf. a-šu-mì ana qīptim taddinušinani BIN 6 26:18.

aššum (aššu, ašša, aššumi, aššumma) prep.; concerning, on behalf of, on account of, because of, with respect to, related to; from OB on, Akkadogram (Aš-ŠUM) in Hitt.; aššumma passim in EA, also Bagh. Mitt. 2 57 ii 34, iii 6 (OB), PBS 1/2 27:4 (MB); wr. syll. and (rarely) MU; cf. aššum conj.

mu·u mu = $a\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}u$ A III/4:10; mu = $\dot{a}\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}u$ Hh. II 184; [x].x.nam, [ur₅.ra].ke_x(KID).eš, [ur₅.ra].ka.nam = $a\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}um$ ki-a-am OBGTI 876ff.; [ur₅.x.].ga, [ur₅.ra].ke_x.eš = $a\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}um$ ki-a-am Izi H. 217f., in MSL 4 201.

mu, mu.šè = aš-šum NBGT I 308f.; kex.eš, nam, kex.nam = aš-šum ki.ta ibid. 310ff.; mu.

aš = aš- δum an.ta múru.ta ibid. 313; ke_x.eš, ka.nam = aš- δum ki.ta, mu = min an.ta NBGT II 29ff.

mu.máš.kù.ga.a.ni.šè: áš-šú şibat kaspišu Ai. II iv 27'; dumu.a.ni.šè: áš-šu mārišu 4R 17:38f.; mu.dBa.ú nin.mà.ka: aš-šum (DN) bēltija PBS 1/2 135:13f.; a.áš.pa.la.ba.ke lú.gu.ur šu.ba.an.di.zi.da: aš-šum errētim šanām ušahhazu (he who) commissions someone else (to erase my name) on account of the curses Sumer 11 110 No. 10:16f. (Šulgi), but áš.bal.a.ba.ge.eš UET 1 294:29 (unilingual version).

na.ám.gil.a.na.šè: aš-šum šukuttišu on account of her jewelry BRM 4 9:10f., cf. na.ám. erìm.ma.ni.šè: áš-šum išittišu on account of her treasury Langdon BL No. 16 ii 1f., and passim; na.ám.tar.ra egir.ra ta.àm ma.ra gi.a.šè: aš-šum šīmti arki mīna imhuranni RA 33 104:6, cf. (also with omitted na.ám) na.ám.tag.ga dugud.da: áš-šú anni kabtu OECT 6 pl. 10:15f.; íb.ba na.ám.é.ni: ina ug-gat aš-šum bītiša SBH p. 140:203f.

a) before a substantive, a proper name: aš-šum PN ša tašpuram ša umma attama concerning PN about whom you wrote me and said as follows TCL 141:5; aš-šum PN kīma la sehrūma rabû ul tīdê as for PN do you not know that he is (no longer) a youngster but grown up? TCL 7 53:5; aš-šu bēlija kâta for your sake, my lord CT 2 19:21; claimed aš-šum simdat šarrim on the basis of a royal decree Grant Bus. Doc. 23:3, cf. aš-šum awat šarrim ibid. 15:8; a-šu-um šukussīka šarram [ša] alma ask the king about your sustenance field BIN 7 47:6. cf. a-šu-um nēbahišu CT 4 22c:6; aš-šum zikarim šanîm on account of another man CH § 153:62; note aš-šum-ma 1 lim u 2 lim Bagh. Mitt. 2 p. 57 ii 34, also aš-šum-ma nēpe: šim annîm ibid. iii 6 (all OB); aš-šum annītim aklāšu for that reason I have detained him ARM 6 19:22; aš-šum aplūtišu šarram u dannam ul imahhar he will not petition the king or an influential person concerning his inheritance MDP 24 330:25; aš-šum bīt aššat PN PN2 itti fPN3 dīnam igri PN2 sued (his sister) PN₃ about the estate of PN's wife Wiseman Alalakh 7:1 (OB); PN aššum PN2 ana PN3 ul iraggum PN will not sue PN₃ regarding PN₂ BE 148:24; aš-šum abika for your father's sake EA 9:30 (both MB); aš-šum-ma DN u DN₂ ša bēlī išpura PBS 1/2 27:4 (MB let.); aš-šum mār-šiprūti $a\check{s}pura$ KUB 3 61 r. 1; $k\hat{\imath}$. . . $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}um$ $Ahlam\hat{e}$ mārē šiprika taprusu that you have stopped (sending) your messengers on account of the Arameans? KBo 1 10:38 (let.); aš-šum annītim EA 20:14, 18, and passim in letters of Tušratta; aš-šum-ma EA 138:53, and passim in letters from peripheral areas; áš-šúm šapāte mimma he asked me about the wool iša'lanni KAV 106:7 (MA); PN and PN, went to court aš-šum 2 awihar eqli PN, ina dīni iltēma and PN, won his case concerning the two awihar of land RA 23 150 No. 37:4, cf. aš-šum ^fPN ... riksa irkus JEN 440:3, also *aš-šum* NAM.LÚ.LÚ.SAL-šu ... ina bērišunu ittamga: ruma JEN 468:5 (all Nuzi); he communicated a plan to him áš-šú(var. -šum) tapšuhti ša ilāni concerning relief for the gods En. el. VI 12; áš-šu pīka tābi rē'ūa gabbu ummâni $upaqq\bar{u}ka$ my shepherd, everyone listens to you, because of your sweet mouth (citation from a song) ABL 435 r. 11; aš-šú kalbi annû ... palhākuma I am apprehensive on account of that dog (who urinated upon me) KAR 64:29 and dupls.; a query áš-šu mīti concerning the dying man STT 73:33, see Reiner, JNES 19 32, but note áš-šu lib-lut ibid. 13; aš-šum šarrūti imtahhasu they fight for the kingship KBo 1 11 r.(!) 7, see ZA 44 120 (Uršu story); a-šu-um errētim šaniam ušahhazu (he who) on account of the curses (written herein) instigates another person Syria 32 16 v 6 (Jahdunlim), cf. áš-šúm izzirti šinātina nakra ... uma'aru AKA 250 v 67 (Asn.), see also Sumer 11, in lex. section; $\acute{a}\check{s}-\check{s}\acute{u}$ ištēn halgu munnabtu mār māt Aššur 100-a-a I will give you a hundred rībīšu lurīb replacements for each fugitive who is a native of Assyria Borger Esarh. 103:16; áššú mālak mê šunūti in order to (provide) a course for this water OIP 2 114 viii 36 (Senn.); áš-šú la mašê temenna Eulmaš not to allow the foundation of Eulmas to be for-CT 34 33 iii 5 (Nbn.); áš-šú mārāti kimtija tērtu ēpušma I made an extispicy with respect to (the eligibility of any of) the daughters of my family YOS 1 45 i 19 (Nbn.); $kar{u}m\ nudunnar{e}$ šu ša a \dot{s} - $\dot{s}u$ - \acute{u} (for a $\dot{s}\dot{s}um$) $^{\mathrm{f}}\mathrm{PN}$ \dots ^fPN₂ ... iknukma instead of the dowry

which he had pledged in a sealed document for PN and PN₂ Nbk. 265:11; áš-šú uqnî ša šarru bēlī išpura concerning the lapis lazuli about which the king my lord has written ABL 1240:16, cf. ABL 721:8, 747:4, 1307 r. 8, aš-ša PN ABL 1316 r. 8f. (all NB).

b) with suffixes: aššum eqli u mērešim aš-šu-mi-ka ul adabbub I will not complain for your sake about the field and (its) cultivation Sumer 14 No. 15:26; may the gods aš-šu-mi-ia ana dāriātim liballiṭuka keep you in good health forever for my sake UCP 9 342 No. 18:5, and passim in OB letters, wr. aššum-ia CT 29 12:4, BIN 7 41:5, ABIM 9:4, etc.; aš-šum-mi-ia TCL 146:27, BIN 753:5, etc.; aš-šu-mi-ki ana bārîm u šā'iltim a[llak] for your sake I will visit the diviner and the female dream interpreter VAS 16 22:7; aššum-mi-i-šu mimma hišehtaka šupramma for his sake write all your needs to me Sumer 14 48 No. 24:15 (Harmal); aš-šu-mi-šu-nu rīmanni have mercy on me for their sake YOS 2 141:16 (all OB); $a\check{s}-\check{s}u-mi-\check{s}u-ma$ [ana] $s\bar{e}rika$ ittalkam he went to you only on his behalf ARM 2 54 r. 6', cf. 2-šu 3-šu aš-šu-mi-ia ana PN išpurma ARM 2 113:33; nīnu aš-šum-ika ništana'alama we have repeatedly inquired about you MDP 18 237:8 (let.); ask your messenger kî mātum rūqatuma aš-šumi-ka ahuka la išmûma . . . la išpura whether (your) country is not far away and (this is why) your brother has not heard news concerning you and could not write to you EA 7:29 (MB), wr. áš-šum-mi-ia BE 17 27:44 (MB let.); aš-šum-mi-ka-ma ana šar GN altapar MRS 9 133 RS 17.116:13'; aš-šum-mišu-nu ina arki PN la ašassi I will make no claims against PN in respect to them JEN 118:6; $a \check{s} - \check{s} u - m \dot{i} - \check{s} \acute{u}$ RN $u m m \bar{a} n \dot{i}$... a n ašūšubātu ušēšibma because of this RN had the troops make an ambush against him Wiseman Chron. 74:5.

c) before infinitives: if her husband has made a stipulation aš-šum bēl hubullim ša mutiša la ṣabātiša that no creditor of her husband may seize her CH § 151:29; aš-šum 10 šE.GUR ana zērim u 10 GUR DUḤ.ḤÁD.DU ana ukullê alpī nadānim ašpurakkum I have

written to you to hand out ten gur of barley for seed and ten gur of dry bran for fodder for the oxen PBS 7 66:12; aš-šum alākini arkatam aprus I have made a decision about our departure VAS 16 64:13; [aš-š]um ... sunnuqimma mimma ša ihliqu šūlim ša ištaprakkunūšimma umma attunuma you (have answered) as follows concerning the checking of (what gold and silver was taken from the Bit-Hegalla-treasury) and the listing of what is missing about which they have written to you PBS 1/2 12:4 (all OB); aššum rummīkunu ana GN īnam ul mahir it is not appropriate for you to move to GN ARM 1 19:4, cf. aš-šum inanna sābim ana sērika la alākim ARM 1 22:7, also aššum ... ubbu= bim tašpuram ARM 1 6:6, and passim; you have sent a tablet to my lord Išme-Dagan aš-šum warkāt ālānê ... parāsim to take care of the towns (of the north country) Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 53 SH 921:4; he took the oath aš-šu la gerî not to claim in court (again) MDP 18 228:17 (= MDP 22 37); šum ana aķāmeš qerēbini ... ašpurakku I have written to you (to arrange a marriage) so that we may become related to each other EA 4:18 (MB); many men are with me asšum-ma alākija ana nukurti šarri so that I can march out against the enemies of the king EA 106:44; ālāni uttêr ana šarri ... ištu Ḥapirī aš-šum urrudišu I returned the towns to the king from (the possession of) the Hapiru so that they serve him (the king, now) EA 189 r. 17; PN aš-šum mullê ša PN₂ ina arki ša PN₃ la išassi PN will not claim full payment for PN2 from PN3 JEN mimma anniu áš-šúm la mašā'e šatir all this was written down not to be KAJ 256:12 (MA); $\acute{a}\check{s}-\check{s}um$ $e\check{s}\check{e}r$ forgotten ebūr mātija to make the harvest of my land copious AOB 1 48 i 15 (Arik-dēn-ili); áš-šu la naparšudišu in order not to let him escape TCL 3 333 (Sar.); áš-šu nēpišē la puāgišu because he was unable to move the siege engines CT 34 39 ii 6 (Synchr. Hist.); $\dot{a}\dot{s}-\dot{s}\dot{u}$... qaqqar āli šuātu u bītāti ilī la muššî so that the emplacement of that city and (its) temple should be unrecognizable OIP 2 84:53 (Senn.); áš-šu(var. -šú) ilūssu rabītu nišē kullumimma

šupluhi bēlussu in order to show the people the greatness of his godhead and make them respect his lordship Borger Esarh. 20 Ep. 21:12b; áš-šú sattukkī Aššur la baţāli so that the offerings to Aššur should not cease ADD 660 r. 6, cf. áš-šu riggāti la [bašê] ibid. 809:21 (Asb.); aš-šum lemnu u šaggišu ana GN la sanāqa not to let the murderous enemy approach Babylon VAB 4 80 i 6 (Nbk.); aš-šú parṣī ... šuklulu [u áš]-šu šuluhha šutēš [uru itti] kunu bašû because it is in your power to perform the rites completely, to arrange the rituals correctly Iraq 18 pl. 14:24f.; áš-šú šullumu erēni to protect the cedar Gilg. II v 5; áš-šú matīma la saḥārimma ... la ragāmu never to raise a claim again Nbn. 668:18; for many refs. see Aro Infinitiv 266ff.

used in commentaries, etc.: áš-šú la'āti "swallowed," from la'ātu swallow" Izbu Comm. V 250, cf. [ha(?)]-as-ra (or [ka]-as-ra) \acute{a} s- $\acute{s}u$ $\acute{h}es\bar{e}ru$ ibid. 3651, $[\check{s}imtu]$ # aš-šum šá-ma-tum AO 3555:9 (comm. to A VIII/1:119), and passim; note also $B\bar{e}let-il\bar{i}$... qinna iškun aš-šum kinajāti kīma DUG,-u DN established a nest, (nest is a word) related to the designation kinajātu as they say (in the vocabularies) CT 13 32 r. 13 (En. el. comm.), cf. Mu Zababa kî dug₄-u ibid. r. 6, and passim, also AfO 17 315 F Comm. 4f.; ša mimma la uṣabbûši MU(?) dutu.šú [qa-bi] KAR 94:6 (Maqlu Comm.); qāt Šamaš MU kasap eširti "hand of Šamaš" on account of silver due from a tithe (see aširtu A discussion section) Labat TDP 100:5; qāt Ištar MU TAG-te "hand of Ištar" refers to a skin affliction ibid. 88:17, also (with added u NA₄.NUNUZ. MEŠ carbuncles) ibid. 5; qāt Ninurta MU DA[M LÚ(?)] "hand of Ninurta" refers to the wife [of the man?] ibid. 166:79; note aš-šum ina bārûti ša mār bārî (catch line) Boissier DA 232 r. 45. Note in the meaning "connected with, derived from": uštahhå // $a\check{s}-\check{s}um\ reh\hat{u} \ \langle /\!\!/ > n\hat{a}ku\ \text{TCL 6 17 r. 32};\ \text{AMBAR}.$ ZI // aš-šum GÁN.NA.ZI // mērišu ibid. 35; iṣrur áš-šú namāru RA 17 128:27; áš-šú sarāru CT 41 45 Rm. 855:12, and passim in this text (all astrol.).

- e) in math.: $a \- s \- u m$ SAG.AN.NA u SAG. K[I.TA] $a m \bar{a} r i k a$ in order to find the upper and the lower width (multiply the area by two) MCT 50 D 21, also, wr. $a \- s \- u$ ibid. 28.
- f) aššum ša: aš-šum ša kī'am tašpuram umma attama because you wrote me as follows VAS 16 127:7, also TCL 7 19:4, etc.; aš-šum ša aqabbīkum ARM 1 2:4; aš-šu ša PN ana PN₂ še-um ì.ÁG.E MDP 23 312:14; áš-šú ša ṭābu napišti ... na[dāni]mma u kunnu [palē]ja ... akmisa [ut]nen I prayed on my knees for the granting of good health and the stability of my reign Winckler Sar. pl. 24 No. 51:12; áš-šú ša arah maṣṣarti ša Šamaš šû because this is a month for observing the sun (for an expected eclipse) ABL 477 r. 5 (NB).
- g) aššum mīni: aš-šum mi-ni-im ša ana jāšim iddinunim ina bītija ... ileggūma how does it come that they take from my house what they have given me (and do not return to me what they have taken before) TCL 17 cf. aš-šum mi-nim [anāku] la idi 21:24, PBS 7 110:24; la watar aš-šum mīnim annītum enough! why should this be said iqqabbi(again) Bagh. Mitt. 2 p. 59 iv 7, cf. $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}um$ mi-nim-mi ibid. iii 22 (all OB), also áš-šum mīnim Sumer 14 30 No. 12:4 (OB Harmal); aššu mi-ni-i BE 17 59a:13 (MB); aš-šum mi-ni-i tallaka KBo 1 3:38. aš-šum mi-i-ni-i EA 29:153; \acute{a} š- $\check{s}u$ (var. - $\check{s}\acute{u}$) mi-na-ma (var. mena-ma-a) imtalliku ilū rabûti why are the great gods taking counsel? Gilg. VI 194; aššum mi-ni-i aš-šum mi-ni-i aš-šum kabatti aš-šum libbi Küchler Beitr. pl. 4 iii 68f. (inc.).
- h) aššum kī'am: aš-šum ki-a-am tašpuram umma attama as for the fact that you have written me as follows TCL 18 88:6, cf. aš-šum ki-a-am iqbūši VAS 7 10:15; aš-šum ki-a-am ašpurakkunūši for this reason I have written to you PBS 7 42:26 (all OB); aš-šum ki-a-am adi inanna ul aṭrussu for this reason I have not sent him until now ARM 1 21:9.
- i) rare uses in EA: let the king inquire summa laqīte mimma aš-šum hazanni whether he has taken anything from the official EA 251:3; aš-šum kam.6 ūmī izizmi ina GN

**a(š)šum aššūtu

for six days he has been staying in GN EA 55:23, cf. aš-šum ūmē PN abinu since the days of our father PN EA 224:16.

The OA references for aššumi (= ana šumi) are listed under šumu, although very rarely can indications be found that aššumi and ana šumi were already used as preps. (a-na šu-mì la saḥārika BIN 451:47, a-šu-mì ki-a-am CCT 235:28, a-šu-mì-ku-nu CCT 53a:36) or conjs. (see aššum conj.).

**a(š)šum (AHw. 84a) read 2(!) šé- $\langle ne \rangle$ -en in TC 3 (= TCL 20) 117:10, see šēnu "sandal."

aššumi see aššum prep.

aššumma see aššum prep.

aššunu (aššanu) pron.; they; Bogh., NA; cf. šunu, iššini, iššunu.

a-šu-nu šībūtu they are the witnesses KBo 1 24 r. 7 and 10, see Edel, ZA 49 196; 100 sābē ina qātija a-šá-nu one hundred men are in my charge ABL 102 r. 5 (NA).

aššunugallu see ašnugallu.

aššurû (fem. aššurītu, aššuraītu) adj.; Assyrian, from the city of Assur; OA, Bogh., MA. NA.

giš.má.A.LáL.SAR^{ki} = aš-šu-ri-tum Hh. IV 278.

- a) describing objects and materials: NA₄.GUG Aš-šur^{ki} ZA 36 198:19, cf. parūte Aš-[šur^{ki}] ibid. 21 (glass texts); 40 ri-hi(-)qi-i-tú aš-šur-i-tú 40 MIN ar-me-i-tú forty Assyrian (and) forty Aramean ditto ADD 969:7; DUG 20 (SìLA) sír-di-e x aš-šur-a-a a twenty-sila pot with Assyrian olive oil (beside olive oil from Carchemish) ADD 1018 r. 5, cf. also ibid. 1024 r. 2, 1029:3; see also (referring to a boat) Hh., in lex. section.
- b) referring to the language: PN EME \acute{a} \acute{s} - $\acute{s}u$ -ra-i-ti the woman PN speaking Assyrian AfO 13 pl. 7:3; L \acute{u} .Dub.sar.meš a \acute{s} + $\acute{s}u$ r-a-a the scribes writing Assyrian Winckler Sammlung 2 52 r. 14, see Tadmor, Eretz Israel 5 156; bukru PN L \acute{u} .Dub.sar.lugal bal.til kl - \acute{u} firstborn of PN, the royal scribe writing Assyrian TCL 3 429, as against PN L \acute{u} ŠID×A BAL.Til ki -u PN the scribe, native of Assur

KAR 150 r. 18 and passim in colophons; possibly also PN LÚ.NAR aš+šur-a-a (as witness) ADD 50 r. 3; ina libbi nibzi aš+šur-a-a in a document (written) in Assyrian ABL 633 r. 13, cf. ina libbi nibzi ar-ma-a-a ibid. r. 14.

c) referring to deities: kakki A-šùr ù A-šu-ri-tim TCL 20 93:5, cf. ibid. 17 (OA); bīt dinnin aš-šu-ri-tim AOB 1 30:6, and passim; Aššur bēlu rabû ilu áš-šu-ru-ú Ašsur the great lord, the Assyrian god AKA 252 v 89 (Asn.); den.Líl Aš-šur^{ki}-ú ADD 647:64 and 67, also KAR 128:39b; note, as a personal name: iṣṣēr PN u A-šu-ri-tim TCL 4 74:3 (OA).

aššut prep.; concerning; NB.

 \dot{a} š- \dot{s} \dot{u} -ut $d\bar{a}ik\bar{a}n\hat{e}$... $\dot{s}a$ $\dot{s}arru$ $b\bar{e}l\bar{\iota}$ $i\dot{s}pur$ (see $d\bar{a}ik\bar{a}nu$) ABL 848:4.

aššūtu s.; marriage, status of a wife; from OB, MA on; wr. syll. and DAM with phon. complement; cf. aššatu.

nam.dam.an.ni.šè ba.dutuk: ana áš-šu-ti-šu īḥuz he took (a woman) in marriage Hh. I 360; [nam.d]a[m], nam.dam.[šè], nam.dam.šè in.tuk, nam.dam.šè ba.an.tuk, nam.dam.šè mi.ni.in.tuk (Akk. destroyed) Ai. VII ii 15ff.

dumu.munus.zu nam.dam.šė ga.tuk gi. na.zu sum.ma.ab: māratk[i] ana áš-šu-ti lūḫuz [ki]tt[a]ki id-din I want to marry your daughter, give(!) me your consent STT 151 r. 5 and dupls., see Civil, JNES 26 203:32.

a) in gen. -1' with $nad\bar{a}nu$ to give (a girl) in marriage: PN MU.NI.IM ... ana PN, šes.a.ni-ša ana aš-šu-tim iddiššum she gave (the girl) PN in marriage to her brother PN, TCL 1 90:6, cf. nam.dam.šè in.na.an. sum Gautier Dilbat 14:4, also ana NAM.DAM. ŠÈ IN.NA.AN.SUM BIN 7 173:13 (all OB); ana DAM-ut-ti-šu attadinšu KBo 1 1:58; undu ... and DAM-ut-ti iddin[u]ši EA 22 iv 48 (let. of Tušratta); PN ahāssu PN2 ana aš-šu-ti ana PN3 ittadin HSS 9 24:5, cf. ana aš-šuut-[ti] ašar hašhu inandinši TCL 97:7, also ana aš-šu-ti [ana] mutišu inandinu ibid. 6:12, anāku fPN ana aš-šu-ti attadin kasapšu ašar mutišu elteqi HSS 5 11:6, and passim in Nuzi; RN, the king of the Scythians, who has just sent his messengers to Esarhaddon, asking kīma RN2 šar māt [Aššur] mārat šarri ana

aššūtu aštabarru

áš-šu-ú-tu iddanaššu that Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, give him a princess in marriage PRT 16:5 (SB); mārassu batūlatu ana DAM-šu-tu iddaššu VAS 6 3:9, cf. mārassu SAL. NAR-tum ana áš-šu-tu ana PN taddin ibid. 61:3, also ana DAM-ú-tu iddanni TCL 12 32:5, fPN māratka batultu ana áš-šu-tu bî innamma lu DAM šî Evetts Ner. 13:5, and passim in NB. Note in Hittite context: NIN-IA A-NA DAM-UT-TI-KA AD-DIN MVAG 34/1 124 iii 25, also ÁS-ŠUM DAM-UT-TIM pa-iš MVAG 31/1 106 § 2

- 2' with ahāzu to take in marriage: see Hh., Ai., in lex. section; PN PN2 nam. dam.šè in.tuk BE 6/2 48:3, and similar PBS 8/2 155:2, also nam.dam.šè ba.an.tuk BE 6/2 40:3 (all Nippur), also ana aš-šu-tim *ihussi* VAS 8 92:7, and cf. Meissner BAP 89:5 (all OB); dušmītu ša PN ša PN, ana aš-šu-ti ihu[zu] the slave girl of PN whom PN₂ has taken as a wife BBSt. No. 9 top 4, cf. ana aš-šu-ta ītahassu JEN 432:11, wr. ana DAM-ti RA 23 150 No. 33:4 (both Nuzi), see ahāzu mng. 2a-1'; kīma šamû u erşetu ana áš-šu-ti innahzu just as heaven and earth were joined in marriage (incipit of an inc.) STT 136 iv 37.
- 3' with leqû to take in marriage: RN šar GN mārat RN₂ šar GN₂ ana DAM-ut-ti-šu ilteqi RN, king of Ugarit, had taken the daughter of RN₂, the king of Amurru, as his wife MRS 9 126 RS 17.159:5; ^fPN [ana] aššu-ti ana jāši [el]teqūmi TCL 9 6:6, cf. HSS 5 67:21 (both Nuzi). Note in Hittite context: Aš-ŠUM DAM-UT-TIM ... daḥhun MVAG 29/3 46:19, also MVAG 34/1 128 iii 62.
- 4' with ašābu to live with a man as his wife: šumma fPN ana aš-šu-ti uššab if (the widow) fPN lives (with another man) as (his) wife HSS 19 7:45, cf. ibid. 19:53; hadāta fPN ana aš-šu-ti ana Lú.é uššab JEN 465:11, note šumma fPN ana DAM-ti illak u uššab JEN 444:20 (all Nuzi).
- 5' with abālu to bring (a girl) as a wife: māratka ana DAM-ut-ti-ia bilamme EA 19:18 (let. of Tušratta).

6' with šūrubu to make (a girl) enter (the house of a man) as a wife: ^fPN ramaššu ana aš-šu-ti ana PN₂... ušērib JEN 434:3 (Nuzi).

- 7' with bu'û to request (a girl) in marriage: anumma tuba'a mārtija ana DAM-ut-ti-ka (see bu'û mng. 3a) EA 1:11 (let. from Egypt).
- 8' with rašû to obtain as a wife (NB): PN ana áš-šu-tú iršannima x kaspa nudunnā ilqēma Nbn. 356:3; PN ana DAM-ú-tu ul iriš-šá-a-nu (for iršannu) TCL 13 138:13 and dupl. AnOr 8 47; PN ahātka ana DAM-ú-tu aršēma TCL 12 32:13; ultu MU.28.KAM ... ana áš-šu-tu kî ar-šu-ka māra u mārta it-ti [a(?)-ha(?)]-meš ul niršu ever since the 28th year of Nebuchadnezzar, when I married you, we have not had either male or female offspring Nbk. 359:5 (dated 40th year of Nbk.).
- 9' with šakānu to establish (a girl) in the status of wife: ina amuttiša uzzakkīši ana aš-šu-ut-ti-šu iltakan he cleared her from her status as slave girl and gave (her) the status of being his wife KAJ 7:9 (MA).
- 10' other occ.: $m\bar{a}r\bar{a}teja$ ša ina DAM-ut-ti itti šarr $\bar{a}ni$ daughters of mine who are married to (other) kings EA 1:53 (let. from Egypt).
- b) in the expression aššūtu u mutūtu: I shall keep (naṣāru) my daughter for PN [an]a aš-šu-tim u mutūtim [lu] addinušumma until I have given (her) to him in marriage YOS 8 51:12, cf. Genouillac Kich 1 B 75:3, TCL 1 61:7, CT 2 44:4, wr. a-šu-ti-im VAS 8 4:7, CT 6 26a:5 and (with ahāzu) Meissner BAP 90:5, CT 4 39a:5, CT 6 37a:3, Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 20 No. 772:5, Speleers Recueil 230:6(!); ana fPN ana aš-šu-tim u mutūtim PN, irgumma PN, sued the girl PN regarding their marriage JCS 11 29 No. 18:2 (all OB); $in\bar{u}ma$ $a\dot{s}-\dot{s}u-[ti]$ ù mu-tu-ti ... 9 ūmī [lišš]akin hidútum let there be a joyous (celebration) for nine days at the time of the wedding CT 46 1 vi 21 (OB Atrahasis).

aštabarru (aštebarru) s.; lance bearer; LB*; Old Pers. lw.; pl. aštabariānu.

PN Lứ áš-ta-bar-ri PN the lance bearer (as witness) VAS 5 128:32, also (same person)

aštakissu aštapiru

ibid. 20; PN LÚ *šak-nu ša* LÚ *áš-te-ba-ri-an-na* BE 10 76:5.

Loan word from arštibara "lance bearer." Eilers Beamtennamen 106 n. 3.

aštakissu (aštakiṣṣu, aštikissu) s.; (a rodent); lex.*

péš.níg.gilim.ma = áš-ti-ki-s[u] Hh. XIV 196; kuš.péš.níg.gilim.ma = mašak áš-ta-kisi (var. aš-ta-ki-iṣ-ṣi) Hh. XI 65.

Landsberger Fauna 108.

aštakissu see aštakissu.

aštalû s.; (a type of singer); SB; Sum. lw. aš.íb.tu = ás-ta-lu-ú Izi E 181; for Sum. èš.ta.lú see sub eštalů.

PN \acute{a} š-ta-lu-u d Sin $\Hat{H}arran$ 81–2–4,306 colophon.

For OB Mari references (add 2 SAL.MEŠ áš-ta-le-tim ARMT 13 22:40 and 44) and the writings eštalû (eštalītu), see sub eštalû.

aštammu (altammu) s.; tavern, hostel; from OB on; wr. syll. (often with det. É) and (É).ÈŠ.DAM.

É.ki.ág.gá = bi-it aš-tam (unpub. temple list, cited AOB 1 91 n. 3).

èš.dam.a.ni šu mi.ni.in.gur: áš-t[a-am-mašu] ú-[ti-ra-aš-ši] (he married her while she was a
prostitute) and returned her tavern to her Ai. VII
ii 25; ká-ka-e-eš-da èš.DAM.ma.ka [tuš.a.m]u.
[dè]: ina bāb aš-tam-mi ina a-šá-bi-ia when I
(referring to Ištar, described as a prostitute, [KAR].
KID line 51f.) sit at the door of the tavern SBH
p. 106:49f., cf. CT 42 35:20.

a) in gen.: if a man has intercourse with another man's wife lu ina \(\mathbf{e}\) al-tam-me lu ina tal-be-te either in a tavern or outside the city walls KAV 1 ii 31 (Ass. Code § 14); e-a-ak shrine of Arbela, GN $a \check{s} - ta - mu \quad \check{s} i - i - r[u]$ sublime hostel LKA 32:6; ana gerēt áš-tamme la taĥâšma do not hasten to a banquet in the tavern (Sum.: [...] ul.la.ta) Lambert BWL 256 K.9050+:9; šumma amēlu ana É.ÈŠ.DAM erēba sadir if a man goes regularly to the tavern CT 39 44:5, cf. ana É.ÈŠ.DAM usaddirma ītenerrub CT 38 31 r. 19 may visit the tavern K.11703:10' (hemer.); sinnišānu ina É áš-tam-me kî ēruba when

the effeminate man enters the tavern Lambert BWL 218 r. iv 3; SAL áš-tam-mu ina nidni (camels were given) to the tavern keeper as a gift Streck Asb. 76 ix 50, also ibid. 134 viii 20, 376 ii 3; obscure: aššum ki-gullim u á[š-tam]-mi (as diagnosis) Labat TDP 22:33, with explanation [x k]i-gul-lim u áš-tam-mi || ku-zi-ru u ḥa-rim-tu STT 403 r. 41 (Comm. to Labat TDP); an-ni-ri [a]l-ta-mi (incipit of a song) KAR 158 ii 5.

b) referring to an actual building: huruš Ištar ša tarbāṣima ša al-tam-mu ša Ištar igabbiušuni the "kitchen" of Ištar in the same courtyard which they call the tavern of Ištar AOB 1 90:18 (Adn. I); eper askuppati ša pūli ša £ aš-[tam-me] dust from the limestone threshold of a tavern (for magic purposes) AMT 1,2:13, cf. eper bāb É.ÈŠ.DAM LKU 33 r. 28 (Lamaštu); šumma amēlu KI DAM-šú ina É.ÈŠ.DAM šīnātešu izzi NU SI.SÁ ana la tehê sippī É.ÈŠ.DAM šīnātešu imitta u šumēla isallahma si.sá.meš if a man urinates in the tavern in the presence of(?) his wife, he will not prosper, in order that (the evil) not affect him, he should sprinkle his urine to the right and the left of the door jambs of the tavern and he will prosper CT 39 45:22 (SB Alu).

In the list of the 17 èš.dam of Ištar (OECT 1 pl. 15 iii 8ff.) the expression èš.dam refers to the entire temple of the goddess, not to a specific part of it. The translation of ki.aš.te.wa (var. ki.èš.dam.ma.ka) by a-šar ši-tul-ti Smith Misc. Assyr. Texts p. 24:18f., var. from VAS 2 79:18, possibly represents a misinterpretation of *ki.aš.te.ma as ki.aš.tar (Emesal for ki.èn.tar = šitūltu).

Landsberger, OLZ 1931 135; Jacobsen, JNES 12 184 n. 32; Falkenstein, ZA 56 118f.

*aštapipu see altapipu.

aštapiru s.; slaves (collective), servants; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and sag.gemé. ARAD (in OB also gemé.sag.arad and gemé. ARAD); foreign word.

sag.gemé.arad = á \dot{s} -ta-pi(var. -bi)-ru Hh. I 132, cf. sag.gemé.arad = [á \dot{s}]-ta-bi-ru = ar-du \dot{u} gemé Hg. I 12, in MSL 5 44.

aštapiru aštebarru

lú.ama.a.tu $^{\text{e-me-du}} = \acute{a} \emph{s-ta-bi-ri}$ CT 37 24 r. iii 10 (App. to Lu).

é a.šà kiri, sag.gemé.arad : É A.šà GIŠ.SAR SAG.GEMÉ.ARAD (he has pledged) house, field, garden (and) slaves Ai. II iv 28'; šuku sag.gemé.arad : MIN (= ku[rummatu]) áš-ta-[pi-ri] food for the slaves (beside šuku.é.a food for the family) Ai. V A₃ 8', also (with epru) ibid. 13'; zag.10 sag. gemé.arad = [...] Ai. IV ii 67.

áš-ta-pi-ru = ar-du u am-t[u] Malku I 179; aš-ta-pi-ru || šit-pu-ru || kiṣṣuru (popular etymological explanation of aštapiru) ZA 10 194 Si 276 r.(!) i 7, see usage e.

- a) in OA: in all 40 (persons) mimma annîm áš-tí-pì-ru-um ša PN rabi simmiltim all this is the personnel of PN the rabi simmilti-official Bilgic, Anatolia 8 148 No. 1;29.
- b) in OB and OB Alalakh 1' wr. SAG. GEMÉ.ARAD: SAG.GEMÉ.ARAD halqum ša PN the fugitive slaves of PN LIH 89:8 and 17; ŠE.BA SAG.GEMÉ.ARAD.MEŠ Wiseman Alalakh 265:12.
- 2' wr. GEMÉ.SAG.ARAD: é a.šà kiri $_{\rm 6}$ gemé.sag.arad gud u $_{\rm 8}$. <udu>.nitá Waterman Bus. Doc. 13:2, also TCL 10 34:23, etc.
- 3' wr. GEMÉ.ARAD: é a. šà kiri₆ gemé. arad ù níg.ga é.a.gál.la BE 6/2 48:9, cf. (beside wilid bītim) Kraus Edikt § 19':36, probably also GEMÉ.ARAD.HI.A TCL 10 39:21, YOS 5 178:2.
- 4' wr. syll.: ina aš-ta-pi-ir bīt awēlim mammāna imât somebody from among the servants of the man's household will die YOS 10 17:49, cf. ina nišūt awēlim ulu ina aš-ta-pi-ir awēlim mamman imât RA 44 33f. MAH 15874:2 and 8 (both OB ext.).
- c) in MB: (after a list of slaves sold) 8 NAM.LÚ.U_x(GIŠGAL) ... SAG.GEMÉ(copy KUR).ARAD.NE.NE ša PN BE 14 7:10; note (after a list of seven names) 7 qinnu ša PN 12 SAG.GEMÉ.ARAD (valued at 2 minas 19 shekels of gold) PBS 13 64:9.
- d) in Bogh. (as Sumerogram): SAG.GEMÉ. ARAD.MEŠ (denoting the personnel, or retinue of the ruler) Goetze Madduwattaš 10, cf. KBo 3 23:9, KUB 31 115:5.

- e) in SB (lit. and omens) 1' wr. syll.: áš-ta-pi-ri-ka lu itpēšu may your servants be effective (your horses fast) JRAS 1920 568:16; šá x-ri áš-ta-pi-ri bulluţu ile'û RA 41 31 AO 17656:3, see ibid. p. 41, for comm., see lex. section; maḥar áš-ta-bi-ri qāssu mag[rat] his (the physician god's) hand is pleasant to the personnel BA 5 628 iv 8.
- 2' Wr. SAG.GEMÉ.ARAD: ina SAG.GEMÉ. ARAD LÚ.BE imât one among the man's slaves will die CT 40 16:34, cf. SAG.GEMÉ. ARAD BE CT 38 18:123, SAG.GEMÉ.ARAD.É BA.BE CT 38 27:6, SAG.GEMÉ.ARAD ina (Wr. DIŠ) É BE CT 38 16:77, and cf. (in broken context) KAR 386:39 (all SB Alu); SAG.GEMÉ. ARAD irašši Labat Calendrier § 43:5; note the writing SAG.SAL u GEMÉ Kraus Texte 24 r. 3.
- f) in NB 1' wr syll.: PN arassu PN₂ arassu ^fPN₃ [napḥar 3]-ta Lú áš-ta-pir (whose right hands are inscribed with the name of PN₄) VAS 15 3:3; PN LÚ.ARAD ^fPN₂ GEMÉ napḥar 2-ta Lú áš-ta-pir BRM 2 2:3, cf. ibid. 5; (exchange of real estate, slaves and slave girls) napḥar [...] annâ eqlu u áš-ta-pi-ri Camb. 349:23, cf. ṭuppi šupēltu ša eqli bīti u áš-ta-pi-ri ibid. 1.
- **2'** wr. sag.gemé.arad: I provided (the temple) with an abundance of *eqlāti kirâti* sag.gemé.arad áb.gud.hi.a u u₈.udu.hi.a fields, gardens, personnel, cattle, and sheep and goats YOS 1 45 ii 14 (Nbn.).

While the term is used in Mesopotamia proper to refer to slaves (male and female), the references from OA, OB Alalakh and Bogh. indicate its use for personnel, servants, retinue of a ruler or official.

For KAV 115:18, see $z\hat{e}ru$ mng. 1a-1'. Speiser, JAOS 73 136.

aštaru s.; goddess; god list; WSem. word. il-tum / iš-ta-ru, aš-ta-ru / MIN (= il-tum) MAR goddess = ištaru, aštaru = same in (the language of) the West CT 25 18 r. ii 16 (list of gods).

aštatillu see ardadillu.

aštebarru see aštabarru.

aštikissu aštu

aštikissu see aštakissu.

aštikittišu adj.(?); (qualifying horses); Nuzi*; Hurr.(?) word.

1 ANŠE.KUR.RA aš-ti-ki-it-ti-šu šar-pu 1 mūru ša šu PN one horse a., (and) one colt belonging to PN (list of army horses which are either sick or for other reasons are unfit for harnessing, see ša la iṣammidu line 36) HSS 15 117:31.

aštu s.; woman (in Hurr.); syn. list*; foreign word.

aš-tu = SAL EDIN Explicit Malku I 75.

aštu see artu and aššatu.

aštû s.; throne; SB*; Sum. lw.

aš-te = MIN (= [šubtu]) Explicit Malku II 150. ina emāši áš-t[i-šu ...] ina simakkišu in the quarters of his throne, in his cella En. el. V 103.

ašturru s.; mosquito; lex.*

nim.mud, nim.tur = áš-tur-ru (var. áš-tu-ri) Hh. XIV 316f.; nim.mud = áš-tur-ru = MIN (= zu-[um-bi]) [da-mi] Hg. B III iv 11, in MSL 8/2 47.

Identification based on Sum. nim.mud "blood fly."

Landsberger Fauna 131.

aštuttu (or ašduttu) s.; (mng. unkn.); Nuzi*; Hurr.(?) word.

15 tapalu nahlaptu a&-du-ud-du 15 sets of cloaks of the a--type RA 36 204:66 (= HSS 13 431).

See also aštuzzu.

aštuzzu (or ašduzzu) s.; (a garment); Nuzi*; Hurr.(?) word.

1 TÚG aš-du-uz-zi 1 TÚG šinahilu HSS 15 172:1; 1 TÚG ši-la-an-nu ša ašijan[ni ša aš]-du-uz-zu RA 36 203:1 (= HSS 13 225).

See also aštuttu.

ašţu (wašţu, alţu) adj.; strong, fierce, hard, difficult; OA, OB, SB; ef. ašţūtu, muttaššiţu, uššuţu.

ka-la KAL = ak-şu, aš-tu, dan-nu Idu II 321ff.; [ka-al] [KA]L = aš-tu A IV/4:264; lú.kala.ga =

 $\acute{a}\acute{s}$ - $\acute{t}u$ Lu Excerpt II 186; im.kal = $\acute{a}\acute{s}$ - $\acute{t}u$ Hh. X 404.

il-lu A.KAL = mu- \acute{u} dan-nu- $t\acute{u}$, mu- \acute{u} \acute{a} §-tu- $t\acute{u}$ Diri III 138f.; [k]a.dù.a = pu-um wa-a[§-d]u-[um] Kagal D Fragm. 3:2, ka.dù.dù = pu-um wa-a§-du-u[m] ibid. 4, also, wr. pu-ual-du ibid. Fragm. 4:10' (= KBo 1 38).

dù.dù.bi ú.gin $_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{GIM})$ mu.ni.ib.dàr : áš-tu-ti-šú [kīma šammi ...] [he smites] his fierce (warriors) like grass SBH p. 108:35f.; dà.dà $^{\mathrm{da}}$. ta (var. da.da.a.ta) la.ba.an.da.lá.e : itti áš-tu-ti(var. -te) la-a at-ta- $\langle ta \rangle$ -lu-ka (var. at-ta-ta-[lu-ka]) I did not see you among the fierce (enemies) Lugale XI 42.

 $\dot{a}\dot{s}$ -ta = dan-nu CT 41 29:20 (Alu Comm.).

- a) strong, fierce 1' in sing.: dannāku dandannāku áš-ṭa-ku I am strong, very strong, fierce KAH 2 84:14 (Adn. II); nišemme irnittašu wa-aš-ṭa-at we hear of his (Adad's) anger, it is fierce CT 15 3 i 4 (OB lit.); DN dandannu áš-ṭu CT 46 51 r. 24; áš-ṭa-ta-ma alpu you are strong, ox Lambert BWL 180:27 (fable).
- 2' in pl. (referring to fierce and dangerous enemies): kābis al-tu-te he (Tigl. I) who treads upon the dangerous (enemies) AKA 74 v 64, cf. sāpinu gimir al-tu-ti ibid. 47 ii 88, mušeknišu gimir al-tu-ú-te (var. al-tu-ti) ibid. 93 vii 44 (all Tigl. I); mu-la-ak-ku áš-tu-ti who weakens the fierce AOB 1 134:8 (Shalm. I); $mun\bar{i}r$ Lú al-tu-[ti] WO 2 410:2 (Shalm. III); mu-la-iţ áš-ţu-te KAH 2 84:17 (Adn. II), see MAOG 9/3 p. 13 n. 3; al-tu-te nākirūt DN ašar taqrubte ana halte ukinšunuma I assigned the fierce enemies of Aššur to the pit on the battlefield KAH 2 63 i 5 and dupls. AKA 110:9, AfO 18 349: 9 (all Tigl. I); ana qamē áš-tu-te-ia to burn my fierce (enemies) Iraq 24 94:35 (Shalm. III); $I\check{s}tar$... $s\check{a}kipat$ $\acute{a}\check{s}$ -t[u]-tiRA 27 14:7 (= Thureau-Dangin Til-Barsib p. 143); rare in lit.: [ša ina muhhi] áš-tu-te ušamraru kakkēšu ezzūte who makes his angry weapons rage against the fierce enemies OECT 6 pl. 2 K.8664:17, cf. $[na-i]-ri \acute{a} \acute{s}-tu-[ti]$ BMS 21+:42, see Ebeling Handerhebung 102.
- b) hard, stiff (in med. contexts): if his neck, his hip $q\bar{a}t\bar{a}\check{s}u$ u $\check{s}\bar{e}p\bar{a}\check{s}u$ $a\check{s}$ -ta SA DUGUD his hand and feet are stiff (this is the disease) "heavy" Labat TDP 80:10, cf. UZU.MEŠ- $\check{s}\check{u}$ $\check{a}\check{s}$ -tu his flesh is hard Köcher BAM 55:5;

ašţūtu ašû A

(list of eight medications) naphar Ú.MEŠ [ana] MÚRU áš-ţa-te all medications for stiff hips Köcher BAM 80 r. 9, also šumma a-na MÚRU aš-ṭa-a-ti [...] AMT 69,8:11; ubānāt qūtēšu u šēpēšu am-šá aš-ṭa-a-ma (see amāšu) Labat TDP 152:52', cf. mušaršu aš-ṭa-at ibid. 144 iv 52'.

c) difficult: nikkassū wa-áš-tù kaspam šēbilamma lu niddi the accounting is difficult, send silver so that we can deposit it ICK 1 pušqī wa-[aš]-tu-tim u[p]etti 63:32 (OA); I removed serious difficulties CH xl 19, cf. $pu\check{s}q\bar{\imath}$ [...] $wa-a\check{s}-tu-tim$ [...] (Sum. broken) LIH 60 iv 17 (Hammurapi); huršāni bērūti ša nīribšunu áš-tu remote mountains whose passes are difficult Lyon Sar. 2:10, and passim urhū áš-tu-tim padānī pehūti difficult paths, obstructed roads VAB 4 112 i 22, and passim in Nbk.; dūr abni áš-tu tutâr tiddu you reduce to mud the strong stone wall PSBA 17 138:12; sullulu Akkadû ana šutēšuri áš-tu the obscure Akkadian (writing) so difficult to unravel Streck Asb. 256 i 17; dīnu šupšugma ana lamāda áš-ļu JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 3 r. 3; pīja ša uktattimu sabāriš $a\dot{s}$ -[tu] (see $\dot{s}ab\bar{a}ru$ A mng. 1a) Lambert BWL 52 r. 24 (Ludlul III); adi ulla ana emēdi áš-ta (the yield of the furrow became so little that) it was difficult to levy taxes (on it) Gössmann Era I 135; obscure: GIŠ.NÁ \acute{a} š-tu AMT 17,9:9 ($tam\bar{t}tu$).

Meissner, ZA 17 247 n. 3.

aštūtu s.; stiffness; OB; cf. aštu.

 $[nam.kala].ga = dan-nu-tum, aš-tu-tum, \\ [nam.x.x] = min A-tablet 406 ff.$

šumma hurhud iṣṣūrim aš-du-tam uwašširma zi-iz issi if the throat of the bird relaxes its stiffness and hisses (lit.: cries ziz) YOS 10 52 iii 5 and dupl. 51 iii 5, cf. šumma kišādum (copy ki-ša-dam) aš-du-tam uwašširma ibid. 52 ii 41 and dupl. 51 ii 42, see Nougayrol, RA 61 33.

ašu see asu A.

asû adj.; (a word for important, noble); syn. list.*

 $a-\delta u-u=kab-tum$, ru-bu-u Malku VIII 119f.

ašû A (ḥašû, ušû) s.; 1. (a disease), 2. in šammi ašî (name of a plant); OB, MB, SB, NB; ḥašû ARM 3 64:11, ušû Labat TDP 184 r. 1; cf. ešû v.(?).

bu-ru $\#AL = a-ru-\acute{u}$, $a-\check{s}u-\acute{u}$ Ea II 266f. $a-\check{s}u-u = \underset{}{h}a-\check{s}\acute{a}-\underset{}{h}u$ Malku IV 211.

- 1. (a disease) a) affecting the head: summa amēlu qaqqassu a-šá-a ahiz if a man has a.-disease in the head AMT 6,9:10, cf. [SAG.D]U-su a-šu-ú ṣabit ibid. 11, 55,8:1 and dupl. 64,1:20; summa amēlu qaqqassu a-šu-ú [...] Köcher BAM 3 i 35, also summa amēlu a-šu-ú DIB-su ibid. 37 and 40; [summa N]A a-šu-ú iṣbassu if a man is afflicted with a-disease AMT 55,8:4, dupl. AMT 64,1:22; ú a-ši-i parāsi a medication to stop a.-disease AMT 16,4:2, dupl. AMT 64,1:33, cf. [INIM]. INIM.MA a-šu-ú DIB-su-ma AMT 16,4:8, cf. also ú-šu-ú iṣbassu Labat TDP 184 r. 1.
- b) affecting the vision: ittini tarkusi a- $\delta \hat{a}$ -a dāma u $\delta \hat{a}$ ra (why) have you (Mami) brought a., blood and wind upon us (eyes) AMT 11,1:35; for other refs., see $e\delta \hat{u}$ adj.
- c) other occs.: PN has been sick for four days anāku tu-ša ha-šu-um-ma I (thought), "Perhaps it is a.-disease" ARM 3 64:11, see Falkenstein, BiOr 11 117; šumma šerru a-šu-ú u samāni isbassu Labat TDP 222:38; [šumma N A a-šá-a pašittu u lubāţi maris RA 40 116:1, cf. Küchler Beitr. pl. 16:12, also [a-n]a a- $\dot{s}\dot{a}$ -a $pa\dot{s}it[t]u$ $lub\bar{a}ti$ $nas\bar{a}hu$ ibid. 16 (coll.); šumma nāru SIG7.SIG7 a-šu-ú amurriqānu (wr. Sig7.Sig7) ina māti ibašši if a canal is yellowish, a-disease and jaundice will be in the land CT 39 14:7 (SB Alu); Damu lissuh di'am u a-ši(!)-a-am ša zumrika may Damu draw out the di'u-disease and a-disease from Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 3:6 (OB inc.); your body sikkatum išātum migtum šanudû a-šu-ú-um samānum JCS 9 11 C 2 and 15, cf. sikkatam $i\check{s}\bar{a}tam \ a-\check{s}a-a \ (var. \ a-\check{s}i-a) \ ziqta \ ibid. 9 A 22,$ var. from B 20, cf. sikkatum išātum a-[šu-ú-um zi]qtum ibid. 8:2 (OB inc.), also a-ši-a RI.RI $(= n\tilde{\imath}ta)$ ibid 11 D 17, $a-\check{s}u-u$ RI.RI ibid. 6 (= AMT 26,1); $miqtu \ sikkatu \ \dots \ a$ -šu-ú maškadu sagallu (etc.) KAR 233:26, restored from dupl. K.6335; $m\bar{u}t$ a- $\dot{s}i$ -i death from a.-disease Kraus Texte 6 r. 40.

ašû B ašuḥḥe

2. in šammi ašî herb for a.-disease a) in pharm.: $\circ a-\check{s}i-e$: $\circ nu-\check{s}a-bu$ [x]- $\check{s}\acute{u}$ Uruanna I 383; Ú BAR-tú: NUMUN šá-mi aši-i (vars. \acute{u} numun $a-\check{s}i-e$, \acute{u} $\check{s}\acute{a}-mu$ $a-\check{s}e-e$), Ú NUMUN šá-mi a-ši-i (var. Ú šá-mu a-še-e) : NUMUN Ú (var. Ú NUMUN) ka-man-tú Uruanna II 168f.; 1 DUG.BÁN Ú a-ši-i one $s\bar{u}tu$ -vessel with a. BE 14 163:44 (MB); $\circ a$ - $\circ i$ -i ba-t[i-iq] there is no a.-plant PBS 1/2.72:12 (MB let.), cf. 2 gar ú a-ši-i two nindas of a.-plant UET 4 148:1 (NB list of drugs); Ú.ÁB.DUH : Ú a-ši-i : sâku ina šamni pašāšu — kamantuplant: medication for a.-disease: to bray Köcher BAM 1 i 62, cf. and rub on in oil ibid. 63ff., and dupl. CT 14 29 K.4566+:30, cf. ibid. 4ff.

b) used as medication for other ailments: MUN emesallim ŠIM.GAM.GAM Ú a-ši-i emesallu-salt, kukru, plant for a.-disease (among medications for the eyes) Köcher BAM 159 iv 18', dupl. AMT 18,4:3, also (for eyes) Ú a-ši-i AMT 16,3 i 13 and AMT 18,10:5, CT 23 44 r. 2; ŠIM.GAM.GAM ŠIM.LI Ú a-ši-i nikiptu tasâk (for a salve for drawing out fever) Köcher BAM 147:16 (= LKA 162); $sahl\hat{u}$ ú a- $\dot{s}i$ -ikibrītu ruttītu (for a suppository) AMT 19,6:2, also Köcher BAM 152 iii '4; Ú a-ši-i (among ingredients for an enema) Köcher BAM 108 r. 13, dupl. ibid. 106:7, 107:5, 109:10; šumma MIN (= SAL Ù.TU-ma NE irrī irtaši) GIŠ.GAM. GAM Ú a-ši-e sahlê if a woman gives birth and then has intestinal fever (you mix) kukru-plant, a.-plant, cress, (etc., in beer, for a potion) Köcher BAM 240:55', ef. ibid. 56', also (for a vaginal suppository) ibid. 52'; Ú a- $\check{s}i$ -i(among medications for a potion for urinary trouble) Köcher BAM 111 ii 32'; Ú $a-\check{s}i-i$ (among 51 Ú UHA.BÚR.RU.DA 51 medications for dispelling sorcery) AMT 87,5 r. 8, dupl. $\dot{\mathbf{v}} \ a$ -ši-i (for a fumigation) RS 2 141:13; AMT 64,1:28; $\frac{1}{2}$ SÌLA Ú a- δi -i(among medications for an internal complaint) Küchler Beitr. pl. 14 i 5.

ašû B s.; animals; SB.*

níg.zi.gál = nam-maš-šú-ú, a-šu-u, šiknat napište Hh. XIV 397 ff., cf. [níg].zi.gál = a-šu-ú = bu-lum Hg. A II 277, in MSL 8/2 45; [x].níg = a-šu-ú Nabnitu C 76.

a-ka $AG = a-\delta u-[u]$ Idu I 91.

[a]-šu-ú, [x]-aš-du, [gu]-ub-ru = bu-ú-lu Malku V 21ff., see MSL 8/2 73; [da-a]p-pa-nu = a-šu-ú aq-ru ibid. 24, cf. da-ap-pa-nu = ši-ik-ka-tú a-šu-u aq-rù CT 18 9 K.4233+:32.

ma'da a-šu-ú ṣēri numerous are the wild animals Lambert BWL 78:162 (Theodicy), cf. [šiknat] napišti a-šu(text -ṣu)-ú ṣēri KAR 184 obv.(!) 25; pir'āša a-šu-ú ṣalmāt qaqqadi li[...] let animals and human beings [enjoy] her (Nisaba's) produce Lambert BWL 172:12.

ašû C s.; (a headdress); syn. list; pl. $aš\bar{a}tu$. [x]- $s\acute{a}$ -tum, [ku-u]b- $s\acute{a}$ -tum = a- $s\acute{a}$ -tum CT 18 9 ii 35 f.

Probably a variant of ešû B.

ašû D s.; (mng. unkn.); MB.*

qaqqadāt eqlāti ša ina mēr[eš(t)i] la imlû a-šu-ú uḥḥur BE 17 66:10 (let.).

In KAJ 152:4 and 5 read qaqqar a-lim.

ašû see $e \hat{s} \hat{u}$ and $u \hat{s} \hat{u}$.

âšu $(a'\bar{a}\check{s}u)$ v.; to be nauseated; SB; I $i'\hat{a}\check{s}$, I/3 $\bar{\imath}tan\hat{a}\check{s}$.

šA-šú i-ta-na-áš(!) : š[A]-šú ana arê e-te-ni-la-a he is constantly nauseated : his stomach('s content?) heaves to the point of retching STT 403:19 (comm.).

He (the sick person) talks with himself šA-šú i'-áš-ma he is nauseated Köcher BAM 231 i 11; isa'ul u šA-šú ana a-re-e i-ta-na-šá-a he coughs and he is constantly nauseated to the point of vomiting Labat TDP 180:26, cf. šA-šú i-ta-na-aš ugannah ibid. 25, š[A-š]ú i-t[a-n]a-áš ibid. 28, also [šA-šú i]-ta-na-aš ibid. 18:3, for comm., see lex. section.

ašubbatu (ašbutu) s.; woman, wife; syn. list.*

 $a ext{-}su ext{-}ba ext{-}tum = ar ext{-}[d]a ext{-}tum$ Malku I 163; $a ext{-}sub ext{-}ba ext{-}tum = a ext{s} ext{-}s ext{-}t[um]$ ibid. 164; $a ext{-}gi ext{-}ra ext{-}tum$, $a ext{-}sub ext{-}ba ext{-}tum = a ext{s} ext{-}tum$ BM 123364 r. ii 1ff.; $a ext{-}su[b ext{-}ba ext{-}tum] = [a ext{s} ext{s}atum]$ Explicit Malku I 87c; $a ext{s} ext{-}bu ext{-}tum = s ext{i} ext{-}ni ext{-}e ext{s} ext{-}tum$ ibid. 72.

ašubu see ašibu.

ašuhhe s.; (a profession?); Nuzi*; Hurr. word.

3 LÚ.[MEŠ] a-[šu]-uḥ-ḥé-en-nu three a-persons (receiving or delivering garments, beside taluḥlu-men) HSS 16 382:9.

ašūhu ašūhu

ašūhu s.; fir; from OB on; foreign word; wr. syll. and GIŠ. Ù.SUḤ5(KU) (in Bogh. Ù.TÚG).

giš.ù.su \hat{h}_5 = a-šu- $\hat{h}u$, giš.ù.su \hat{h}_5 tur = lammu, niplu, ziqp[u], šitlu Hh. III 74-78; giš.še.ù.su \hat{h}_5 , giš.numun.ù.su \hat{h}_5 = te-ri-na-tu, giš.numun.ù.su \hat{h}_5 = ze-er a-šu- $\hat{h}i$ Hh. III 83ff.; giš.pa.ù.su \hat{h}_5 = ar-tu, min a-šu- $\hat{h}i$ ibid. 88f.; giš.tir.giš.ù.su \hat{h}_5 = min (= qiš-tum) a-šu- $\hat{h}i$ Hh. III 181; giš.ig.giš.ù.su \hat{h}_5 = min (= dalat) a-šu- $\hat{h}i$ Hh. V 224.

gišù.suh, a.dé.a gišše.ù.suh, šu.tag.ga: giš. v.túg *še-eq-qá-tum ša te-ri-in-na-ta zu-[u-na-at]* Civil, JNES 23 2:36 (from Bogh.).

ὑ a-šu-hu (var. ὑ GIŠ.Ờ.KU): mi-ih-ru (followed by lammu) Uruanna II 500f.; lam-mu = GIŠ.Ờ.KU
CT 18 3 r. i 20; a-ma-lu GIŠ.ŢỜ.SUḤ₅] (see amālu B)
Lambert BWL 54 line d (Ludlul Comm.).

- a) as a tree: GIŠ.SAR PN ... DA GIŠ.SAR GIŠ a-šu-hi (var. GIŠ. $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$.KU) u da GIŠ.SAR biltum u PN₂ the garden of PN beside the fir tree garden and the tax garden and (the garden of?) PN₂ Jean Tell Sifr 71:3 (OB), var. from 71a:3 (case), cf. íp A-šu-hi (in year date) Meissner BAP 10:9; $k\bar{\imath}ma$ GIŠ. Ù. KU ina nik: sišu pí-ir-'-am la išu akî GIŠ.Ù.KU annî anāku RN qadu aššati . . . akî giš.ù.ku zēra la nīšu just as a fir tree when it is cut down has no (further) shoots, so may I, RN, together with my wife (etc.), like this fir tree, have no offspring KBo I 3 r. 29f. (treaty); GIŠ a- $\check{s}u$ -hu(listed among trees brought back from foreign lands) Iraq 14 33:45 (Asn.); [šumma KI.MIN (= [ina] A.ŠA ŠA.URU)] GIŠ.Ù.KU KI.MIN (= GUB) if a fir tree stands in a field in the center of town CT 39 3:24, cf. ibid. 12:10, CT 38 9:26 (SB Alu); [Ú] (vars. omit Ú) GIŠ, $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$. [K] \mathbf{U} : A.DAR : Ea ina apsî An.MI išakkan Köcher BAM 1 iii 54, dupls. CT 39 9:1, also Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 iv 27'.
- b) parts of the tree: GIŠ.Ù.KU ana mê burti [tanaddi ina U]L tušbât you put (various woods and) fir (chips?) into well water (and) set out over night CT 38 29:48 (namburbi rit.); PA GIŠ a-šu-hi fir leaves AMT 52,5:9, cf. PA GIŠ a-šu-hi fir leaves AMT 52,5:9, cf. PA GIŠ a-šu-hi fir leaves AMT 52,5:9, cf. PA GIŠ a-šu-hi lipšurali köcher BAM 173:15, also ibid. 159 ii 40; GIŠ.ŠE.Ù.KU lipšuralni may the fir cone free me Maqlu I 24, cited as te-ri-na-at a-šu-hi lipšuralni KAR 94:16 (Maqlu Comm.); zēr GIŠ a-šu-hu-hu (to be mixed with ghee and beer) ibid. 34, see AfO 16 49.

- c) timber: 1 šu.ši giš a-šu-hi ša gá-na ša 2 qá-na arku ša 1 sìla ša 2 sìla kabru (see arku mng. 1a-2') VAS 16 52:6 (OB let.); šu-un-tum GIŠ a-šu-hu ištu KUR Hanigalbat ubbalu u šaţir (tablet) written when the fir was brought from GN AASOR 16 65:48 (Nuzi); erēni dan: nūti sīti šadî elûti giš a-šu-hu paglūti u giš šurmēni nisqi bērūti ana șulūliša ušatriș (beams of) mighty cedars, produce of the high mountains, strong firs, and fine choice cypress I laid over it for the roofing VAB 4 138 ix 5, also 118 ii 41; GIŠ.SAG.KUL ša GIŠ ašu-hu aštakkanma giš a-šu-hu paglūti ... ana șulūlišu ušatriș everywhere I put in bolts of fir and laid strong fir (roof beams) YOS 1 44 ii 10f. (all Nbk.), for its roofing cf. x giš erēnī paglūtu la mīnu giš a-šu-hu šīhūti ... ana šību tallu hitti giššakanakku u sulultu bīti ušatmih I used x mighty cedars, splendid firs beyond counting, for the ceiling, the cross-beams, the architraves, the lintels and the roof of the temple VAB 4 256 ii 3, cf. ina giš.ù. (ku). Meš paglūti sulūlšina abni OECT 1 pl. 27 iii 19, also giš.ù.ku.meš paq: $l\bar{u}ti$ VAB 4 264 i 39 (all Nbn.).
- d) as material for manufactured objects: 1 giš.ná ù.suḫ₅ one bed made of fir Hussey Sumerian Tablets 2 5 iv 6 (Ur III), for other uses in Ur III, see Salonen Türen 96f.: uru Ur.suki hur.sag Ib.la.ta giš.za.ba. lum giš.ù.suh, gal.gal giš.tu.lu.bu. um giš.kur ad.šè mu.ag.ag (for translat., see dulbu usage b) SAKI 70 v 56 (Gudea Statue B), cf. giš.ù. (suh,).gal.gal giš. tu.lu.bu.um giš.e.ra.núm ad.gal.gal. diri.diri.ga.bi kar.mah ká.sur. ra.kex(KID) [... im.mi.uš] SAKI 106 xv 32 (Gudea Cyl. A), see Falkenstein, Genava n.s. 8 313; kannum šāt nūrim x x x ša-nu-um ù $\text{GIŠ } a\text{-}\delta u\text{-}hu$ a pot stand, a lamp, 2(?) a kettle, and fir (timber?) CT 45 21:24 (OB); x giš.ù.ku x made of fir (among household implements) Frank Strassburger Keilschrifttexte 9 giš takulathu ša [a]-šu-hi 38:16 (OB); HSS 15 130:21; [x] dalātu ina libbi GIŠ.HA.LU. ÚB MIN GIŠ. Ù. KU x doors, among them some of haluppu-wood, two(?) of fir Iraq 11 147 No. 9:37, ef. ibid. 9 (MB), cf. dalāti a-šu-hi AOB 196:8 (Adn. I), also AKA 114 r. 7, 146:10

ašukku atā

(both Tigl. I), AfO 3 155:34 (Aššur-dan), wr. GIŠ. Ù.KU.MEŠ AKA 245:16 (Asn.).

Probably a foreign loan word in Sumerian. See Falkenstein, Genava n.s. 8 313.

Thompson DAB 266ff.

ašukku s.; (a dais); syn. list.*

ma-ha-zu, a-uk-ku = pa-rak-[ku], a-uk-ku = ni-me-[du] RA 14 167 ii 21 ff. (syn. list).

The OA ref. a-šu-kà-am-[...] OIP 27 35:10′ can hardly be connected with the word in the late syn. list, and remains unclear.

ašušhu see ašhauššuhu.

ašuštu s.; worry, dejection, depression; OB, SB; wr. syll. (ašurtu Maqlu V 75 and 77 var.) and ZI.IR (NÍG.ZI.IR Labat TDP 178:8 and 182:35), DIR (in ext.); ef. ašāšu A v.

ìm.ir = zi.ir = a-šu-uš-tum Emesal Voc. III 127; [...] = [a]-šu-uš-tum (preceded by ašašu) Antagal VIII 261, cf. [...] = a-šu-uuš-tu (in group with hamaru and zi[qtu]) CT 19 15 K.8662 r. 18 (group voc.).

sag.du zé.ir igi.nigin.na: a-šu-uš-tum qaqqadi ṣīdānu daze of the head, vertigo RA 28 138:33f., cf. zé.ir.zé.ir.ra še₉.še₉.dè: a-šu-uš-tum qūlu hurbāšu ibid. 39f., Sum. only CT 4 3:19, see Falkenstein Haupttypen 95; ama dInnin 1.zu nu.un.zu diri.ga mar.ra.àm: a-šú-uš-tú iškuna a known or unknown mother goddess has put woe on me 4R 10:57, see OECT 6 p. 41; zi.ir. zi.ir.r[a.n]a.ka: i-na a-šu-uš-ti-[š]ú Ai. VII i40.

- a) in gen.: $r\bar{a}mki$ eli diliptim u a-šu-uš-tim la watru ina ṣērija your love is not worth more than trouble and worry to me JCS 15 9 iv 9 (OB lit.); $z\bar{i}m\bar{i}$ turraqi bunnannê tuš[pelli] a-šu-uš-tu₄ tanamdi you (Lamaštu) make the appearance pale, you bring about a change in the face, you cause depression 4R 56 ii 4 (SB Lamaštu), cf. $idd\hat{a}$ a-šu-uš-tum ZA 4 237 ii 16 (SB hymn); tattasah a-šu-uš-tu you have removed worry KAR 321 r. 6.
- b) as affliction or symptom in med.: summa amēlu (it>-ta-na-ša-aš a-šu-uš-tú im=tanaqqussu if a man is constantly worried and plagued by depression Köcher BAM 174:25′, also AMT 48,3:6, see ašāšu A v., cf. a-šu-uš-tú šub.šub-[su] AMT 45,6 r. 7, 78,7:2, LKA 88:7; šumma ... a-šu-uš-tu4 imta=naqqussu Labat TDP 66:64, also, wr. zi.ir

ibid. 192:29, Níg.ZI.IR ibid. 178:8 and 182:35; minâtušu ittan[a]špaka a-šu-uš-tu, irši his limbs keep faltering and he is in a state of depression Köcher BAM 231 i 2, cf. kussu ŠUB.ŠUB-su a-šu-u \check{s} -t \acute{u} TUK.TUK- $[\check{s}i](!)$ keeps having chills and he is continually depressed Biggs Šaziga 64 LKA 102:19; [sik= katu] miqtu šanādu sāmānu a-šu-[uš-tu] $\begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \end{bmatrix} a$ -šu-u $n\bar{\imath}tu$ eggetu (etc.) AMT 26,1:5 (inc.), also ibid. 16, see JCS 9 11; ahhāzu $\delta uruppû$ a- $[\delta u-u\delta-tum]$ hurbā δu KAR 233 r. 7, cf. ahhāzu šu-ru-up-pa a-Ḥu-uš-tum obv. 16, dupls. K.6335 and K.8104; a-šu-uš-tu (var. a-šu-ur-tum) arurtu hūs kīs libbi depression, trembling, intestinal pain Maglu V 75 and 77, var. from AfO 21 77.

c) in omens: a-šu-uš-tu IM-šú imtanaqqussu (apod.) Kraus Texte 36 i 14, cf. ibid. ii 11, <a>-šu-uš-ti ummāni x x there will be(?) dejection among the troops VAB 4 288 xi 30 (Nbn.), cf. DIR-ti ummānija iššakkan BRM 4 12:64 and 72, also DIR-ti ummān nakri ibid. 66; DIR-tu tēšītu sapāḥ ekalli dejection, disturbance, scattering of the (goods of the) palace KAR 423 ii 32, also DIR-ti tēšītu sapāḥ bīt amēli Boissier DA 225:15, and amūt Apišal šanīš DIR-ti māti TCL 61 r. 3; gilitti DIR-ti ippaṭṭar trembling and fear will be dispelled CT 31 35 r. 3 (all ext.).

atā adv.; why, for what reason (also used as interj.); NA, NB.

- a) in NA letters from Nimrud: muk a-ta-[a] ina bīti kammusātunu he said, "Why are you staying in (your) encampment?" Iraq 17 26 No. 2:12, cf. Iraq 27 18 No. 71:20.
- b) in NA letters from Assur: x a-ta-a la ta-šá-pur why are you not sending a message?
 KAV 115:28, cf. a-ta-a pirrāte issaknu
 KAV 197:56 and (in broken context) ibid. 15.
- c) in NA letters from Nineveh in Ass. script: pūt mīni kî annî ēpušu u a-ta-a ina libbi Akkadi ušēšibu for what reason have they acted that way and why in the world have they domiciled him (the substitute king) in Babylon? ABL 46:10; the king should not say tomorrow to his servant mā urdu ša abija atta(!) a-ta-a la tamlikanni la

atā'išu atā'išu

tušahkimanni you (who) were (already) a servant of my father, why have you not given me advice and information? ibid. r. 19, cf. a-ta-a la tušahsisanni ABL 50 r. 12; a-ta-a gabri egirti la tašpura why have you not sent me an answer to the letter? ABL 357:6, cf. a-ta-a la išpura ABL 975 r. 16; assa'alšu muk a-ta-a akanni tallika I asked him: why did you come now? ABL 88:10; u attūnu a-ta-a ki-i anniu tāmurani ... la taṣbata but you, why did you not seize (those who are to be seized) as soon as you saw this? 1186:3; massarta ša šarri a-ta-a turammea why have you abandoned the tallikani service of the king and left? ABL 186 r. 1; mā a-ta-a ki-i ana epāšikani la udi la ašme why do I not know and why have I not heard about your actions? ABL 45 r. 4; ata(!)-a ina bubūtu ša akali amu'at why should I die for lack of food? ABL 659 r. 6; a-ta-a šikin mursija anniu la tammar why can you not find out the nature of this illness of mine? ABL 391:8; a-ta-a šarra bēlka la tamahhar why do you not approach the king, your lord? ABL 1148:3; I asked him muk paššūra why are you [ša] Šamaš a-ta-a takarrara setting the table of Šamaš? ABL 611:5; niqtibi nuk a-ta-a anīnu nibakki we said (to PN), "Why should it be we who mourn?" ABL 473 r. 13; a-ta-a anīnu salmāni attūnu attūnu halsīni tusabbata why! we are in good relations and you are seizing our fortresses? ABL 548:12; a-ta-a anāku PN ... libbini šapil why should we, PN (and) I, be downcast? ABL 2 r. 4.

d) in NB letters from Nineveh: a-ta-a turru ša tābtija irrišuka why, they are asking you to do me a favor ABL 291 r. 3; mār šiprīja a-ta a-ga-a šanāti kilû u atta saktāta why are my messengers retained all these years and (why do) you remain silent? ABL 1380 r. 7.

In YOS 3 125:35 read MU.AN.NA a-ga(!)-a, see $ag\hat{a}$ usage a.

Ylvisaker Grammatik p. 60; von Soden, ZA 43 31.

atā'išu (at'išu, adiššu) s.; (a medicinal plant); MB, Bogh., SB, NB; wr. syll. and ú.kur.kur.

Ú.Kur.kur, Ú šá-mi kur-i, Ú igi^{II}: Ú at-i-šu Uruanna II 20ff., Ú lib-bi, Ú.Igi lib-bi: Ú kur.kur ibid. 23f., Ú.Kur.kur: Ú muttallik mu-ši ibid. 24a, Ú a(PI)-ta(PI)

- a) taken internally: ú.kur.kur (with six other herbs to be drunk in beer against the disease "hand of the ghost") AMT 76,1:18; Ú.KUR.KUR Ú.HAR.HAR u supur azupīru ina kirbān tābti balu patān ikkalma saltu ana amēli la itehhi (the 18th day is unfavorable, but if) he eats a., hašú and a clove of azupīru in a "lump of salt" on an empty stomach, that man will have no quarrel **KAR 178** v 49 (hemer.); a-ta-i- $\dot{s}i$ (in broken context) KUB 37 58:4; Ú.KUR.KUR Ú amurriqāni sâku [ina] šikari ša $q\hat{u} - a$. is a plant against jaundice, to crush, and to give to drink in beer RA 13 37:28 (pharm.); ú a-ta-i-ši (for a potion) AMT 90,1 r. 20, also, wr. $\circ a - ta - i - si$ AfK 1 38:3 and 8f., a-ta-wi-ši Köcher BAM 318 iii 1.
- applied externally: Ú.KUR.KUR Ú aktam tušabšal kinsīšu tartanahhas you boil a. and aktam and repeatedly bathe his thighs LKU 56 + 62:12; Ú.KUR.KUR ... ina KUŠ. EDIN tețerri 5 ūmē tașammissu you spread a. (with four other herbs brayed, mixed with baluhhu-resin and tallow) on a waterskin and apply it as a poultice for five days Köcher BAM 3 ii 43, ef. \circ a-da-i- \circ a (for a bandage) KUB 37 1:26, ef. ibid. 23, see AfO 16 48; Ú.KUR. KUR (between lišān kalbi and būšānu, for an ointment) STT 95:111; for the use of the seed of the a-plant note $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$.kur.kur $z\bar{e}r$ $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$. KUR.KUR (among ingredients for a medicinal bath) Köcher BAM 253:16.
- c) used in suppositories and enemas: 15 gín ú kukra 15 gín urnú 15 gín ú.Kur.Kur ištēniš takassim ina šamni šikari rēštî tušaļhan ana šuburrišu tašappak ana ši-bi tašaqqīšu you chop separately 15 shekels of terebinth, 15 shekels of urnú-plant and 15 shekels of a., heat in oil (and) fine beer, give it to him as enema, alternatively(?), give (it) to him to drink Küchler Beitr. pl. 16 ii 22; ú.Kur.Kur

atāku atān**u

(for a suppository) AMT 94,2 ii 7, cf. also Köcher BAM 186:4.

- d) used for fumigations: Ú.KUR.KUR: Ú $a\check{s}\hat{\imath}: am\bar{e}la\ qutturu - a$ is an herb for $a\check{s}\hat{u}$ disease, to fumigate the man Köcher BAM 1 i 64, cf. CT 14 29 K.4566+:31 (pharm.); Ú.KUR. KUR ni[kip]ta ina izi tuqattaršu you fumigate him with a. (and) nikiptu over coals CT 23 40:25, also AMT 20,1 r. 13; Ú.KUR.KUR (among 10 fumigants) TCL 6 34 r. i 4, also BRM 4 32:19 niknak burāši ú.Kur.Kur tašak: (comm.); kanši you set up a censer with juniper and a. for her Köcher BAM 237 i 11; burāša Ú. KUR.KUR ana niknakki 7-šunu tasarraq you scatter juniper (and) a. on all seven censers BBR No. 26 ii 17; niknak ú.Kur.Kur ina imitti bābi ana Anim tašakkan you set up a censer with a. for Anu at the right of the gate CT 45:4 (NB rit.).
- e) other occs.: haśû Ú.KUR.KUR imhurlīmu imhur-ešrā ina šamni šéš-ma ina maški ina kišādišu tašakkan you rub(?) hašû, a., imhur-līmu (and) imhur-ešrā in oil and place (them) in a leather (bag) around his neck KAR 56 r. 11, cf. Ú.KUR.KUR (in a phylactery) AAA 22 74 r. 36.
- f) in lists of remedies: a kukubu-jar with \circ a-ta-i- \circ u BE 14 163:47; $2\frac{1}{2}$ sìla a-ta-i- \circ u PBS 2/2 107:34 (both MB); a-di-i \circ - \circ u (among objects and materials for a ritual) BE 8 154:5 (NB); ti-ia-ta a-ta-i- \circ i (against witcheraft) KUB 37 44:22', dupl., wr \circ .KUR.KUR. RA ibid. 43 i 8'.

Thompson DAB 151ff.

**atāku (AHw. 86a) see etēqu B (correct Labat TDP 42:29 to [šumma šerān] nakkapstēšu qātēsu u šēpēšu it-ta-<na-la>-ku, ef. ibid. 28 and 30); in STT 105:16 and 18 i-tàk(-)sa remains obscure; see Landsberger Date Palm 13 n. 32.

atāmu see adāmu and atmu A s.

atān nāri s.; (an aquatic bird, lit.: donkey mare of the river); lex.*; cf. atānu.

 $mf.\acute{u}s.sa(var. .s\acute{a}).mušen = ku-mu-u = a-ta-an$ $n\bar{a}ri$ Hg. B IV 285, in MSL 8/2 169, var. from Hg. C 2, in MSL 8/2 171, cf. $mf.\acute{u}s.\acute{e}.mušen$ Deimel

Fara 2 58 vi 12 (Fara forerunner); [x x].x. mušen = [a]-[ta-an na-a]-ri Lanu F iv 13.

The atān nāri may be so named because its call is reminiscent of the braying of a donkey.

atannu s.; (a piece of jewelry); Nuzi; Hurr. word.

4 simēri ša kaspi ša SAL.MEŠ uzuligiri ... 1 māt u 1 šuši hullu ša hurāṣi iltēnūtu a-ta-annu ša hurāṣi four silver anklets for the uzuligiri-women, 160 gold necklaces, a pair of gold a.-ornaments HSS 13 61:6; 1 a-ta-annu ša hurāṣi (beside a golden star and a ring) HSS 15 167:29 (= RA 36 140), cf. x a-ta-an-nu ša hurāṣi (inventory) RA 36 147 A 19 and B 10, [1-nu]-tum a-ta-an-nu ibid. 150:6.

atānu s.; 1. mare, 2. she-ass, donkey mare; from OAkk. on; wr. syll. (also with det. ANŠE, ANŠE.KUR.RA) and EMÈ (= ANŠE. SAL, SAL+ḤÚB), SAL.ANŠE, ANŠE.SAL+ḤÚB, etc.; cf. atān nāri.

e-me sal+húb, sal.al, sal.anše = a-ta-nu Diri IV 175 ff.; e-me anše.sal = a-ta-[nu] A VI/3 ii 7; sal.anše = a-ta-nu Hh. XIII 382; [e-me] sal+al, sal+en = [a-ta-nu] Sb I 342a-343; anše.s[al] = [a-ta-nu-um Proto-Diri 432.

SAL.ANŠE, SAL.ANŠE.KUR.RA AfO 18 340 iii a 9 (Practical Vocabulary Nineveh).

 na_4 . $pe\S_4$. $an\S e = bi$ -iş-şur a-ta-ni = pu-ra-da-a-ti donkey vulva stone (a designation of a shell) = erotch Hg. D 150 and Hg. B IV 106.

SAL.ANŠE ù.tu SAL.ANŠE šà.tùr dagal.la.bi šà.tùr.bi nu.si.sá: a-ta-nu a-lit-tú (var. a-ta-naa-ti a-li-da-a-ti) a-ta-nu (var. a-ta-na-a-ti) murap: pištu šassūru šassūršina ul uštēšir he (the asakkudemon) prevented easy birth for the donkey mare (var. pl.) about to give birth, the donkey mare which was widening (its) birth canal 4R 18* No. 6 12ff.

1. mare — a) in Nuzi — 1' wr. atānu: these three horses šumma lu a-ta-nu ù šumma lu zikaru whether they are mare(s) or stallion(s) (three or four years old) HSS 9 36:16, also ibid. 42:9; l Anše.kur.ra-ia a-ta-nu [ši]-na-ar-bu imtūtmi my two-year old mare died JEN 360:6; l Anše.kur.ra a-ta-nu ... 2 Anše.kur.ra.meš nita.meš HSS 15 104:5.

atānu atānu

2' wr. Sal+Húb: l anše.kur.ra sal+Húb (beside l anše.kur.ra mūru zikaru) JEN 264:7 and 14 (exchange of horses); l anše.kur.ra sal+Húb(text .ur) babrunnu a brown mare HSS 15 102:7.

- b) in MB 1' wr. $at\bar{a}nu$: KI.MIN (= $puh\bar{a}lu$) a-ta-nu (list with the headings $m\bar{u}ru$, $m\bar{u}rtu$, $puh\bar{a}lu$) Aro, WZJ 8 p. 572 HS 114:6.
- 2' wr. sal+húb: 6 sal+húb anše.kur.ra kî 300 kaspi 1 anše.mar.tu kî 30 kaspi 2 sal+húb anše.mar.tu kî 60 kaspi six mares for 300 silver (shekels), one western donkey for 30 silver (shekels), two western donkey mares for 60 silver (shekels) BBSt. No. 7 i 16.
- c) in SB: šumma sal.anše anše.kur.ra mūrša ulu silīs[sa] īkul if a mare of a horse eats her foal or her afterbirth CT 40 34:31 (SB Alu).
- 2. she-ass, donkey mare a) in OAkk.: enzum kalūmaša laḥrum puḥāssa a-da-núm $m\bar{u}ra\bar{s}$ the she-goat her kid, the ewe her lamb, the donkey mare her foal Kish 1930, 143+175:24 (unpub. OAkk. inc.).
- b) in OB: a-ta-nu u imērum ša eṣemṣēršu maḥṣu uštazziquninni the she-ass and the donkey whose backbone is sore have been causing me aggravation CT 33 22:8; aššum PN ANŠE.SAL iklū kīma ANŠE.SAL ana PN₂ la ikallū because PN withheld the she-ass—<...> that he should not withhold (it) from PN₂ Kraus AbB 1 44:7.
- c) in Chagar-Bazar: fodder (šà.gal) for anše ra-ki-bi, sal+ μ Úb anše. μ I.a and amar anše Iraq 7 p. 62 A 920a:4.
- d) in Mari 1' wr. atānu: [hā]ram mār a-ta-ni-im [a]nāku ušaqtil salīmam birīt Ḥanê u Idamaraṣ ašk[u]n I had a donkey foal, the young of a she-ass, slaughtered, I (thus) established peace between the Haneans and Idamaraṣ ARM 2 37:11.
- 2' Wr. SAL+HÚB.ANŠE: SAL+HÚB.ANŠE.HI.A jattān ša mātim [el]ītim gattam ṣ[e]hhera inanna 10 SAL+HÚ[B.ANŠ]E.HI.A Qutītim [d]am= qātim [šu]taṣbitamma [šū]lêm the she-asses of mine from the Upper Country are small

of stature, now round up and send ten Gutean she-asses of good size to me ARM 1 132:19 and 22, see Oppenheim, JNES 11 135.

- e) in Elam: ŠA.GAL ANŠE.SAL fodder for donkey mares MDP 28 473:1.
- f) in Nuzi -1' wr. Anše.sal and $at\bar{a}nu$: 1 Anše.sal itti $m\bar{u}ri\check{s}u$ one she-ass with her foal HSS 19 63:12 and 23, cf. 1 Anše u 1 Anše. sal ibid. 83:9; 1 $m\bar{u}ru$ 1 Anše.sal RA 36 140:6, 1 Anše.sal JEN 102:10, 12, 25; 1 Anše a-ta-nu 1 Anše one she-ass, one donkey RA 23 151 No. 38:11.
- **2'** wr. Anše.sal+ų́úb: l anše.sal+ų́úb JEN 297:19, l anše.sal+ų́úb-ia PN ilteqi PN has taken a she-ass of mine UCP 9 405:23.
- g) in MA 1' wr. atānu: 1 a-ta-nu ša ANŠE (MU) 2 ša PN one two-year-old she-ass belonging to PN KAJ 90:2, cf. a-ta-nu annītu šulmānu this she-ass is a gift ibid. 8.
- 2' wr. sal+ų́úb (perhaps to be read urītu): 3 sal+ų́úb ša anše gal 1 dùr mu 2 ša qāt PN 13 sal+ų́úb ša anše gal (!).meš 3 dùr.meš mu 5 2 dùr mu 3 2 anše suḥīru nitá.meš 1 anše suḥīru sinnilte three full-grown she-asses, one two-year-old stallion, belonging to PN, 13 full-grown she-asses, three five-year-old stallions, two three-year-old stallions, two male donkey foals, one female donkey foal (added up as 8 dùr.meš 3 sal+ų́úb ša d[ùr]) KAJ 311:1 and 5.
- h) in SB: sīsû tībû ina m[u]hhi a-ta-ni parê kî ēlû kî ša rakbuma ina uzniša ulahhaš u[mma m]ūru ša tullidi kî jâti lu lasim an[a imēr i zābil tupšikki la tumaššali when the rutting horse mounts the she-ass, he whispers in her ear while mating, "may the foal you bear be as swift a runner as I am, do not have it resemble the donkey, the beast of burden" Lambert BWL 218:15; zammerāku kî a-ta-ni I can bray like a she-ass 2R 60 ii 12, see TuL p. 13; $[i]d\bar{u}\dot{s}a$ $m\bar{u}r\bar{i}\dot{s}ina$ SAL.ANŠE. MEŠ [i]zīra būrīšina ÁB.GAL.MEŠ she-asses trampled their foals, cows rejected their calves Thompson Gilg. pl. 59 K.3200:7; ana burti alpu ul išahhit anše sal.anše ul ušarra the bull no longer springs upon the cow, the

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donkey no longer impregnates the she-ass CT 15 46 r. 7 (Descent of Ištar); kīma Sumugan $irh\hat{u}$ $b\bar{u}l\check{s}u$... sal.anše $m\bar{u}ra\check{s}a$ just as Sumuqan made his beasts pregnant, the sheass (was fertilized) by her male 67,3:5, also Maqlu VII 25, and see MSL 8/1 p. 31; šumma sal.anše iššegūma lú.meš unaššag if a she-ass becomes enraged and bites people CT 40 33:8, cf. šumma sal.anše iššegūma $m\bar{u}ra\dot{s}u\ id\hat{a}k$ if a she-ass becomes enraged and kills its foal ibid. 10, and cf. TCL 68:8f.; if a horse enters a person's house and SAL. ANŠE isbatma iššugši seizes and bites a sheass CT 40 34 r. 18; *šumma* sal.anše anše. KUR.RA ulid if a donkey mare gives birth to a horse LKU 124:3, and passim in this text (all Alu); šumma ANŠE SAL.ANŠE irkabma īmur if he (the $\bar{a}\check{s}ipu$ on his way to a patient) sees a donkey mount a she-ass Labat TDP 4:24; Ningirsu ... ina ma-hir-ti anše.sal šu-[su] limbas may DN hit its (the evil's) hand with a of/for a donkey mare KAR 88 fragm. 3 iii 16 and dupl. STT 215 ii 70 (inc.), see ArOr 21 413.

i) in NA: 1 SAL.ANŠE ina libbi 37 GÍN one she-ass worth 37 shekels ADD 732:3, and passim in this text; 8 urâti pithallu ša ANŠE.SAL.MEŠ eight mares for riding (borne) by she-asses Tell Halaf 38:8; for refs. wr. SAL+HÚB see urītu.

j) in NB: 1-et sal. anše 6 šanāti salimti ... ša PN ana 13 gín kaspi ana zitti ana PN, adi 6 šanāti iddin pūt suddudu rē'ûti u massarti ša sal.anše PN2 naši u sal.anše u tamlitti aḥātušunu ina tamlitti kaspa a' 13 gín PN ultu karēšunu išallim sal. Anše ana rīdi ul inandin PN gave one six-year-old black she-ass to PN₂ against a payment of 13 shekels of silver for six years in partnership, PN2 bears responsibility for tending, pasturing and guarding the she-ass, the she-ass and offspring belong to them in equal shares, PN receives these 13 shekels of silver from their common fund at (the birth of) the offspring, he will not let the she-ass be bred TuM 2-3 33:1, 7 and 11; 1-et SAL.ANŠE u DUMU-šu ana 15 gín kaspi one she-ass with her foal for 15 shekels of silver YOS 6 110:6, cf. Nbn. 323:6,

also 10 gín kù.babbar šīm 1 sal.anše BIN 1 160:1; a-ta-nu anše ina pan PN ūmu 1½ sìla uttatu inaddaššu the she-ass will be at the disposal of PN, he will give it one and one-half silas of barley daily VAS 6 207:8: SAL+HÚB ša ina qabutti ša PN a she-ass who is from PN's stable GCCI 1 65:2; SAL a-ta-nu Nbn. 436:6; 2 ANŠE.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ DUMU.MEŠ SAL.ANŠE GAL-ti su-muk-tar two large donkeys. offspring of a large, half-breed she-ass (for sixty shekels of silver) YOS 1 37 i 11 (kudurru); [1-e]t SAL.ANŠE GAL-ti u DUMU.SAL-ti- $\check{s}u$ mārat 20 šanāti one large twenty-year-old she-ass and her foal VAS 5 34:1; PN SIPA SAL.ANŠE.MEŠ the herder of mares (beside SIPA ANŠE.MEŠ) BBSt. No. 33 i 10; note as geographic name: BÀD.SAL.ANŠE-ti 408 r. 13 and URU.BAD-a-ta-na-te ABL 635 r. 2 and 4.

For CT 18 21 D.T. 105, see Diri IV, in lex. section.

Salonen Hippologica index s.v.

atappiš adv.; like an atappu-canal; SB*; cf. atappu.

ušēšir pattu mê šunūte ... qereb sippāte šātina ušahbiba a-tap-piš I directed a pattucanal (toward Nineveh), I made those waters murmur through the orchards like an atappucanal OIP 2 114 viii 30, parallel (with ušēšir harru ... pattiš) ibid. 101:60 (Senn.); ana mašqīt sīsē ina qer(e)beša pattu ušēšeramma ušahbiba a-tap-piš for watering the horses I directed into it (the palace complex) a pattucanal and made it murmur (with running water) like an atappu-canal Borger Esarh. 62 vi 34; gimir ummānātija Idiglat rapaštu a-tap-piš ušašhiṭ I had all my troops jump across the broad Tigris as though it were an atappu-canal ibid. 45 i 86.

atappu (adappu) s. fem.; 1. (a small branch of a canal), 2. (a major canal); OB, Mari, Elam, MB, Nuzi, SB; pl. atappū, atappūtu; wr. syll. and PA₅ (PA₅.LAL K.6336, see mng. 1g, PA₅.SIG in math.); cf. atappiš.

[pa-a] [pa-p]+E = pal-gu, pat-tum, ra-a-ta, a-tap-pu, mi-dir-tum A I/6:29ff., [pa-a] PAP+IŠ = (same equivalents) ibid. 34ff.; pa₅ = [palgu], pa₅.[lál], pa₅.sig, pa₅.šità = [a-tap-pu] Hh. XXII B iii

atappu atappu

13ff., cf. pa₅.lál = a-tap-pu LTBA 1 93 ii 8 (excerpt from Hh.); pa₅ = pal-gu, PA₅.LAL, PA₅. SIG = a-tap-pu (var. a-tab-ba), with Greek transcription $\alpha \vartheta \alpha \varphi$ and $\alpha \vartheta \alpha \varphi^{\mathsf{Igl}}$ Hh. II 208ff.; pa₅ mu.un. bal = a-tap-pu (var. a-tab-ba) ih-ri, with Greek transcription $\alpha \vartheta \alpha \varphi$ exercibed. 213, see Iraq 24 65; E = i-ku, PAP+E = pa[l-g]u, PAP+IŠ = pa-a-tú, PAP+E.LAL = a-tap-pu Practical Vocabulary Assur 875ff.; [...] [x.GIŠ.S]AR = a-tap-pu, iku Diri VI B 30 f.

na-ar-ši- $t\acute{u} = a$ -tap-pu Malku VIII 139.

1. (a small branch of a canal) -a) in OB: ina a-ta-pí-im ... [...] mê ubbalam PN u PN₂ mê išattû PN and PN2 will have the use of the irrigation water from the a. [which?] brings water from TCL 1 63:6, cf. a-tapu-um mašqīt PN u PN₂ ibid. 10, cf. also a-ta-ap-pu-um ša PN aššum PN2 ibid 12; mašqītam la išú imtagru the a. belongs to PN, they have come to an agreement because PN2 has no irrigation water Szlechter Tablettes 140 MAH 16.342:1, cf. a-tap-pu-um ma-CT 45 113:5; šumma awīlum $a\check{s}$ - $q\acute{\iota}(!)$ -tuma-tap-pa-šu ana šigītim ipte ahašu iddīma if a man is negligent, opening his a. for irrigation (and causes damage to an adjacent field) CH § 55:32; adīni mû ul iţhûniāši a-tapa-tu-ni šutēšura so far the water has not reached us (even though) our canals have been put in good condition ABIM 6:11, cf. mû [i]thûnimma a-ta-[pa]-ti-ni [nu]-uš-te-šeer-ma A 7455:9 (unpub. let.); eqlum ina pí-ti íd a-[ta-ap]-pí-im šūṣû innekkimmî should a field rented at the time of the opening of the a. be taken away? CT 29 25:9, cf. (a field) KI PN PN, ina pīti a-ta-pí-im ušēsi PBS 8/2 239:7, also Waterman Bus. Doc. 1:9, ištu pīti a-ta-pi ušēsi ibid. 11:8 (all Sippar); a-ta-appa-am ahr[ēma] I dug an a.-canal TCL 7 42:9; PA_5 a-ta-ap $iba\check{s}\hat{s}\hat{u}$ Jean Tell Sifr 68:22; a-tap-pu-um ša bīrišunuma the a belongs to them in common BE 6/1 50:16; A.GAR PN ua-tap-pu-um the commons of PN and the BE 6/1 28:2, cf. GIŠ.SAR ... $ita \ a-tap$ pu-um u PN date grove beside an a.-canal and (the property of) PN ibid. 7, also ita a-ta-pí GIŠ.SAR PBS 8/2 247:3, DA a-tapu-um ša harrānim TCL 10 46b:2; SAG.BI 1.KAM a-ta-ap-pu its first side is the a. VAS 9 9:4, also SAG.BI 1.KAM a-tap A.GAR BE 6/1 119 ii 14, CT 47 63:6, ita A.ŠÀ 1.KAM a-ta-ap $\S u$ - $\S i$ -im CT 4 16a:2, cf. SAG x x a-tap-pu-um $i\S tu$ a-tap d UTU ana ad-di-im $\S a$ Bur-Sin (see addu C) CT 4 16b:4; a-tap PN a. of PN BE 6/1 70:11.

- b) in Mari: a-[ta-a]p-pa-tim ša A.Šà ekallim kališina ušahtit I had all the acanals of the palace dug out ARM 3 34:11; ina pan a-ta-pí [š]a l LÚ ul i-na-aš (obscure) ARMT 13 142:8.
- c) in Elam: harrānam ul ippeš PA5 ul iherri he will not have to make any road or dig any a. MDP 28 398:12; $[m]a\check{s}q\bar{\imath}t$ PA₅ a-tap PN irrigation (to be supplied from) the a. of PN MDP 22 90:2, cf. $ma\check{s}[q]\bar{\imath}t$ a-ta-ap PN ibid. 128:2, also, wr. a-tap ibid. 92:2, 96:2, 109:2, wr. PA₅ MDP 23 245:3, 267:2, and passim; mašqīt PA₅ eš-ší irrigation supply of the new a. MDP 22 105:2; mašqīt PA₅ $m\hat{e}$ GN MDP 23 209:4, $ma\check{s}q\bar{\imath}t$ PA₅ $n\bar{a}ri$ MDP 23 252:2 and 256:2, also mašqīt a-tap ra-bi MDP 23 247:2, cf. PA₅ TUR the small a. MDP 18 233:1 and 24 380:4; a field DA kirî kišād PA5 É.DÙ.A MDP 24 359:7; note *i-ki a-tap* MDP 22 110:2.
- d) in MB: šumma anāku a-ta-pi-šu-nu ú-pa-at-⟨ti⟩-šu-nu-tim if I have them open their a.-s PBS 1/2 53:10 (let); a-tap ša-te-e, a-tap hu-un-x-i, a-tap pa-áš-šu-ri, a-tap x-kurru-ti JNES 21 80 (map).
- e) in Nuzi: a field ina šapat a-tap-pí at the edge (lit.: lip) of the a. JEN 154:6; É.HI.A.MEŠ ša PN ina šapat a-[ta]-ap-pí ša PN₂ and passim in Nuzi; ina lēt JEN 206:12, a-tap-pí ša PN HSS 9 109:6; A.ŠÀ.MEŠ ina a-ah a-ta-ap-[pi] fields on the bank of the a. JEN 69:5, also A.Šà ina a-ah a-tappi DN JEN 242:10, and passim in Nuzi; (a grove) ina iltän a-tap-pi kaskal-ni north of the a. along the road JEN 29:8, ištanān a-tap-pí ša PN HSS 9 18:10, also A.ŠA ina *šupal* PA₅.MEŠ JEN 526:16, cf. JEN 98:7; (a field) ina a-tap-pi nakis cut by the a. cf. (fields) šinīšu a-tap-pi ša HSS 9 98:11, GN ikkisu JEN 226:19.
- f) in hist.: a-da-ap-pi ha-li-li silitte şur= riša uhattimma KAH 2 141:222+TCL 3 222,

atappu atartu A

cf. a-tap-pi la mīna ṣurrušša ušēṣa[mma] he had branch off from it (the palgu-canal) a.-s beyond counting ibid. 204 (Sar.), see Laessøe, JCS 5 21.

- g) in lit.: after Anu created the heavens and the heavens created the earth ersetu ibnû îd.meš îd.meš ibnâ a-tap-pa-ti a-tap-pati ibnâ rušumta (after) the earth created the canals, the canals created the a-s, the a-s created the swamps CT 17 50:4f.; lipattâ íd.meš lipattå a-tap-pa-ti let (the daughters of Anu) open canals, let them open a.-s AMT 42,4:6, dupl. AMT 45,5:4; ina a-tap-pi aruqti mê arqūti išatti it drinks green water from the green a. Küchler Beitr. pl. 17 K.61+ ii 48f. + K.3273 (inc. against jaundice); $etell \hat{a} \dots k\bar{\imath} ma$ Ú.KI.KAL ina ahi a-tap-pi leave as grass (sprouts) on the bank of the a. Maqlu VI 93, also III 178; ina ka a-tap-pi liddû aššultu let them place rushes at the opening of the a. (to block the breach) BM 98589 ii 20, in Bezold Cat. Supp. pl. 4 No. 500; [namg]aru itti 1D a-tap-pi itti namgari ... inakkiruma the reservoir will become estranged from the canal, the a. from the reservoir ACh Supp. Adad 60:3, restored from ACh Adad 17:35f., cf. PA₅ itti a-tap-pi-šá ACh Supp. Adad 59:14; unambâ hirâte ītanappala a-tap-pi the ditches babble and the a.-s respond TuL p. 58 r. 2; note the sequence E PAP+E (= palgu) PAP+E.LAL K.6336 ii 7' (unpub. SB rit.).
- h) in math.: [a]-ta-a[p] tarabhim MCT 90 M r. 1 (OB math.), cf., wr. PA₅.SIG (in problems of volumes of earth excavated) ibid. 76f. K passim and 81f. L passim.
- 2. (a major canal): a-tab-ba Sūḥi illiku labāriš the a.-canal of Suhi fell into disrepair Weissbach Misc. p. 10 ii 28, also a-tab-ba šuātu 22 ina ammati urtappiš titurru ša KĀ a-tab-bu upaṭṭirma MĀ.U₅ ša 25 ina ammati ana libbi ultērib I widened the a. by 22 cubits, I took down the causeway at the entrance of the a.-canal so that I could send a boat of 25 cubits through it ibid. 32f. (Samaš-rēš-uṣur, governor of Suhi and Mari); a-tap-pu nadītu ša ištu KUR [...] ... lu akšir I repaired the abandoned a. which [led] from [...] MAOG 3/1 8:12.

Because PAP+E is a logogram shared by palgu and atappu, it is difficult to distinguish the two words. Refs. wr. PA₅ in Nuzi and Elam, where no syllabic writing of palgu is attested, have been cited here; for OB and SB refs. wr. PA₅, see palgu.

In SB literary texts palgu normally occurs as the final item in lists of types of canals and has been assumed to be the smallest. Outside Babylonia the atappu is sometimes clearly a major canal, see mng. 2.

Laessøe, JCS 5 25f.

atappû s.; (a medicinal plant); pharm.* Ú a-tap-pu-u tam-liš : Ú nam-ḥa-ru-u SA₅ Uruanna I 678.

ataršani see ašaršana.

atartu A (watartu) s.; 1. excess, excessive growth, balance, 2. lie, exaggeration; from OA, OB on; pl. (w)atrātu; wr. syll. and (rarely) DIR; ef. atāru v.

- 1. excess, excessive growth, balance—a) overage: ina ša ištišu batiqtam u wata-ar-tám alappatakkunni libbaka la ilammin you should not worry because I am going to write down for you the accounting with him (lit.: what is shortage or overage) CCT 4 8a:25 (OA); 1 MA.NA wa-at-ra-tim (in broken context) MKT 2 pl. 46 VAT 7530:6, see TMB No. 201:3.
- b) excess (houses and fields): ana watar-ti bītišu 1 gín kaspam . . . PN ušamgiruma they made PN agree to pay one shekel of silver for the excess land of his house ef. ša wa-tar-ti bītišu apil VAS 7 16:24, ibid. 31; UD.KÚR.ŠÈ PN ana PN, ana wa-\ta\ar-ti 1½ SAR É INIM NU.GÁ.GÁ PN will never sue PN₂ on account of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ SAR excess of his house ibid. 33; ana x sar é.Dù. A wa-tar-ti bīti ša PN Meissner BAP 50:17; a payment made $a\check{s}\check{s}um \langle wa \rangle -ta-ar-tim$ TCL 1 74:13; A.ŠÀ wa-tar-tum CT 8 9a:1, and passim in this text, note wa-tar-ta-šu-nu ... išmutuma ana PN iddinu they separated their excess (in land) and gave (it) to PN ibid. 16, (in broken context) wa-ta-ar-tum OECT 3 61:27 (all OB); x še.numun a-tar-ti eqli bīt PN

atartu A atartu C

MDP 2 pl. 21 i 12 (MB kudurru), cf. a-tar-ti eqli $\bar{a}li$ $\bar{s}a$ PN ibid. 16; in broken contexts: $k\hat{i}$ [a]-tar-ti TCL 9 79:17, a-tar-ti BIN 1 82:14 (NB letters); x mašīhu DIR-ti ittadin BOR 2 143:18 (NB).

- c) excessive growth: a-tar-tu₄ $/\!\!/$ za $k\bar{a}r$ šumu excessive growth (means) fame (see at $\bar{a}ru$ v. mng. la-5') CT 20 39:5 (SB ext.).
- d) other occs.: DIR-rat KUŠ(!).TAB.BA taqebber you bury what is left of the skin (of the black bull) RAcc. 14 ii 32; note as gramm. term: [... níg].til.la.a nigin murúb.bi: uḥḥurta a-tar-ta gamirta šusəḥurta qab‹li>ta (do you know) the "leftover," the "excess," the "complete," the ..., the middle? (all gramm. terms) Bil. Edubba A 16.
- e) with $k\bar{\imath}ma$: 2 $n\bar{a}mar\bar{\imath}$ annûti ša ina maḥrî la epšu kīma a-tar-ti-ma lu ēpuš as an addition I built these two towers which had not been constructed before AOB 1 132 r. 3 (Shalm. I), cf. nāmarī kīma a-tar-te-ma abni Weidner Tn. 17 No. 8:20; $ki\check{s}ubb\hat{u}$ $ma\dot{s}du$... kīma a-tar-tim-ma lu asbata ina muhhi lu uraddi I incorporated much unused land as an addition OIP 2 128 vi 47, cf. qaqqaru . . . kīma a-tar-tim-ma lu asbata ibid. 105 vi 4, cf. ibid. 131:60, etc. (Senn.); qaqqaru ma'du kīma a-tar-tim-ma ultu libbi eglāti abtuqma I took much land away from the fields as an addi-Borger Esarh. 60 v 51 and dupls.; ceptional: he was not afraid of the battle, went against the enemy u ana nakri bēlišu *iterub a-tar-ta* indeed, he penetrated deeper and deeper(?) against the enemy of his lord BBSt. No. 6 i 39 (Nbk. I).
- 2. lie, exaggeration: qābi wa-ta-ar-tim ina mušl[āli] he who tells an untrue word at the Mušlālu Gate Belleten 14 226:39 and 44 (Irišum); my lord will find out kīma wa-at-ra-tim ana bēlija la ašpuram whether I have reported untrue things to my lord ARM 2 13:38; wa-ta-ar-tam-ma iqbīkum ummami 3 anše.hi.a šaddu he told you a lie by (saying): three donkeys have been taken away (only one donkey was taken) ARM 4 58:19.

See also atartu A in ša atrāti.

Ad mng. 2: Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 2 p. 39 and BiOr 11 114.

atartu A in ša atrāti s.; one who lies, exaggerates; lex.*; cf. atāru v.

lú.níg.gal.gal lu-ni-in-gal-gal (pronunciation) = ša ra-pa-a-ti (= rabâti) = (Hitt.) sal-la-e-eš, = ša at-ra-a-ti = (Hitt.) kal-la-ra-at-te-eš KBo l 30:10f. (App. to Lu).

See atartu A mng. 2.

atartu B (atirtu, adartu, adirtu) s.; (a plant growing wild, used for medicinal purposes); SB; adartu in Assur and Sultantepe.

a.dar sar = a-tar-tum, numun a.dar sar = ze-er [min] BM 36316:9f. (Hh. XVII); a.tar sar = a-tar-tum = has-ra-a-[tum] Hg. B IV 208 and Hg. D 246; Ú.GAZI(PISAN×ÁŠ).sar.am.ha.ra = a-[tar]-tum = ha-sar-rat Hg. B IV 178b.

- a) in med.: Ú a-dar-tú šammi Múru.MEŠ GIG.MEŠ arqūssu taḥaššal qabal amēli taṣammid a.-plant: a medication for sore hips: you bray it fresh, you make a poultice on the hip of the man STT 92 iii 29.
- b) in Uruanna: Ú a-tar-tum: Aš eper abul $kam\bar{e}ti$ Uruanna III 45; Ú a-tar(vars. -dar, -dir)-tum, Ú.[G]I.RIM.SIG $_7$, Ú a-ra-an-tum, Ú KAM(var. e-riš)-ti A.ŠÅ, Ú a-nu-nu-tum, Ú A. TAR (vars. A.DAR, a-tar-ti) = Ú ha-sa-ar-ra-tum Uruanna I 132ff.; Ú GAZI.SAR. a m. h a. r a = Ú a-ta(m)-ar-tum, NUMUN Ú A.TAR (var. A. DAR) = NUMUN Ú [...] ibid. 138f.; note Ú a(var. ha)-tir-ti (var. ha-šah-ti) eqli: Ú a-ru-šu Uruanna II 194.

The Assyrian spellings adartu and adirtu cannot be adduced to posit a reading *aṭartu for the well attested atartu, confirmed by the logogram A.TAR.

atartu C s.; disk wheel (of a wagon); lex., Akkadogram in Bogh.; cf. attartu.

giš. il-lag_{LAGAB} = a-tar-tum (preceded by pukku and mekkû) Hh. VI 45; giš. LAGAB = [...] = [...] (three times repeated) Hg. A I 56ff.; el-lag GIŠ. LAGAB = pu-uk-ku, me-ek-ku-u, a-[tar-tu] Diri II 295ff.; el-lag LAGAB = a-tar-tu (preceded by pukku, mekkû) Ea I 37; la-gab LAGAB = a-tar-tu (between kutlu, kutlānu and ušultu, pišiltu) Ea I 41; el-lag LAGAB = a-tar-tu (in group with kubbutu, hirşu, šibirtu, [pukku], me[kkû]) A I/2:71; giš. háš. mar. gíd.da = šab-ru, giš.a.tar.mar.gíd.da = a-tar-tu, giš.sig, mar.gíd.da = sur|šur-'u Hh. V 80ff.

atartu atāru 1a

chariots with spoked(?) wheels, wagons with disk wheels (enumeration of objects, silver and gold which were not accounted for properly) KUB 13 35 iii 45, also ibid. iv 2 and 9 (legal text), cf. 1 GIŠ.GIGIR A-TAR-TI Bo.208/e:2, cited Otten Totenrituale p. 130 n. 1.

The translation is suggested by the Bogh. passages and supported by the fact that atartu is listed as a part of a wagon and occurs in a group with pukku hoop, mekkû stick, in the cited lex. passages. See, furthermore, the Bogh., MB and SB references to a wagon called attartu.

Salonen Landfahrzeuge 87, Salonen Hippologica 98 n. 3.

atartu see ašartu.

ataru s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

ka-ma LÚ×KAM = a-ta-ru (after LÚ×GAM = $\check{s}alamdu$ corpse) Ea VII Exc. 2', ef. [ka-ma] LÚ[×KAM] = [a-ta-ru] A VII/2:58.

atāru (watāru) v.; 1. to exceed in number or size, to surpass in importance, quality, 2. (w)utturu to augment in number or size, to become more important, richer (in possessions), 3. II/2 passive to mng. 1, 4. šūturu to make increase, surpass (in quantity or quality); from OAkk., OB on; I $\bar{\imath}tir = ittir$ (iwattir in Elam) — (w)atar, I/2 (rare), uwattir(uattir, uttir) - uwattar(uattar, uttar) uttur (muttur Lambert BWL 160 r. 18), imp. wattir (Mari), II/2, II/3, III/1; wr. syll. and DIRI (in OB rarely SI); cf. atartu A, atartu A in ša atrāti, atriš, atru adj. and s., attaru s., itartu (itirtu), šūturu, tattūru, tirtu, utāru, utru, uturrā'ū, uturtu, watar in la watar/matar, watturu, watturû.

hé.diri.ga nam.ba.lá.e: li-tir aj imți it may be more but not less Ai. I iv 72 and Hh. I 357; ib.diri.ga.e.meš: ut-ta-ru Hh. I 356; in.diri: ú-wa-at-tar Ai. I iv 69; a.ga.zi ib.diri.ga: im-bi-e ut-ta-ar he will increase the deficit Hh. II 161.

dAsal.lú.hi dingir.mu.sa₄.a.ta za.e ši.in. diri.ge.en: *Marduk ina ilī mala šum nabū* [... at]-ra-at you, Marduk, are pre-eminent among the gods whatever their names 4R 26 No. 4:55f.

DUN^{ad-d[i-ir]} SI.A. búr kù. bala kù. diri [dInn]in za. kam: ti-tu-rum (for tattūru) iš-da-hu-um mi-ku-[... (for makkūru)] ù wu-tu-rum kūmm[a Ištar] prosperity, profit, wealth and becoming ever richer is up to you, Ištar Sumer 13 71:3f.; nam.ba.an.dug₄. ga.aš a.na.àm ba.ab.diri: ú-ul (var. É) aq-bi mi-nam ú-wa-te-er (var. ú-wa-ta-ar) I did not say, "What (profits) have I added" UET 6 380:4 and 10, vars. from 381:4 and 9; lú.tuš.a Din.tir^{ki} nam.ti.la bí.in.diri.ga: āšib Bābili balāṭa ut-[tar] he who dwells in Babylon lives long KAR 8:12f.; èm.bí.dug₄.ga.zu ba.e.dir.dir: el ša taqbū tu-ta-te-er you have achieved more than you have promised KAR 375 ii 25f., also, with var. gloss [tu]-šā-tir || tu-ta-at-tir 4R 11* r. 40, and èm mu.e.dug₄.ga.ta im.ma.ni.[in].diri: e-li ša taqbū tu-ta-at-te-[er] OECT 6 pl. 20 K.4812 r. 5f.

za.e kur₄.ra me.en za.e diri.ga me.en : attu rabâtu attu šu-tu-ra-a-tú you are great, exceedingly great SBH p. 45:25f.; mu.lu me.bi diri.ga : ša parṣūša šu-tu-ru (the goddess) whose rites are surpassing ASKT p. 116 No. 15:13f., cf. ud.dal. li.na kur.ra diri.ga : ša ina ūmē ullūti ina māti šu-tu-rat SBH p. 97:48f., [an].ki.a nam.en.na diri.ga.zu [...]: ina šamê u erṣeti bēlutki šu-tu-rat [BA 10/1 100 No. 21:3f.; dNinurta ... ní. te.na diri.ga : Ninurta ... ina ramanišu ú-šáti-ru-šú Lugale I 12; £.sr₄.tuk diri.ga.me.en (later version: diri.ga.e): rāš emūqi šu-tu-ru Lugale X 8.

tu-at-tar 5R 45 K.253 iv 13 (gramm.), tu-ša-a-tar ibid. vi 31.

1. to exceed in number or size, to surpass in importance, quality -a) to exceed in quantity (number or size) -1' in econ. texts: šumma batiq PN umalla šumma diri PN ilaggi if it is less, PN will replace the shortage, if it is in excess, PN will take (the excess) AnOr 6 pl. 8 No. 22:32, cf. šumma batiq isahhir šumma ibid. 40, DIRI umalla šumma wa-tár PN ilaqqi MVAG 33 No. 226:19, šumma kasapka i-té-tí-ir allibbi kaspika lu niddi TCL 14 9:16; GÚ-tim 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ MA.NA.TA i-ti-ir there was one and one-half minas in excess for each talent CCT 4 23a:7; note also šumma ina šalaš wa-ta-ar kaspum i-tí-ir if (the lot sold) is larger than the three (šubtu-measures), the silver (purchase price) will increase nishāt kaspim u hurāsim wa-at-ra the deductions (to be made) from the silver and the gold have been added BIN 6 75:9, cf. nishassu wa-ta-ar ICK 2 129:19', also CCT 5 7a:27, usually wr. nishassu diri BIN 6 31:27, also šadduassu diri(!) KTS 35b:7, but note nishassu wa-at-ra Kienast ATHE 65:25, ula wa-at-ra TCL 4 28:6, nishassu u atāru la atāru la

šadduassu wa-tí-ir Hecker Giessen 35:36; note nishat kaspim la diri ša hurāsim diri BIN 4 nishassu diri umma anākuma la DIRI BIN 4 47: 10f. (all OA); li-tir limti be it more or less Waterman Bus. Doc. 26:2, also 40:3, 69:7, CT 8 13b:1, Gautier Dilbat 36:6, wr. ibid. 6 r. 1, and passim, limti li-TAR PSBA 33 pl. 35 No. 9:6, also limti li-te-er VAS 8 58:16; in Sum. formulation: hé.diri hé.ba.lá TCL 10 36:12, and passim, hé.ib. diri ha.ba.lá RA 26 p. 112 No. 6:2, BIN 7 71:3, 170:3, etc., hé.si hé.ba.lá Jean Tell Sifr 47:1, hé.si ba.lá ibid. 60a:1, BIN 7 63:1, etc.; i-ti-ir imatt $\bar{t}ma$ TCL 10 18:2, i-te-ir u imți ibid. 117:2; eqlum mala i-te-ru-ú ša PN-ma as much land as exceeds (the indicated size) belongs to PN CT 8 31b:5, ša i-te(!)-ru ippaluma they will pay for what is in excess ibid. 31c:3; ša eli ½ SAR ina sunnuqim i-te-ru for whatever, on checking, was in excess above the one-half sar VAS 7 16:28, cf. $\frac{1}{2}$ SAR É ... $b\bar{\imath}t\bar{\imath}$ wa-tar ú-sà-na-an-ka (for usannaqka) the half-sar house is my house, it is in excess, I will check it for you ibid 15; 1 SAR É i-te-ir-ma Gautier Dilbat 13:11; x GÍN É ša eli 1 sar wa-at-ru house of x shekels, in excess of the one sar VAS 7 16:26; šà.ba 1 kùš iz.zi.da i.íb.sı of which the wall has an excess of half a cubit PBS 8/1 99:16; watartum ina tuppi HA.LA ša PN wa-at-ru the field, garden and house in excess are noted as being in excess in the division document of PN CT 8 9a:13, cf. ša ... ana zittim wa-at-ru-maTCL 7 23:10; kīma bītum wa-at-ru šabrâm taṭrudma you sent the šabrû-official because the house (plot) was too large PBS 7 10:6 (all OB); eqlum ša i-ti-ru ARM 2 99:35; kirû imaţţīma kaspa uharras ... i-wa-ti-ir-ma kaspa ussab should the garden be smaller he (the buyer) will deduct, should it be larger (than indicated) he will add (the appropriate amount of) silver MDP 24 355:24, cf. MDP 22 64:11, and note imtaţīma umalla i-um-ta-ti-ir-ma kaspa išaggala MDP 24 357:5, also [i]-wa-ti-\langle ir\rangle -ma iharras ibid. 356:6; the barley is for the food rations of the plowmen and you know (it), so give (it) to them šumma še.meš wa-at-ru la tanandina še.meš-tu, ša PN idinšu if there

is additional barley in store, do not give (it) out, the barley belongs to PN, give (it) to him HSS 16 439:6 (Nuzi let.); minû i-ta-ti-irma (in broken context) EA 11:20 (MB); surru e-ta-at-ra(see surru A mng. 1b-1') ABL 404:17 (NA); zēru ša ina mešhāt i-ti-ru a field which exceeds the (given) measurements Cyr. 320:8, also 346:4, VAS 6 254:5, cf. ša itti-ir u imaţţû be it more or less Dar. 295:18, mala it-te-ru u maţ-ţu-ú Nbn. 477:33; kî in= dašhuma at-ru zēru mala it-ti-ru PN ... isabbat if there is an excess (of land) when they (re)measure it, PN (the seller) will take as much as there is in excess VAS 5 3:42f., cf. (he measures the land) kaspu kî pî tuppi it-tir u LAL-ti and the silver (to be paid) will increase or diminish corresponding to the wording on the tablet VAS 5 6:42, i-tur-ru VAS 4 205:3; uttatu ... ul at-ra-at CT 22 213:12; mimma mala it-te(!)-ir ahāta šunu whatever is in excess belongs to them jointly GCCI 2 84:10; note with alla: ša alla hubulli kaspi it-ti-[ru] ... ša alla hubulli imattû Dar. 491:11, mala alla 60 [GUR ...] it-ti-ru-un-nu ... mala alla 60 gur imat[tû] Dar. 494:13, also mimma ša alla ša zēri a₄ 24 Sìla it-ti-ru YOS 7 196:6, mala alla 3 PI it-<ti>-ru-ma TuM 2-3 161:26; mala alla man= zaltišunu it-ti-ri (mal) mališ uza'azu whatever exceeds their official delivery they divide equally YOS 7 90:17, and passim; with elat: mala elat 27 it-te-ru-nu YOS 6 180:6; with eli: ša e-li qanāti ša PN at-ri VAS 5 38:24; with ina muhhi: mimma ... ina muhhi it-ti-Nbk. 300:7, cf. also BRM 1 32:13; with ana la: ša ana la ginê it-tir₄ YOS 3 126:39; dates mala ina amirtu it-te-ru-nu as many as have been in excess at the inspection VAS 3 74:10, and passim in NB; stative: bīt PN a-tar u maļu mala bašû PN's entire house (lit.: more or less), whatever there is AnOr 82:8, and passim in NB; zēra at-ri u mați kî mahīrišunu ahāmeš ippalu they will make mutual adjustments on the price should the field be in excess or deficient (in relation to the figures on the tablet) Dar. 321:28, also (with kî pî tuppi ahāmeš ippalu) VAS 5 4:39; zēru a-tar [u mați] Camb. 286:7, and passim; qanâti at-ri u mațu VAS 5 79:1,

atāru 1a atāru 2a

and passim; eqlu diri u lal-ți pan PN iddaggal the land, as much as there is, belongs to PN BRM 1 34:34; ina rēḥi ša ṣēnu u šipāti ša ina muḥhi a-tar u mațu mala bašû from the amounts of sheep and wool still outstanding, however much there is Anor 8 15:7 (all NB).

- 2' in math. and astron.: IGI.7.GÁL UŠ UGU SAG *i-te-ru* BÙR.BI one seventh of that by which the length exceeds the width is its depth MCT 71 J 25, and passim, see ibid. p. 174 index s.v. *ytr* and dirig, see also TMB p. 228f. s.v. *watāru*; *pūtum elītum eli pūtim šaplītim* 20 *e-te-er* Sumer 6 132:2, also, wr. *i-te-er* ibid. 18, and passim in math.; *kî* m *al-la* n *a-tar* if m exceeds n Neugebauer ACT 202:12 (astron.), and passim with *alla* and *al*.
- 3' in lit.: [niš]ū la imṭâ ana ša pana i-ta-at-ra people have not become fewer but are more numerous than ever CT 15 49 iii 39 (Atrahasis); he who makes loans uṭṭassu uṭṭassuma ḥubullušu at-ri his barley remains his and the interest he (obtains) accumulates greatly Lambert BWL 148:64.
- 4' in omens: DIŠ AŠ pa-da-NUM i-te-ir if the "foot(?)" exceeds the "path" in size YOS 10 44:25 (OB); kunukku imittam a-ta-ar the vertebra is oversized on the right JCS 11 100 No. 9:14 (MB ext. report); šumma kunuk imitti a-tar if the right vertebra is oversized CT 31 45 Sm. 236:1, and passim in this text, also CT 30 18 ii 8, wr. DIRI Boissier DA 231 r. 28, and passim; if of his toes šá TE GAL-ti ana GAL-ti DIRI the one beside the big toe is larger than the big toe Kraus Texte No. 23:13 (SB physiogn.); a-tar-tum $||zak\bar{a}r \check{s}u$ -mu|| šumma sikkat sēli ša imitti ištēt at-rat excess (means) fame (because of the omen) if the breastbone on the right is (fused into) one and oversized (the army will achieve fame) CT 20 39:5; sikkat sēli ša šumēli ihalliq ša imitti 10 ana ša šumēli it-ti-ir-ma the left breastbone is deficient (is said if) the right exceeds the left by ten CT 31 49 K.6720+:29, cf. kak.ti ša imitti u šumēli 1.ta.am diri.meš TCL 6 5:25; [damqūtiša ana lemn]ūtiša 1.TA.AM DIRI.MEŠ (if the extispicy's) favor-

able marks exceed the unfavorable ones by one CT 20 47 iii 40, also ibid. 41.

- b) to be exaggerated: there is not one single true word in these reports kalušina wa-at-ra all are exaggerated ARM 1 47:12.
- c) to surpass in importance, quality: šāt in ilī a-ta-ar nazzāzuš as to her, her position among the gods is pre-eminent RA 22 170:25, also ibid. 27 (OB), cf. ina ilāti at-ra-at RA 15 176 ii 22 (OB Agušaja); ištānu eļlu a-TIR one man of giant size Lambert $\check{s}ikit[ta]$ BWL 48:9 (Ludlul III); wa-ta-ar binītam CT 15 5 ii 3; rāmki eli diliptim u ašuštim la wa-at-ru ina sērija your love is not more to me than trouble and vexation JCS 15 9 iv 9 (OB); 7-šu at-ru seven times bigger Tn.-Epic "i" 24; DN u DN, ibbanûma elišunu at-ru Anšar and Kišar were created exceeding those (before them) En. el. I 12, ef. elišunu a-tar $mimm\hat{u}$ ibid. 92; I-te-ir-pi-ša Command-Is-Surpassing PBS 13 4 r. 8, cf. CT 4 50b:25 (both OB), and Li-tir-pi-dUTU see Stamm Namengebung p. 148; lu at-rat lamassašu eli ša qa-x [...] AfO 19 60:176; pašhat at-rat ēma illaku ŠE.GA she (the baby born that day) will be pleasant, outstanding, will find favor wherever she goes TCL 6 14:30 (astrol.); anāku ina panīka napištī lu-tir may I, myself, become rich in life in your presence JRAS 1924 Cent. Supp. pl. 3 r. 11.
- 2. (w)utturu to augment in number or size, to become more important, richer (in possessions) -a) to augment in number or size - 1' in gen.: x MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR ša tù-wa-ta-ra-ni (see dinānu mng. 1a-3'a') CCT 4 2a: 29: muta'ē annakamma ú-tí-ir here I added (to make up for) what was missing BIN 4 47:24 (OA); eqlam wa-at-te-ra-nim-ma (Assyrianism) increase the amount of land for me (and I will set the plows of the palace to work) ARM 2 99:30; if a woman has stolen something ana qat 5 ma.na an.na tu-ta-at-tir and has exceeded the value of five minas of tin KAV 1 i 60 (Ass. Code § 5), cf. (in broken context) [...] tappa'išu ú-ta-tir [...] KAV 6 ii 16 (Ass. Code C § 10),

atāru 2a atāru 3

[...] \acute{u} -ta-tir iltatar [...] ibid. ii 20 (§ 11); ša I MA.NA kaspi ana ša 13 MA.NA kaspi ahua lu-tir let my brother increase (the amounts of barley) from what (is worth) one mina of silver to what (is worth) one and one-half minas of silver TCL 9 141:27 (NB let.); šir'u bilassa ut-tar the furrow will augment its vield CT 40 48:38 (SB Alu); tābi eli Šamaš balāta ut-tar (this is) pleasing to Samaš and he will increase (his) life Lambert BWL 132:100, 106, and 119; niqû balāţu [ut]-tar sacrifices prolong life ibid. 104:144, cf. also TI.LA ut-tar CT 40 40 r. 59 (SB Alu) and ibid. 9 Sm. 772 r. 22, balāṭu lu-ut-tir RA 16 126 iv 32 (kudurru), cf. also ABL 614 r. 9, and KAR 8:13, in lex. section; iltēn zikra muttaka lut-t[i-ir] let me add one more word in your presence Lambert BWL 74:69 (Theodicy); $\bar{u}m\bar{e}$ $r\bar{u}q\bar{u}ti$ lirrik šanāt mašrê li-at-tir may he live for long days, may he increase in years of wealth MDP 10 pl. 11 iii 7 (kudurru); bēl bīti šuāti $ma \dot{s} r \hat{a} \dot{u} - [wa] - tar$ the owner of this house will augment (his) wealth CT 38 41:19 (SB Alu), cf. bīssu DIRI-ár Kraus Texte 57a iv 7, see ZA 43 106:25; hiburni u rātāti ana ašrišunu ú-te-ir el ša pana ú-te-ir I restored the hiburnu-vats and the pipes and made them larger than before AOB 1 136 r. 9 (Shalm. I); uššē bīt DN u DN₂ ... ēpuš eli maķrê ut-tir I made the foundations for the temple of Anu and Adad larger than before AKA 97 vii 86 (Tigl. I), cf. bīt Aššur . . . el maḥrê ut-te-ir u ušarbe AOB 1 130:21 (Shalm. I), cf. also KAH 2 84:130 (Adn. II); ṣēr uššīšu maḥrûti 1 κὺ š ul ašēt ½ κὺ š ul ut-tir I neither reduced nor enlarged its original foundations by one cubit or less Borger Esarh. 21 Ep. 26:44; mār tamkāri ina harrān illaku ina 1 gín 1 MA.NA ut-tar the merchant on his journey will turn every shekel into a mina 34 obv.(!) 9 (SB ext.), cf. eli ša m[ahr]ê ma'diš ut-tir Borger Esarh. 88 r. 10; I did not permit (them) to bury his body eli ša mahri mītūssu I made him more surely dead than before (by cutting off his head) Streck Asb. 62 vii 46; eli ša pana ú-wa-at-te-er-šunu(!)-ti JCS 11 84 iii 5 (OB Cuthean legend); mamma ... ša ... ina bušû u makkūri ú-attir-šú-nu-tú none of those whom they had

made richer in wealth and possessions VAB 4 292 iii 11 (Nbn.); [aħija] el abišu rā'imūta ... 10-šu li-te-et-te-er-an-ni may my brother increase his love for me ten times above (that of) his father EA 29:166, cf. [ina ra]-a-'-mi ú-te-te-et-ti-ir ibid. 40, also el abija 10-šu lu-ú ú-te-et-te-ra-an-ni EA 19:33 and 41, note DIRI ibid. 10 (both letters of Tušratta).

- 2' in hendiadys: šumma tamkārum máš [...] eli [1 Gín kù.Babbar] IGI.6.Gál 6 ŠE [...] ú-wa-at-te-[ir]-ma ilqi if a merchant takes more thàn 36 ŠE interest on [one shekel of silver] Driver and Miles Babylonian Laws 2 38 i 23 (CH § M); sīsê... eli ša pana ut-tir-ma elišu aškun I imposed the delivery of more horses upon him Lie Sar. 71, cf. ut-tir-ma ēmissu Borger Esarh. 49 iii 15; difficult: iqabbû ut-ta-ru does he say exaggerated things? Surpu II 17.
- b) to become more important, richer in possessions: mārušu kussā isabbat ana abišu [the king will die], his son will ascend the throne and become more important than his father CT 27 42 obv.(!) 18 (SB Izbu); amēlu ú-wa-at-tar the man will become important CT 40 17:52; LÚ.BI mimma ú-at-tar that man will increase in riches CT 38 39:17 (both SB Alu); ina mahar qadmi ... minâ ú-at-tar what importance can I have before the superior in rank? Lambert ina qibītika ut-ta-ra (var. BWL 86:251; uštešširi) apāti the multitudes prosper upon your (Šamaš') command Gray Šamaš pl. 8 Sm. 1612:8 (joins Sm. 635 and 1188), see Schollmeyer No. 25 and p. 133; šumma šārat qaqqadi ut-tur if he has an excessive amount of hair (preceded by dan) Kraus Texte 3b ii 58; $an\bar{a}ku$ eluka 6-šu mu-tu-ra-ku 7-šu x-[...] I am six times more important than you, seven times [more ...] Lambert BWL 160 r. 18; obscure: šimtašu WA-tu-ur CT 15 4 ii 15 (OBlit.); uncert.: ut-túr pīšu ētapal gišimmaru the Date Palm answered with a proud utterance Lambert exceptional: ūmu ut-tar the BWL 158:7; day-number will increase by one Neugebauer ACT 202:11 (astron.).
- 3. II/2 passive to mng. 1: $\overrightarrow{\text{tù}}\text{R.BI}$ \cancel{u} -ta-tar this fold will be enlarged CT 28 32 80-7-19,60:2 (Izbu report).

atāru 4a atāru 4b

4. šūturu to make increase, surpass (in quantity or quality) — a) in gen.: mu-šate-ir URU GN who has enlarged the city of Cutha CH iii 2; mu-ša-tir ana naphar ilī zībī taklīme (see zību A usage b) AOB 1 110 i 4 (Shalm. I), ef. $[\ldots]$ ana $\check{s}u$ -tu-ri ibid. 136 r. 2, also sattukku en.en ú-šá-tir BHT pl. 10 vi 5; a stela ša epšētušu ana dagāli lullâ šu-tu-ru whose workmanship is extremely pleasing to behold Iraq 24 93:37 (Shalm. III); $k\hat{i}$... ultu ūmu ullû 2 gun kaspa dullā bēlī la ú-šáti-ru my lord has not increased for a long time the two talents of silver for my labor BIN 1 55:22 (NB let.); bilat lu-šá-te-ra bilat lumațți VAT 14452:9 (NA leg.), cited Deller, ēnūssu lu šu-tu-rat En. el. Or. NS 35 313; VI 106, $[\acute{u}]$ - $\check{s}\acute{a}$ -te-ru $b\ddot{e}lussu$ ADD 809:6, also PSBA 20 p. 155:11; šullum libbiša ... ú-šate-ir-ši he increased her (the goddess') cf. ú-šá-tir-ši zik[ra] VAS 10 215:15 (OB), AfK 1 22 ii 15 (SB); [ú-š]á-tir nabnīssa Borger Esarh. 95 r. 20; \acute{u} - $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ -ti-ru alkassu they (the gods) made his position pre-eminent En. el. VII 144, also CT 13 32 r. 12, STC 2 pl. 58:34 (both En. el. comm.); tu-šá-tir nēmegi Apsî u $gimir\ umm\hat{a}n\bar{u}[ti]$ you have surpassed the wisdom of the Apsû and of all scholarship ABL 923:9; ú-šat-tar dumqu he (Šamaš) increases the good fortune (of the honest merchant) Lambert BWL 132:118; šu-tu-rat sētka kīma Šamaš your light is as bright as that of Šamaš BMS 1:10, cf. Ištar šu-tu-ra-at VAS 10 214 iii 5, also AfK 1 20 iii 35 and 37, (Gula) *šu-tu-rat* KAR 73:25, šu-tu-ru bini: annimVAS 10 214 vii 7; puhriššun etel gabûša šu-tu-úr in their assembly her utterance is pre-eminent, surpassing (all others') RA 22 171 r. 33 (OB lit.); šu-tu-rak my hearing is excellent VAB 4 292 ii 31, ef. ša šu-tu-ru hasīsu STC 1 205:6, ef. [...] šu-tur binûtu Craig ABRT 1 30:25; šutu-ra-ku (var. šu-tu-rak) zinnāti I am the foremost in taking care of sanctuaries RA 11 110 i 28, var. from CT 36 22 i 28 (Nbn.); šamė šu-tur manzazki your position is preeminent in heaven STT 73:6 and 26, see Reiner, JNES 19 31; there is no god ša šu-tu-ru kīma kâta who is as pre-eminent (among gods) as you Lambert BWL 128:46; dNabû-bu-un-

šu-tur Nabû-is-Pre-eminent-in-Beauty VAS 4 167: 14, also VAS 3 13:6 (NB).

b) in comparisons - 1' with eli: e-li ša pana li-ša-te-ir let him enlarge (the city) beyond its former (size) YOS 9 35 i 49, cf. ibid. ii 88 (Samsuiluna); ša el mahrî tarmēšu šutu-ru nakliš epšu (the temple) which was larger than his former abode and sophisticatedly constructed AOB 1 122 iv 15 (Shalm. I), also Weidner Tn. 16 No. 7:47, maḥrīti ma'diš šu-tu-rat rabāta u naklat OIP 2 129 vi 56 (Senn.), cf. also Borger Esarh. 3 ii 44; eli abi ālidika Ea šu-tu-ra-ta Scheil Sippar No. 7:17, see Ebeling Handerhebung p. 94; zanān ešrēti ... ša eli šarrāni abbēja ú-šá-ti-ru providing for sanctuaries which I did on a larger scale than my royal predecessors VAB 4 74 ii 46 (Nbk.); nidbâšu ... eli ša pani \hat{u} - $\hat{s}\hat{a}$ -te-ir I increased the $nidb\hat{u}$ -offerings for him (Marduk) beyond their former (amount) ibid. 90 i 14 (Nbk.); uššēšu uhalliqma eli ša abūbu nalpantašu ú-ša-tir I destroyed its foundations in a devastation worse than that wrought by a flood OIP 2 84:53 (Senn.); hiss[at uznija] ... ša eli šarrāni abbēja DN ... ú-šá-te-ru hasīsi Lyon Sar. p. 7:48; eli šarri ālik maḥri ú-šá-tir šumšu he made his name more famous than that of his predecessors Hinke Kudurru ii 7; note šu-tu-ur e-li [...] (catch line) Gilg. P. vi 35.

2' with ina: šarrum ša in šarrī šu-tu-ru anāku I am the king who is pre-eminent among kings CH xl 80 (epilogue), cf. šumšu ... in kibrātim ú-ša-te-ru-šu whose name he made important in all the parts of the world CH i 19 (prologue), cf. ina naphar $mal(i)k\bar{i}$... \acute{u} - $\acute{s}\acute{a}$ -te-ru $\acute{s}ikitt\bar{\imath}$ Winckler Sar. pl. 30 No. 64:1; ša šangūssu ina Ekur rašbi šu-tu-rat whose priesthood is the most important in the aweinspiring temple AOB 1 62:29 (Adn. I); ina ilī aḥḥēka šu-tu-rat amatka your command is pre-eminent among your fellow gods BMS 60:12, ef. ina puhur ilī milikka šu-tur BMS 27:5, see Ebeling Handerhebung p. 114:7; ištarāti šu-tu-rat nabnīssa AKA 206 i 2 (Asn.), cf. ina apsî šu-tu-ra-a[t nabnīssu] PSBA 20 p. 155:5, ina naphar Igigi ú-šá-ti-ru manzazki they made your position pre-eminent among atāru 4c atḫû

all the Igigi STC 2 pl. 76:19; enūssu ú-šá-tiru ina puḥur šūt malku VAS 1 37 i 42, ina māḥāz māt Šumeri u Akkadîm šumšu ú-ša-te-ir VAB 4 92 ii 17 (Nbk.).

c) in hendiadys: 1 ha-zi-num šu 4 EME-su A.MU.NA.RU ù-sa-ti-ir BAD-si-in kaspim A.MU. he presented an ax with four NA.RU blades and added as a present their of silver MDP 4 pl. 2 iii 16 (OAkk.); eli ša pan ú-šá-tir arkus I established in writing (the number of horses as tribute) in greater number than before Scheil Tn. II 49, cf. eli ša $\lceil \bar{u}m\bar{e} \rceil$ ullúti ú-šá-t $\lceil ir-ma \rceil$ arkus Thompson Esarh. pl. 16 iii 48 (Asb.); eli ša pan ú-šá-tir eli= šunu aškun I imposed a heavier tribute on them than before AKA 323:79 (Asn.), and passim in such phrases, cf. ŠE.DUB.MEŠ tabkāni eli ša pan ú-šá-tir atbuk I heaped up larger cereal stores than before KAH 2 84:121 (Adn. II), also še-am.meš u tibnē . . . \acute{u} -ša-tir at-buk WO 1 474:46 (Shalm. III); eli ša $\bar{u}me$ $pan\hat{i}$ ú-šá-tir ušarbi ušaqqi ušarrih I gave them (freedom from encumbrances) on a larger, more extensive, more important scale than ever Borger Esarh. 3 iii 6; ú-šá-tir-ma eli ša mahri abūbāniš aspun I smashed (Elam) like a flood even more severely than (I did) before Streck Asb. 184 r. 2; prisoners ša bēlu DN eli šarrāni ālik maḥrija ú-šá-tir-an-ni-ma umallâ qātuja with which Lord Marduk provided me even more profusely than he had my royal predecessors VAB 4 284 ix 36 (Nbn.); exceptional in lit.: šuknama puhru šu-ti-ra i-ba-a-a šimtī convene the assembly and assign me foremost status En. el. III 60, and passim in this phrase; [mala] ātammaru kēniš adbub [...] ul \acute{u} - $\acute{s}a$ -tir ul adbub I have faithfully reported what I have seen, I have not spoken exaggeratedly KAR 130 r. 20; ana manzazišu ú-šá-tar-ma išaqqâma arkišu ... $ik\hat{a}n$ (the star of Marduk is Mercury) it will move higher and afterward become stationary Thompson Rep. 91 r. 4; note with atāru in second place: ussim ušarrih eli ša pan ú-AKA 325 ii 85 (Asn.), and ušahrib $m\bar{a}h\bar{a}z\bar{i}\check{s}un$ $\acute{u}-\check{s}a-ti-ir$ $ab\bar{u}bi\check{s}$ VAB 4 274 ii 30 (Nbn.).

atāru see adāru s.

atbaru (or adbaru) s.; (a hard stone for millstones, perhaps basalt); OB, SB, NA; wr. syll. and (NA₄).AD.BAR.

 $na_4.ad.bar = \S U-rum = [\S]al-lam-tu, na_4. HAR.$ ad.bar = e-r[u-u] $at-ba-ri = \S al-lam-tu$ Hg. D 145f.; $na_4.naga = min (= aban) \acute{u}-\acute{h}u-li = at-ba-rum$ Hg. D 140.

[at-ba]-ru = e-[ru-u] Malku V 211.

- a) used as millstone: 1 na₄. HAR ad.bar PBS 8/1 19 r. 3, Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 p. 20 No. 772:15; 2 HAR ša a(sic)-ba-ri TCL 1 89:8 (all OB); NA₄. HAR AD.BAR AMT 42,1:4, also CT 38 23 K.2312+:55' (namburbi, courtesy R. Caplice).
- b) used for statues, parts of a building: I surrounded the temple ina agurri ša NA4.AD.BAR with orthostats of basalt AfO 18 352:63, cf. tamšīlšunu ša NA4.AD.BAR I made replicas of them (the $n\bar{a}hiru$ and the burhiš animals) of basalt ibid. 70; 4 nēšē ša NA4.AD.BAR four lions of basalt AKA 147 v 17 (all Tigl. I); $r\bar{\imath}m\bar{a}ni$ NA₄.AD.BAR kisir šadė wild bulls of quarried basalt Thureau-Dangin Arslan-Tash p. 62:23 and (referring to lions) ibid. p. 86:2; ebertu ša NA₄.AD.BAR (see ebertu B mng. 2) ABL 1049:5 (NA); *šumma* NA₄.AD. BAR innamir if basalt is found (in a city) CT 38 9:9 (SB Alu).
- in magical use: NA_4 .AD.BAR ša 7 $G\dot{U}[N \ t]ak-pu$ an a.-stone with seven spots ef. NA₄ AD.BAR ša 7 Köcher BAM 237 iii 2, $pil-\check{s}[u \ pa]l-\check{s}u$ ibid. ii 36; $sikti \ NA_4.AD.BAR$ powder of a.-stone ibid. i 39, cf. NA_4 .AD.BAR ... tasâk ibid. i 40, also LAL-te NA₄.AD.BAR AMT 46,5:3; note (for phylacteries) RS 2 p. 140 K.8094:15, Köcher BAM 311:11 and 60, (to string on a charm) Köcher BAM 237 i 23, 31, and passim; NA₄.AD.BAR AMT 67,2:3; [ina] NA₄. AD.BAR šadî elli azzazku I stand on basalt from the holy mountain to (conjure) you PBS 1/1 13:15, cf. ina KUR el-lim NA₄.AD.BAR azzazku Craig ABRT 2 18 K.11243 ii 6' and dupl. KAR 259:11; gassu ša libbi NA₄.AD.BAR (see gassu s. discussion section) AMT 77,5:15, also Köcher BAM 311:39.

Meissner, MAOG 11/1-2 p. 5.

atgigu see ašgikû.

athû s. pl.; members of a group of persons of equal status and age, partners in an

athû athūtu

aḥḥūtu relationship; from OA, OB on, Akkadogram in Bogh.; cf. aḥu.

[t]a-ab tab = tu'āmu, māšu, at-hu-[u] A II/2 Part 3 iii 5ff.; ma-an Man = šina, kilallān, tappū, at-hu-u A II/4:155ff.; ma-áš-ma-á[š] Maš.Maš = at(text la)-hu-u (followed by māšu, tu'āmu) A I/6:110.

dDumu.zi ki šeš.a.na.ta: it-ti at-he-e-šu Langdon BL 8 r. 7f.; dim.me.er šeš.zu.ta gaba.ri nu.tuk.àm: ina ilī at-hi-ka māḥira ul tīši 4R 9 r. 11f., see OECT 6 p. 10, cf. dim.me.er šeš.e.ne: ilāni at-ḥi-šu ibid. p. 8:38f.

[at]-bu-u = a-hu (var. ŠEŠ.MEŠ-i) LTBA 2 2:392; at-bu-u i-tib-bu EŠEŠ.MEŠ i-ti-b-bu CT 41 29:15 (Alu Comm., to Tablet XLVI).

- a) in letters and legal contexts: šumma ahī attama kīnātim at-hu-a-ni if you are my brother, and we are truly equals 16:7 (OA); šumma ina at-hi-i ištēn if one among several partners (wants to sell his share) Goetze LE § 38 A iii 23 (= B iii 7), note ahušu šâmam hašeh his partner wants to buy (it) ibid. 24; obscure: at-hu-ka ša pa-ra-as AJSL 32 278 No. 3:20 (OB let., coll.); PN u PN₂ at-hu-ù ina makkūri ša PN PN, irašši PN and PN2 are partners (with equal rights), PN2 has (equal claim) to the property of PN MDP 28 425:2, ef. PN PN₂ PN₃ $at-h[u-\dot{u}]$ MDP 24 332:4; É.HI.A 7 LÚ.MEŠ at-hi-i u mala $ma\langle kk \rangle \bar{u}r\check{s}unu$ the encampment of the seven partners and their property ARMT 13 23:12; anumma at-ha-nu anāku u atta kilallēnu see, you and I, both are (like) brothers EA 1:65 (let. from Egypt).
- b) in lit.: he had no rival ina ilī at-he-e-šu (var. AD.MEŠ-šú) En. el. I 20, cf. itti ilāni at-he-e-šá ibid. VI 91 and at-hu-ú ilāni ibid. I 21; ālikat maḥri šūt sibit at-he-e she marches in front of the seven brothers BA 5 626 No. 4 i 6; 7 šarrāni at-hu-ú šūpû banûtu AnSt 5 100:37 (Cuthean Legend); [l]uzzamur at-he-e binût Anim let me go on singing the praise of the brethren, created by Anu (incipit of a song) KAR 158 i 30; obscure: minûtu at-he-e-šá BBR No. 24:37.
- c) in omen texts: at-hu $ib-[ba](or -[ta]-ar-ru-\acute{u}$ partners will be set against each other YOS 10 17:23, cf. at-hu ib-ta-ar-ru ibid. 45:55, at-hu i-[pa]-ra-ru partners will break up ibid. 50 (all OB ext.); $at-hu-\acute{u}$ i-zu-uz-z[u]

partners will divide CT 40 20:8, cf. $[at-h]u-\acute{u}$ i-zu-uz-zu CT 39 35:42, at-hu- \acute{u} \acute{u} - $[\dots]$ CT 28 39 K.6286:3 (all SB Alu).

- d) in math.: kippatam ana ši-na at-hi za-za-am epēšam Goetze, Sumer 7 140:19', cf. at-hi-i (in broken context) ibid. 152:53'.
- e) as Akkadogram in Bogh.: AT-ḤU-U-TIM, earlier version AT-ḤU-Ú Friedrich Gesetze II § 80, Güterbock Kumarbi p. 19*:10′ and ibid. p. 70.
- athūtu s.; relationship between brothers and sisters, friendly political relations (between allies of equal standing), partnership relation; OB, Mari, EA, Akkadogram in Bogh.; cf. ahu A.
- a) in polite phrases: ina annītim at-hu-ut-ka lūmur let me see in this your brotherly attitude (to me) Sumer 14 42 No. 18:6 (Harmal), also VAS 16 166:15, TCL 17 31:13, 52:17, YOS 2 15:29, Kraus AbB 1 3:22, TCL 1 41:23(!), at-hu-ut-ka lūmur TCL 17 25:16; at-hu-ta-am kī'am šuknima establish good sisterly relations in this way YOS 2 15:6; šumma ina kīnātim at-hu-ta tarammi if you truly love brotherly relationship PBS 7 41:7 (all OB letters).
- b) in political contexts: at-ħu-tam ina birītini ana dārêtim i niškun let us establish a permanent brotherly relationship between us ARM 4 20:25; at-ħu-tam šupuršum send him a message of brotherly relationship Mél. Dussaud 2 990a 5; milkam ša at-ħu-tim ašpurakkum I wrote brotherly advice ARM 4 27:29; šukunma at-ħu-ut-ti ṭābti ina bīrini establish good brotherly relations between us EA 1:64 (let. from Egypt).
- c) in legal contexts: PN ... KI PN₂ PN₃ ... ana at-hu-tim ilqīši the woman PN took the woman PN₃ from PN₂ (parents) into a sister-relationship (i.e., as the second wife of her husband) BIN 7 173:7, see Kraus, JCS 3 113ff., note also the Sum. formulation nam.sal.nin.a.ni šu.ba.an.ti UET 5 87:5; PN gave x silver to (his partner) PN₂ at-hu-sú irām (because) he desired a partnership with him MDP 28 425:20.

atirtu atkuppu

atirtu see atartu B.

at'išu see atā'išu.

**atkallu (AHw. 87a) see atkallušše.

atkallušše s.; (an official); NB*; foreign word.

1 mašīhu ana at-ka-lu-uš-še-e one measure for the a. Moldenke 2 9:29, cf. ibid. 24; mašīhu: Lú at-kal-lu-še-e: KASKAL.MEŠ (column headings) VAS 6 93:3, also 1-en mašīh ša PN ana Lú at-kal-lu-še-e ibid. 8.

**atkallūtu (AHw. 87a) see atkuppūtu.

atkam see aktam.

atkuppu (aškuppu) s.; (a craftsman making objects of reeds); OB, MB, Nuzi, SB, NB; foreign word; wr. syll. (aškuppu Igituh short version 256) and (Lú.)AD.KID; cf. atkuppūtu.

[lú.ad].KID = at-kup-pu Hh. XXIV App. A:12; lú.ad.KID = áš-ku-pu Igituh short version 256, cf. Lú at-kup Bab. 7 pl. 5 (after p. 96) ii 6 (NA list of professions), [ad.KID] = [at-kup]-pu (between [kāpi]ru and [malā]hu) Lu IV 328; [ad-gu-ub] [AD.KID] = at-ku-pu Diri VI B 9'; AD(!).KID = at-ku-up-pu Proto-Diri 551; x.sur.sur = at(!)-kup-pu (preceded by aškapu, ašlaku) ZA 9 159:22 (group voc.); x ad.gi.gaz.za = pi-it-nu šá AD.KID Antagal A 156; giš.gàm.gír.ad.KID = [šikru ša mašlati] Hh. VII B 296, cf. ma-aš-la-tum # pat-ri šá AD.KID # [...] BAR pat-ri AD.KID RA 6 131 AO 3555 r. 11f. (comm. to A VIII/2 235), see MSL 6 133.

gir₄. ad. KID = ki-ir at-kup-pi oven of the a. (for melting bitumen) Hh. X 354; na₄. šak. ka. ru. u = (blank, i.e., šakkar \hat{u}) = NA₄ š \hat{a} L \hat{u} .AD. KID Hg. D 148, also Hg. B IV 129.

a) in OB, Mari: LÚ.NAGAR.MEŠ LÚ.MÁ. LAH4.MEŠ u AD.[KID].MEŠ ša mātim ša tašap: paru li-ih-ha-ru-ma MÁ.NI.DUB līpušu let the carpenters, the boatwrights and the a.-s whom you are sending from the interior of the land so they can build the cargo boat LIH 8 r. 7, cf. (in connection with building of boats) LÚ.AD.KID(!) OECT 3 62:10; LÚ. AD.[KID].MEŠ gameršunu ul atrâm mahrizkama šunu ana GI madlî šūpušim nīdi ahim la tarašši I have not brought all the a.-s here, they are with you, do not neglect to have (bitumen-coated) reed buckets made A 3536:5 (unpub.); suhārka AD.KID ša mahrija šipram batqam ippuš u šipru ša ippušu ul

šipir nēmelim your servant, the a., who is with me does poor work, the work which he does is unprofitable CT 4 33a:7 (all OB letters); 5 ŠE KÙ.BABBAR Á AD.KID five grains of silver, the wages of an a. CH § 274:39; 3 ŠU.SI GI.SA(!).HI.A ŠU.TI.A PN UGULA AD. KID(!).MEŠ 180 bundles of reeds received by PN the overseer of the a.-s BA 5 501 No. 27:3, cf. one shekel of silver AD.KID GI.HA.AN to the a., for baskets UET 5 462:3; my lord has spoken thus: ina Ekall[ātim] 2 Lứ at-ku-up-pí talaqqi inanna ana PN ašpurma umma šûma 2 LÚ at-ku-up-pu ša qātīja ul anaddinakkum bēlī ana GN lišpurma 5 Lú at-ku-up-pí lilli: kunimma "you should take two a.-s from Ekallatum," now I have written to PN and he answers "I cannot give you the two a.-s who are with me," may my lord write to GN so that five a.-s will come here ARMT 13 139 r. 5'ff.; PN LÚ.AD.KID (as recipients of NINDA) ARM 9 24 ii 10 and 27 ii 25; 3 (PI) at-ku-p[u]um UET 5 588:8; PN u LÚ.AD.KID (hired) VAS 7 61:2, cf. 3 AD.KID Weitemeyer 59 No. 116:1 (tag); PN AD.KID (as witness) UCP 10 112 No. 36:14 (Ishchali); PN AD.KID UET 5 120:25, RA 8 69:3, and passim; ana PN DUMU.[SAL] PN₂ at-ku-up GN (letter) to PN daughter of PN₂, the a. from GN Kraus AbB

- b) in MB: LÚ.AD.KID pa-ha-ri-a. (and) potter (in context dealing with reed containers) Aro, WZJ 8 565 HS 108:16, cf. LÚ. AD.KID LÚ.DUG.QA.BUR u LÚ.MÁ.LAH $_4$ the a., the potter, and the boatwright PBS 1/2 54:27, also LÚ.AD.KID.MEŠ BE 17 66:23 (all letters), cf. also AD.KID.MEŠ (preceded by potters) BE 14 22:26; GURUŠ PN itti LÚ.AD.KID ša GN one workman PN is with the a. of GN PBS 2/2 111:14.
- c) in Nuzi: 2 Lú.meš at-ku-up-pu HSS 14 593:55, also Lú at-ku-up-pu HSS 16 83:23, cf. ibid. 383:8.
- d) in NB: 100 gusullu ša GI.MEŠ ... PN LÚ.AD.KID ... maķir PN the a. received one hundred bundles of reeds Evetts Lab. 1:2, also (with ana GI burānê for making reed mats) ibid. 5; 4 bēl piqitta u 4 DUMU.MEŠ-šú-nu 40 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR 3 LÚ.AD.KID(!).

atkuppu atmanu

MEŠ 4 GIŠ.MÁ.MEŠ altaprakka I have sent you four officials and their four assistants(?) (as well as) forty minas of silver (and) three a.-s (for building?) four boats BIN 1 46:14 (let.); $[u]d\hat{e}$ ša LÚ.AD.KID [a]na ha-ri-e-a $[\check{s}]\bar{u}bila$ send me the tools of the a. for my harû-offering UET 4 169:9 (let.), cf. $ud\hat{e}$ LÚ.AD.KID 24 GI. DU_8 24 GI sil-li 5.TA [G]I sil-la $\S U^{II}$ 3 GI.KID. MÁ.ŠÚ.A 3 GI kutummu supplies of the a.: 24 reed stands, 24 reed baskets, five small (lit.: hand) baskets, three reed mats, three reed covers (items furnished for a ritual) RAcc. 20:34; PN A-šú ša PN₂ A LÚ.AD.KID PN₃ A-šú ša PN₄ A LÚ.AD.KID (for context see atkuppūtu) VAS 6 37:6f., cf. PN A-šú ša PN₂ A ^mLÚ.AD.KID VAS 4 156:18, and passim as "family name"; LÚ.AD.KID.ME (bread and beer issued to) the a.-s (preceded by LÚ.AŠGAB) AnOr 8 26:21, cf. also, wr. Lú atkup Camb. 333:8.

e) other occs.: x is the coefficient ša GIR_4 .AD.KID of the a.'s oven MCT 135:55 (OB math.), cf. Hh. X 354, in lex. section; šumma $t\bar{t}r\bar{a}nu$ $k\bar{t}ma$ er(!)-ši ša LÚ.AD.KID if the intestines look like a bed (made) by the a. BRM 4 13:25 (MB ext.); $k\bar{t}ma$ LÚ.AD.KID (in obscure context) Lambert BWL 160:15; LÚ. AD.KID ša ri-mi-[ki] (in broken context, in parallelism with LÚ.MÁ.LAH4 and LÚ.MU) BA 5 694 No. 47 ii 9 (SB lit.); dNin.du(var. tu).ud.ra(var. ru) = d£-a ša LÚ.AD.KI[D] CT 25 48:13, vars. from BM 47365:13 (courtesy W. G. Lambert), also, wr. at-[ku]-pi CT 24 43:131.

The atkuppu was a worker in reeds, not only a weaver of mats but also a maker of reed boats and reed containers, which were coated with bitumen to make them water-tight.

In the Fara period, ad. KID is consistently written with KID (RÉC 425), later with (RÉC 423), see, e.g., PN ad.kiD Jestin Šuruppak 89 iii 10; ad.KID (preceded by giš.túg.kar.DU fuller) AbS-T231 11 and dupls., also Deimel Fara 2 70 i 7 (both lists of professions), for other Fara-period refs., see M. Lambert, Sumer 10 160f., note ad.kid.gal BIN 8 105:8 (Pre-Sar.); 6 nagar 6 ad. KID six carpenters, six a.-s (among craftsmen working on ceremonial boats for deities) ITT 2 3488:2, and passim in Ur III, see also Sollberger, ZA 54 p. 33.

A. Sachs apud Goetze, JCS 2 176; Meissner, MAOG 1/2 18; Thureau-Dangin, RAcc. 53.

For aškuppu, see von Soden, BiOr 23 52b.

atkuppūtu s.; craft of the reed worker; NB*; wr. LÚ.AD.KID with phonetic complements; cf. atkuppu.

pūt dulla baṭāl masnaqti ša 5 ūmē ... arhussu GIŠ.ŠUB.BA LÚ.AD.KID-ú-tu É Nabû ša PN māršu ša PN₂ A LÚ.AD.KID PN₃ māršu ša PN A LÚ.AD.KID naši five days a month PN₃, son of PN, of the family Atkuppu is responsible for uninterrupted work and supervision concerning the reed workers' prebend in the temple of Nabû which belongs to PN, son of PN₂, of the family Atkuppu VAS 6 37:4, cf. massaqti ša LÚ.AD.KID-ú-tu ša Eanna the massaqtu-offerings pertaining to the service of reed workers in Eanna YOS 6 135:3, also (dates) ina kurummati ša LÚ.AD.KID(text.KAL)-ú-tu TCL 12 59:36.

atlulu see *alālu B.

atmanu (watmanu, or (w)admanu, (w)atmanu) s.; 1. cella, sanctum of a temple, 2. (a poetic word for temple); OA, MB, SB, NB; pl. atmanātu.

tir = at-ma-nu, šub-tum (in group with papāḥu and massaku) Antagal III 253f.

at-ma-nu=bi-i-tu Malku I 256; $at\text{-}ma\text{-}nu, e\text{-}ma\text{-}su=\$\lambda su\text{-}uk(!)\text{-}ku$ inside of the sukku ibid. 285 f.; $\$u\text{-}ba\text{-}a\text{-}tum, mu\text{-}\$a\text{-}bu, at\text{-}ma\text{-}nu, ad\text{-}da\text{-}\acute{u}=\min$ (= [\$ubtu]) Explicit Malku II 141 ff.; [a]-[\$ir]-tu, [at]-ma-nu, [ki]-is- $su=bi\text{-}e\text{-}t\acute{u}$ LTBA 2 2:15.

1. cella, sanctum of a temple: bīt at-ma-ni Ninurta bēlija ina hurāṣi uqnî uṣabbit I lined the room of the a. of my lord Ninurta with gold and lapis lazuli (I placed bronze tablets to the right and left of it, I placed fierce ušumgallu-monsters of gold at his seat) Iraq 14 34:69 (Asn.), cf. ina at-⟨ma⟩-ni-šú AKA 211:23 (Asn.); at-man Aššur bēlija hurāṣa uḥhiz dLahmē dKurībī ... idi ana idi ulziz I plated the a. of my lord Aššur with gold and placed laḥmu-monsters and cherubim to either side Borger Esarh. 87:23; six golden

atmanu atmanu atmanu

shields that were hung ina at-ma-ni-šú imnu u šumēlu in his cella, to the right and left TCL 3 370 (Sar.); an omen ša epēš bīti šâtu udduš at-ma-ni-šú concerning the building of this temple and the renewal of its a. Borger Esarh. 3 iv 5; (after the completion of the temple of Nusku) 2 rīmī kaspi munak: ki[pu] gārīja ina at-man [Sin] ... ulziz I placed in the cella of Sin two silver wild bulls (represented as) goring my enemies (follows a description of the door decoration of Ehulhul) Thompson Esarh. pl. 15 iii 6 (Asb.), cf. rīmu zaḥalē ebbi munakkip gārīja kadriš ušziz ina at-ma-ni-šu VAB 4 222 ii 15 (Nbn.); five talents less twelve minas of silver ša šarru ... ana igārāte ša at-me-ni ša Ningal ēpušuni which the king has assigned for the walls of the cella of Ningal ABL 1194 r. 1 (NA); at-mu-nu bīt Anim (with measurements given) AfO 8 43 n. 56 Assur 19763:1 (NA), cf. [a-s]a-a-a-ti ša at-mi-ni ibid. 3, $gu š \bar{u} r \bar{e}$ ša a[t-mi-ni] ibid. 7, cf. also ibid. 5; dIštar Uruk ... āšibat at-ma-nu hurāşi the Ištar-of-Uruk who lives in the golden cella (driving a chariot drawn by seven lions) VAB 4 274 iii 13, and note at-man-šu idkûma they removed her cella ibid. 21. at-man-šu ukīnšu ibid. iii 30 (Nbn.).

2. (a poetic word for temple) -a) in hist.: [w]a-at-ma-nam [ana b]ēl[i]ja ē[puš] I built an abode for my lord Belleten 14 174:5, cf. AOB 1 16 No. 8c 17 (Irišum); bīt Enlil ... pa= rakkam rašbam wa-at-ma-nam rabém šubat Enlil the temple of Enlil, the awe-inspiring dais, the great a., the seat of Enlil AOB 1 22 ii 4 (Šamši-Adad I); É ... kiṣṣa šaqâ parak: ka sīra at-ma-na rašubba ibid. 122 iv 14 (Shalm. I), cf. (in similar context) parak lalêša at-ma-na rašubba Weidner Tn. 16 No. 7:44, and passim in Tn.; epēš at-ma-ni-šu iqbâ he (Aššur) ordered me to build his abode ibid. 31 No. 17:42 and No. 16:91, cf. (in similar context) AKA 96 vii 74, bīta ella [at]-ma-na quššuda AKA 97 vii 90, bīta ella at-ma-na sīra ana mūšab Anu u Adad AKA 101 viii 17 (all Tigl. I); taken from city, palace $u \not =$. DINGIR at-ma-na-at DN DN₂ and temple, the abodes of Aššur (and) Marduk TCL 3 407; to resettle that town zuggur paramāhi atma-an ilāni rabûti u ekallāte šubat bēlūtija and to make higher the daises, the abode of the great gods, and the palaces, my lordly Lyon Sar. p. 15:47, and passim in Sar. in this phrase; ina at-ma-ni bēlūtišu sīri (referring to Aššur) Borger Esarh. 5 vi 29, and passim in similar contexts in Esarh.; at-man-ni kutal Ištar (obscure) OIP 2 102:77 (Senn.); the goddess ša ina uggat libbiša at-man-šá $\bar{e}zibu$ who had left her abode in anger Thompson Esarh. pl. 14 ii 10 (Asb.), cf. ina atma-na-a-te-šú-nu ṣīrāte ušēšibšunūti ibid. pl. 16 iii 42; ina Esagila kişşi rašbu ekal šamê u erseti at-ma-nim šarrūti VAB 4 104 i 28, and ef. Esagila u Ezida at-mapassim in Nbk., nim bēlūtišun ibid. 182 iii 32; Ebabbara bīssu ša qereb Sippar at-ma-nu sīri ... kiṣṣi ellu VAB 4 254 i 16 (Nbn.); the gods ana kişşīšunu uttīr ... uttīr ana at-ma-nu-šú-nu BHT pl. 10 vi 13 (Nbn. Verse Account); āšib libbišunu *īzibu at-ma-an-šu-un* 5R 35:9 (Cyrus); exceptionally and only in Nbk. denoting the royal palace: kummu ellu at-ma-nim šar: rūtija VAB 4 114 ii 3, and passim, also ina kal dadmē ul abnâ at-ma-nim bēlūti ibid. 116 ii 23, and passim.

in lit.: $ba-bi-\check{s}a-at-ma-ni$ (for $b\bar{a}bi\check{s}$ atmani) qurādi Enlil to the door of the temple of valiant Enlil CT 46 1 ii 13 (OB Atrahasis); ilū rabûtu īguguma inessû at-ma-an-šu-un la irrubu ana kişşīšun Lambert BWL 114:58; ina kişşi šīmāti at-ma-an uşurāti in the sanctuary of fate, the abode of the divine plans En. el. I 79, cf. kissu rašbu at-ma-nu sīru OECT 6 pl. 2 K.8664:13 (prayer of Asb.), bēl Ebabbarra at-ma-ni s[īri] Schollmeyer No. 27:8, Emeslam ... at-man rīšâti Böllenrücher Nergal No. 3:7, lištēšir at-man-šu (parallel: limmir nuparšu) ZA 4 256 r. iv 11, ef. (in broken context) $[\ldots]$ at-ma-nu ša kīma šubtišu [...] AfK 1 24 iii 8; bēl at-ma-ni (in broken context) MDP 6 p. 45 iv 5.

The passages sub mng. 1 indicate that the word denotes the inner room of a sanctuary (see also LTBA 2 2:15, in lex. section) which harbored the image and was often provided with walls plated with gold, silver or precious stones and elaborately decorated with statues and other representations. This, as well as

*atmaru atmû A

the spelling in ABL 1194 which requires atmanu instead of the posited atmānu, makes the traditional etymology waṭan (Landsberger, ZA 25 384) unlikely. In mng. 2, the word is mainly used for euphonic purposes as the second member of phrase pairs (parallelismus membrorum) due to its length (beside kiṣṣu, bītu, parakku). The WSem. gloss or word ina A.ŠÀ # at-ma-ni MRS 6 123 RS 15.145:8 and 12 is obscure.

atmaru (fem. atmartu) adj.; all-seeing(?); SB; cf. amāru A v.

at-mar-ti Igigī šanūdat ilāti all-seeing among the gods, most famous among the goddesses (incipit of a song) KAR 158 ii 31. von Soden, ZA 41 165.

atmu A (atamu, watmu, watnu) s.; 1. small young animal, fledgling, 2. young man; OB, SB; wr. syll. (watnu CT 39 20:139) and AMAR.

te-eš-lu-ug Lú.Lagab = at-mu Diri VI E 44; [te-eš-lu-u]g Lúx Lagab = at-[mu] A VII/2:52, also Ea VII 139; Lú.Lagab e at-[mu] mušen = a-[tam issūri] Hh. XVIII 382, cf. Lú.Lagab te-eš-lu-ug mušen = at-mu = li-da-nu Hg. B IV 283, in MSL 8/2 169.

amar mušen, Lú.LAGAB $^{\text{te-e\&-lu-ug}}$ mušen = at-mu Nabnitu IV 108f.; amar mušen = at-mu Hh. XVIII 381; amar $^{[a-ma]r}$ mušen = at-mu # li-da-a-nu = mar is-su-ri Hg. C 38, in MSL 8/2 173.

[amar an.im.dugud mušen] [a]-mar-tu (pronunciation) = a-dam an-zi-e (after [an]zū and pēl anzê) MB Forerunner from Bogh. to Hh. XVII, in MSL 8/2 p. 159:3'; amar.nig.bún.na = a-tam min (= šeleppū) young turtle (preceded by turtle egg) Hh. XIV 219, cf. amar bal.gi = a-tam min (= šeleppū) ibid. 222.

 $u\check{s}_{X}(U\check{H}_{4}).zu$ $u\check{s}_{X}.ri.a.ni$ amar.tur.tur.ra. $gin_{X}(GIM):[\ldots]$ ša ki-ma wa-at-mi şi-iḥ-ḥi-ru-tim PBS 1/2 122 r. 3f., see Falkenstein, ZA 45 14:46' and ibid. 33f.

at-mu-um = ma-a-ru LTBA 2 2:288 and 4 iv 19; a-ta-mu = ma-ar Explicit Malku I 194, at-mu = maar ibid. 198.

1. small young animal — a) a fledgling — 1' in lit.: iṣṣūram bārma êšam illaku wa-at-mu-šu catch the bird and where will his fledglings go Gilg. O.I. 14, cf. wa-at-mu irtanappudu ibid. r. 2; šalmu at-mu-šu laššu mārūa his (the eagle's) fledglings are safe but not so my (the serpent's) young ones Bab. 12

pl. 14:17 (Etana); at-mu sehru atar hasīsa the youngest of the birds, exceedingly wise (said to his father the eagle) ibid. pl. 1:37, pl. 5 r. 18, also at-mu-um [sehrum] Bab. 14 pl. 13:22, AMAR TUR atar [hasīsa] AfO 14 301 ii 3; saphu at-mu-ú-a my little ones are scattered Bab. 12 pl. 4:7, and passim in Etana; note at-mi iṣ-ṣu-ri Bab. 12 pl. 8:3 and 8.

- 2' other occs.: šumma izbu ina libbišu pīlumma ina libbi pīli at-mu if there is an egg inside the anomaly and in the egg a chick CT 27 26:5 (SB Izbu); šumma ina nāri SA4.A. MUŠEN KI.MIN NIM.SA4.A.MEŠ ittabšū u wa-at-mu purrusu KI.MIN wa-at-nu purruku if there are-birds or-flies in a river and the young ones are separated(?), variant: the-s are blocked CT 39 20:139 (SB Alu); kî ša at-mi summati kuššudi itarraku libbūšun their hearts beat like that of a fledgling dove chased away OIP 2 47 vi 29 (Senn.), also Lambert BWL 192:11.
- b) referring to other small animals: see (for young turtles) Hh. XIV, in lex. section, also a mar ga. ŠIR MUŠEN=[...] Hh. XVIII 308, in MSL 8/2 p. 144, and a mar $\kappa U_6 = [...]$ Hh. XVIII 137b in MSL 8/2 p. 120, which may correspond to atmu since they seem to follow the entry pelû "egg."
- 2. young man: at-me-šu-nu unessiq asbat I selected from among their young people and took (them to be slaves of mine) AOB 1 114 ii 2 (Shalm. I); note as personal name: PN mār Wa-at-mu-um CT 45 5 r. 4 (OB).

atmu B s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

níg.bàra.ga = at-mu, níg.íl.la = ku-su-ú, a. na.àm.ne.e = me-nu-ú an-nu-ú Erimhuš IV 220 ff.

Note that Sum. (túg) níg.bàra.ga means elsewhere a spread for beds, see, e.g., Civil, Studies Oppenheim 80.

atmû A (atwû) s.; 1. speech, pronouncement, wording, 2. speech, ability to speak; OB, SB; wr. syll. and (in Labat TDP 70:14) KA.KA; cf. amû A.

[eme.bi] ba.an.šir inim.inim nu.mu.un. da.gi₄.gi₄: lišānšu ikṣurma at-ma-a ul utarra he bound his tongue, he could not talk back, ZA 45 26:7f. and 15f.; eme AB.KU eme.má.laḥ₄ du₁₁. du₁₁. bi inim.inim.bi sum.mu l.zu.a: li-šá-an

atmû A atmû rēšētu

ú-tul-li li-šá-an ma-la-ḥi at-ma-ši-na ti-de-e do you know the expressions of the language of the cowherd, the language of the boatman? Bil. Edubba A 26, cf. Gadd Teachers p. 20 n. 2.

[zik-ru], at-mu-u = da-ba-bu LTBA 2 1 v 43f. and 2:253f.; at-mu- ι // da-ba-ba RA 13 137:12 (unidentified comm.).

- 1. speech, pronouncement, wording a) in hist.: the people from the four (ends of the world) lišānu aḥītu at-mi-e la mithurti of alien languages, different speech Lyon Sar. p. 11:72, also, wr. at-me-e p. 18:93; at-mu-šú-nu ša tēninti ašmēma I listened to their pleas for mercy TCL 3 59; Aššur at-ma-a-a ša mīšari išmēma listened to my well-justified words ibid. 125; PN, a friend of his master nanzaz maḥar šarri ... ša ... at-mu-šu nasquma serving the king, whose words were (always) well chosen Hinke Kudurru ii 19.
- b) in lit. 1' in gen.: I shall not change for you at-wa-a-am mali şabtāku any of the words I have said JCS 15 6:5 (OB); at-wa-aam eli sērija tussab you use more words than I do UET 5 62:29 (OB let.); at-mi-e-a liţīb eli ili u ištari may my words be pleasing to god and goddess KAR 59 r. 10, see Ebeling Handerhebung 66, cf. [l]i-tib at-mu-u-a ibid. 146:9, eli rubî u šarri dameq (var. liţīb) atmu-šu Gössmann Era V 54, also $a[na \dots]$ *šutubbi at-me-e-šú* 4R 55 No. 2:13, also elišarri hā'eriša at-mu-ša šutūbima to make her words pleasing to her royal spouse ADD and see usage c; nussuqa sè-qar at-mi-e-a the choice expression of my words Lambert BWL 86:266, ina sanāq at-me-e tušannah tēnka exert yourself to restrain your speech Lambert BWL 104:134; nigab: $b\hat{a}ma \ at$ -mu-ni [...] we are speaking, [listen] to our speech Gössmann Era I 78; arkatī la parsāku at-ma-a [la] kul-la-ku I am not taken care of, my words are not listened to Schollmeyer No. 21:23, restored from LKA 155 r. 12; difficult: mu-kil-lu at-me-ki BMS 7:40, Ebeling Handerhebung 58; li-šal-limat-ma-[a] AfO 19 60:179, cf. [...] x at-me-epija ittaşb[at] ibid. 50:64.
- 2' in parallelism with other expressions for word, etc.: at-mu-šu nussuqma sè-qar-šú

šūšur his utterance is choice, his word right AfO 19 57:112, cf. zikir šaptēšina ... at-mu-ši-na OECT 6 pl. 11 K.1290:7; ana at-mu-u-a šūnuhi libšâ uzunki (parallel: ana siqrija šumruşi) pay heed to my woeful words ZA 5 79:13 (prayer of Asn. I); lu saniq pīka lu naṣir at-mu-ka let your word be under control, your utterance guarded Lambert BWL 101:26.

- c) in omen texts: [a]t-wa-a-am la kīnam ītanappaluššu they will always answer him with unreliable talk YOS 10 20:6 (OB ext.), cf. at-mu-û kēnu ša nakri CT 30 24 K.8178 r. 24 (SB ext.), at-mu-û kēnu ibid. 23:1; mātu ikân at-mu-u kēnu ina pî nišē GAR-an the country will be steady, reliable talk will be in the mouths of the people Thompson Rep. 127 r. 1, cf. ibid. 128:2; at-mu-šú eli ili u šarri iţâb his words will be pleasing to god and king Kraus Texte 44:9, also ibid. r. 8'; ina at-me-e pīšu iḫ-h[a-...] ibid. 21:18'.
- 2. speech, ability to speak: šumma [ina p]īšu at-mu-ú it-te-ne-et-bu-ú if the words tumble over each other in his mouth Labat TDP 64:45', cf. KA.KA-šú ittenepriku his words hinder each other ibid. 70:14, also ina pīšu át-mu-šú ittenepri[ku] ibid. 22:42; obscure: pâšu ana at-me-e il-la-a ibid. 43; imšuš ţupuštašama x-da-ád at-mu-u-[a] he wiped off its (the tongue's), my speech became Lambert BWL 52:29 (Ludlul III); iššapil at-mu-ú-a my speech is subdued ibid. 88:292.

For lex. refs. to I/2 infinitives, see amû A v.

atmû B s.; (a piece of wooden furniture); Nuzi*; foreign word.

40 GIŠ at-mu-ú ša taskarinni uhhuzu forty wooden a.-s edged with boxwood (listed after chairs and before chairs and tables) HSS 15 132:2 (= RA 36 136f.), also 79 GIŠ at-mu-u (of šakullu-wood) ibid. 3, 7 GIŠ at-mu-ú tar-sú-ú-tu₄ seven straight a.-s ibid. 4.

atmû rēšētu s.; (a word for mankind);

at-mu-u re-še-e-tum (replaced by at-ri mu-še-e-tı line 186a) = nap-ḥar ṣal-mat sag.du Malku I 186.

atmūtu atru

at-mu-ú ri-še-e-te ša ina sunqi hušahhi eṭērimma to save all mankind from hunger and want Lyon Sar. p. 6:40.

atmūtu see admūtu.

atnannu s.; stable(?); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; wr. with det. £; cf. atnannuhlu.

Barley ana £ a-at-na-an-nu (distribution of barley to persons and horses) HSS 16 111:1 (translit. only); one black horse ana £ (copy ú) a-at-na-an-ni ilteqû HSS 15 102:2.

See discussion sub atnannuhlu.

Hildegard Lewy, Or. NS 28 13 n. 1.

atnannuhlu s.; (official in charge of the stable); Nuzi*; Hurr. word; wr. with det. £; cf. atnannu.

One and a half homers for the horses, one homer of barley $a\text{-}na \not \in (\text{copy } \acute{u}) \ a\text{-}at\text{-}na\text{-}an\text{-}nu\text{-}u\rlap/b\text{-}}li$ for the official in charge of the stable HSS 14 56:2, cf. (in same context) a-na [$\acute{\text{E}}$] $a\text{-}at\text{-}na\text{-}an\text{-}nu\text{-}u\rlap/b\text{-}}li$ ibid. 55:2.

The reading $\acute{\mathbf{E}}$ for \acute{u} is based on the fact that the Nuzi scribes express initial wa/wi/wu consistently with the sign PI (see the personal names in NPN) and not by \acute{u} -a.

Hildegard Lewy, Or. NS 28 13 n. 1.

atnu (or adnu) s.; (a word for prayer); SB. at-nu = ik-ri-bu Malku V 66, also An VIII 76; [at]-nu = šu-ke-nu An IX 90.

[...] $\delta \acute{a}$ -a-ti at-nu-u \check{s} li-kun tas-lit- \check{s} u ZA 4 256:18 and 241 iv 40 (prayer to Nabû).

atriš (watriš) adv.; exceedingly, in addition; NB; cf. atāru v.

at-riš = [...] Malku III 80b.

Whoever will appear and exercise lordship in the country ana amat DN ... liplah likz kudma at-riš liqīssu should fear and respect the command of Nanâ and make even larger grant(s) VAS 1 36 iv 18; ana amēli šuātu la baṭāla at-riš ana dummuqi to show even more favor to that man and without interruption BBSt. No. 5 ii 26.

atru (watru, utru, fem. atartu, watartu, utartu) adj.; 1. in excess, additional, kept in reserve, 2. oversize, excessive, super-

fluous, 3. pre-eminent, foremost, 4. excellent (qualifying metals, objects and merchandise), 5. exaggerated, untrue; from OAkk. on; wr. syll. and DIRI; cf. atāru.

di-ri dir = at-ru Sb II 176; di-ri dir = wa-at-rum A III/4:231; [di-ri] [s]I.A = wa-at-ru-um, šu-tu-ru-um Proto-Diri 1f., and passim in colophons of Diri; diri = at-ru, šu-t[u]-ru Izi M 13f.; iti.diri. še.kin.kud = ar-hu at-ru (vars. a-tar, at-rat) šá MIN (see addaru) Hh. I 233; [k]a.diri.ga qa-a-ad-ri-ka (pronunciation) = [pu-u at-ru] Kagal D Fragm. 4:7; uncert.: [ka-al] [kal] = wa-at(text-ab)-ru-um, [wa-a]q-ru-um A IV/4:288f.

geštú diri: at-ra ha-sis Böllenrücher Nergal No. 6:28f., also SBH p. 64:13f.

wa-tar # a-tar ROM 991:11 (Izbu Comm.); SA = at-ru STC 2 pl. 51 i 15 (Comm. to En. el. VII 3).

- 1. in excess, additional, kept in reserve—a) excess measurements: e-li 3 SAR IGI.6.GÁL [É] ša ad-di-nu-kum bi-tam wa-at-ra-am te-pu-uš you (the buyer) have built a house larger than the 3½ sar of plot which I sold you YOS 12 557:9; 4 gín kislaḥ diri mu é. dù.ù.dè four shekels of empty lot in excess, to build a house upon BE 6/2 10 r. 2 (both OB); GI.MEŠ at-ru-tu the "reeds" in excess VAS 5 113:7, wr. a-tar-ru-[tu] VAS 4 205:2 (both NB).
- b) goods, merchandise, etc.: šumma waat-ra-am mimma taddinam sahhir if you have given him anything in surplus, return it BIN 4 72:2, ef. šumma diri mimma uštēbal šaddiašuma TuM 1 la:13; šumma wa-at-ruum ibašši šēbilanim if there is a surplus send (it) here CCT 3 27b:27; kaspam 1 gín wa-atra-am agammarma akaššadam I will spend every single shekel of silver of what I can spare up to the amount necessary BIN 4 7:14; ana kaspim 1 ma.na u 2 ma.na diri ēnēka la tanašši do not set your eyes on even one or two minas more silver (for the copper) ibid 34:17; don't you know kīma harrān kūṣim alluku kaspam 10 gín ut-ra-am agammuru that I will go over the winter route and (thus) spend ten additional shekels of silver ibid. 97:21 (all OA); send me under seal these [18] shekels of silver [u] 2 gin kù. BABBAR wa-at-ra-am and two additional shekels Kraus AbB 1 85:11, cf. ibid. 14, also ABIM 20:76 (OB); difficult: 6 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR

atru atru

wa-at-ri utarr[u] kaspa išaqqa[lu] MDP 22
142:13; the owner of the garden takes
suluppī wa-at-ru-tim ša ina kirîm ibbaššû
the remaining dates which are in the grove
CH § 66:24; note the sequence of figures
qualified BA.ZI and DIRI in BIN 2 68:12, and
note x BA.ZI ... šutaḥruṣma DIRI y ibid. 21
(OB), DIRI BE 14 152:8 and 23 (MB); (after an
itemized list of chairs) annûtu wa-at-ru-tu₄
ša PN these are the surplus (chairs) under
the responsibility of PN HSS 14 240:4.

- c) additional, i.e., intercalary: see Hh., in lex. section; ITI.DIRI.GA VAS 8 26 edge, cf. inūma ITI.DIRI.GA ša liqīšu ihtablušum(!) šūma ugammar if they (the other brothers who inherited the prebend) wrong him (again) with respect to his share (of a sheep and flour from the naptanu-offering due every month) in the intercalary month, he will himself settle (the matter?) CT 4 13a:15, see also ITI.DIRI.GA ibid. 2, and passim in this text (both OB).
- d) other occs.: nuhatimmam u tahhušu šu-ut-li-x-ma wa-at-ra-am ša ina kanīkim la šatru ana ilkim mulli release(?) the baker and his substitute and replace him by an additional (spare) man whose name is not inscribed on the sealed document LIH 1:26, note with adverbial ending: this man has the permanent status of a baker wa-at-ri-iššu ana rēdî iššaţir and in addition has been inscribed on (the roll of) the soldiers ibid. 19, see Landsberger, ZA 41 117; 1 Lú wa-at-ra-am la tuwaššar do not let go one additional man ARM 3 37:14; [ina eqlim] wa-at-ri-im ... eqlam ... ana PN idna give PN a field (instead of the assigned field) in the additional territory (that is at the disposal of the palace) TCL 7 35:14; he who [ri]ksātim wa-at-ra-tim urakkisu had made additional agreements Kraus Edikt iii 15 (all OB); [you have] taken zittam wa-at-ra-am (followed by ištēniš nizâz) Wiseman Alalakh 7:9 (OB); šamnam wa-at-ra-am ARMT 13 57:20; niqê ... tēlīt diri offerings, additional presentations VAS 1 36 ii 10 (NB kudurru); šumma hurāsu ut-ru ētarba if excess gold comes in ABL 476 r. 4; nišē ut-ru-u-ti

ša ina lē'i la áš-ṭa-ru-u-ni the remaining people whom I have not listed on the wooden tablet ABL 121:10; 5 me ṣābē utru-te ibašši there are 500 supernumerary men ABL 506 r. 17 (all NA); 4 pingānu kaspi a-tar-ú-tu four additional pingu-ornaments of silver AnOr 9 6:17 (NB); ina lumun Ú.HI.A EDIN at-ru ša ina ugārija . . . innamru against the evil portended by an abundant growth of desert plants in my irrigation district CT 41 23 ii 10 (SB Alu); iška: rāti tāhazi mala bašû adi gittānišunu at-ra-a-ti all the series dealing with battle (charms) together with additional tablets belonging to them CT 22 No. 1:19 (NB let.); (the lady of Uruk knows) kî kaspa a-tar ša rīhēti amhuru alla kî [ma]tû that I have not received more silver than the outstanding balance, but rather less YOS 3 158:11; ūmu at-ri ša PN ana muhhi PN, ittiqi aki ūmu 1(!) MA.NA kaspa PN₂ and PN inandin for every additional day which PN exceeds over (the share) of PN₂, PN₂ pays one(!) mina of silver per day to PN TuM 2-3 206:10, ef. *ūmū a-tar-e-ti* BIN 1 88:16 (all NB); uncert.: ana at-ri ha-ma-at šakin māti ša GN ... ukīnšunūti (see hamatu mng. 3) BBSt. No. 6 ii 10 (Nbk. I).

- oversize, excessive, superfluous a) said of parts of the body: if on the right hock (of the animal) esemtu wa-ta-ar-tum ittabši a superfluous bone has grown YOS 10 47:67f. (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); ši-rum wa-at-rum superfluous flesh YOS 10 30 r. 3 (OB ext.), cf. și-ba-ru uzu at-ru kīma $ub\bar{a}ni$ [a-si] (see $sib\bar{a}ru$) Izbu Comm. Z 7', also Izbu Comm. 179, comm. on ina muhhi imittišu ša imitti uzu diri [...] if on its (the malformed animal's) right shoulder there is superfluous flesh CT 27 45 K.4129+:61 (SB Izbu); if in the "palace of the intestines" ir-ru at-ru ittabši an additional intestine has grown Boissier Choix 87 K.8272:4, ef. šà at-rù BRM 4 16:9ff., UZU.[šà] at-ru ibid. 15 r. 9 (MB ext.).
- b) said of measures: nādin šīqāti ana biri-i mušaddin at-ra (see biruju usage b-2')
 Lambert BWL 132:113; 12 MA.NA 20 GÍN KÙ.
 GI.MEŠ # at-ru twelve minas and twenty

atru atru

shekels of gold, gloss: large (shekels) MRS 9
41 RS 17.227:21', corresponding to *tn*['*šrh*]*mn* '*šrm tql kbd* twelve minas twenty
heavy shekels ibid. 45 RS 11.772+ 19' (= Syria
21 260f.), see Dietrich and Loretz, WO 3 219ff.

- c) other occs.: ana māti A.KAL DIRI illakam an excessive flood will come over the country CT 39 19:120, cf. A.MAḤ at-ru illakam ibid. 110 (SB Alu); mandattu bilat mātāti a-tar-tu ša Madaja rūqūti the immense tribute, the yield of (many) lands, of the far-off Medes OIP 2 133:87 (Senn.).
- 3. pre-eminent, foremost: atmu sehru a-tar ha-si-sa the young bird, precocious in wisdom (said to his father) Bab. 12 pl. 1:37, also AfO 14 301 ii 3, and passim in Etana; $l\bar{e}\hat{u}m$ at-ra ha-si-sa ša Anunnaki šûma he is the expert, the foremost in wisdom among the Anunnaki RT 20 p. 127:8 (Adapa); [...] Igigi a-tar ha-si- $\lceil sa/u \rceil$ BMS 36:10, cf. a-tar ha-si-sa KAR 38 r. 21; see also (as name of the hero of the legend) At-ra-am-ha-si-is CT 46 3 i 40, and passim; see also lex. section; for OAkk, personal names with the element watru (watartu), see MAD 3 p. 83, cf. Wa-taar-ка-dutu The-Command-of-Šamaš-Is-Preeminent Scheil Sippar 10 r. 4, Wa-ta-ar-pí-šu CT 6 48b:25, and other OB names in Ranke PN p. 177b.
- 4. excellent (qualifying metals, objects and merchandise) a) metals: $\frac{1}{2}$ MA.NA KÙ.GI $pa\check{s}allam$ SiG₅ DIRI CCT 2 46b:6, cf. [KÙ.GI] [w]a-at-[r]u-um HSS 10 224:7' (both OA); for later refs. to KÙ.GI DIRI see $s\bar{a}mu$ "red"; $1\frac{1}{3}$ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR wa-at-ru-um CCT 4 7a:25 (OA), cf. l GÍN kaspam wa-at-ra-am u kaspam damqam VAS 16 31:9, cf. ibid. 73:23, BIN 7 189:1 (all OB); KÙ.AN SiG₅ DIRI BIN 4 50:6, URUDU DIRI BIN 4 1:5, AN.NA SiG₅ wa-at-ra-am TCL 4 2:21 (all OA).
- b) merchandise: buy for two shekels of silver šaptam ... naribtam araktam damiq=tam ú-ta-ar-tám wool, fresh, long-stapled, good quality (and) extra fine TCL 19 65:21; $2\frac{1}{2}$ MA.NA husāram SIG_5 wa-at-ra-am TCL 14 22:15; 25 kutānī SIG_5 -tim wa-at-ru-tim CCT 2 4b:5; 2 me'at 12 Túg SIG_5 DIRI KT

Hahn 13:4; I TÚG $bur\bar{a}^{\prime}am$ SIG₅ DIRI BIN 4 160:12, and passim in OA.

- c) other occs.: šīm pirdim wa-at-ri-im price of an excellent pirdu-animal(?) JSOR 11 112 No. 3:8 (OA); marrē parzilli at-ri-e-ti [t]aḥšulu' you have destroyed excellent iron hoes YOS 388:14 (NB).
- 5. exaggerated, untrue: see lex. section, see also atartu A mng 2, atartu A in ša atrāti, watturû.
- atru s.; 1. excess, additional amount, 2. additional payment (in sales transactions), 3. fee (paid for sealing a tablet or applying a nail impression); OB, NB; wr. syll. and DIRI (in OB sI); cf. atāru v.
- 1. excess, additional amount -a) in wa-ta-ar bi-tim ša e-p[u-š]u lu- \acute{u} gen.: i-ga-ar bi-ri-tim i-na li-ib-bi bi-ti-ka let the (built over) excess of the house which I had constructed be a common wall within the confines of your house (settlement of a claim concerning a house built on space in excess of an acquired plot) YOS 12 557:17 (OB); if the bride dies he (the bridegroom) must not take out of the house anything he had brought wa-tar-šu-ma ileqqi only the excess (i.e., by which the dowry exceeds the terhatu) can he take Goetze LE § 18 A ii 5 (= B i 18); wa-at-ri-i lu eleqqe ma-ți-i lu umalla I will take back what is in excess (lit.: my excess) or supplement what is deficient UET 5 250:27 (OB), cf. wa-at-ra-am anaddin VAS 16 174:25, cf. also wa-at-[ra]-am ītappal ibid. 188:36; difficult: 10 (Sìla) še si.bi-šu-nu ippalu (after names of witnesses in a loan text) BIN 7 198:19, see Kraus, JCS 3 52 n. 10; DIRI (difference between assets, X KÙ.BABBAR line 9, and liabilities, r. 25) TCL 10 17 r. 27, cf. ibid. 24:28, r. 22, and passim in OB; u at-ra šanā mimma ana lú.meš rabūti ... la inan: dinu they do not give anything additional whatsoever to the officials (or even to the princes) MRS 9 82 RS 17.382+:50; naphar mišihtu eqli bābātu u a-tar-šin-na the total of the measurements of the palm grove (to be sold), (all) sectors and their additions

atru atru

UET 4 20:11 (NB); ana ... ša 10 eli SAG.KI. TA *iteru* ana 10 wa-at-ri-im tanaššīma you multiply by ten, the excess by which (the upper width) exceeds the lower width MCT 45 B 11; DIRI-šú its excess Neugebauer ACT No. 206:8.

- b) in adverbial expressions: u a-na at-ri-im-ma (var. at-rim-ma) itti ili tušteššir then you will get along excellently with your god Lambert BWL 104:141; i-na wa-at-ri-im PN ušaddinuma in addition they have collected (a garment) from PN TCL 17 65:22 (OB); eli māt Aššur māta eli nišēša nišē a-na DI[RI](?) uraddi on a large scale I added land to the land of Assyria and people to its people Iraq 14 34:101 (Asn.).
- 2. additional payment (in sales transactions) a) in the Fara period: níg.diri Deimel Fara 3 30 i 4, 32 i 5, 33 i 7, and passim, TuM 5 71 i 5.
- b) in OB: u x kaspam si.bi iškun and he (the buyer) established as her (the sold slave girl's) additional payment x silver (preceded by the price) VAS 7 50:11, also Syria 5 272:12 (Hana), and passim in deeds of sale of slaves, animals, see San Nicolò Schlussklauseln 16f.
- c) in NB 1' in gen.: he sold the field for its full price u 2 gin kaspa kî pî a-tar iddissu and gave as the additional payment two shekels of silver VAS 5 105:17, cf. kî at-ri Dar. 26:19, and passim, (in all x silver is the price of his field) ša pî a-DIR na-dan TCL 12 8:16, kî a-DIR VAS 5 76:10, note adi 3 gin kaspi ša akî pî DIRI SUM-nu VAS 5 6:14, also, wr. DIRI BE 8 137:5, VAS 5 4:14, etc., kî at-ri BBSt. No. 22 i 3, note adi 2 gur še. BAR ša kî DIRI SUM-na TCL 12 6:12, and (referring to a payment in dates), wr. a-tar BE 8 3:16.
- 2' with lubaru "garment": the full price and 4 gín kaspa [kî] a-ta-ri ù lu-ba-ri bēlti bēlti iddin he gave four shekels of silver as additional payment and a garment for the lady of the (sold) house Camb. 423:15, cf. Cyr. 345:26, Nbk. 4:13, and passim, also kî at-ri ù TÚG.ḤI.A Böhl Leiden Coll. 3 p. 55 No. 2:14, a-ta-ar ù TÚG.ḤI.A BE 8 115:18, kî at-ri ù lu-ba-ri šá be-el-ti-šu iddinšu 5R 68 No. 2:28;

adi ištēn túg sad-ra ù 2 gín kaspi ša kî pî at-ru sum VAS 1 70 iv 33.

- 3' atypical uses: bīta kî bīti ... bi in-ni u 6 gín kaspa kî pî diri luddakka please give me the house in exchange for (my) house and I will give you six shekels of silver as additional payment VAS 1 70 i 15, cf. 6 gín kù. BABBAR kî pî diri ... iddin ibid. 21, cf. also VAS 5 38:29, see San Nicolò, Or. NS 16 278 n. 4; x zēru ana x kaspi a-di at-ri x gi.meš ... ana x kaspi a-di at-ri ù lu-ba-ri Cyr. 161:35f.
- 3. fee (paid for sealing a document or applying a nail impression): purchase price a-di ½ kaspi ša kanāk ţuppi kî a-tar sum-na Anor 9 4 i 18, cf. a-di ½ gín kaspi ša akî kanāk ṭuppi kî pî a-tar sum-na ibid. iv 16; adi ½ gín [kaspi kî] pî a-tar ša kanāk na4. KI[šiB] UET 4 21:20; adi 1 gín kaspi kanāk ṭuppi kî pî a-tar Anor 9 4 iii 14, ii 16; u 5 gín kaspa ša ṣupu[ršu] akî pî a-tar sum-nu BE 8 149:14 and cf. (in the same context) kî KA DIRI na-a[d-nu] BE 8 1:9.

Ad mng. 1: Christian, RSO 32 31ff. Ad mng. 2: San Nicolò Schlussklauseln 16ff., RLA 2 235f., and Or. NS 16 273ff.

atrû see adrû in immer adrê.

atta (attu) pron.; you (masc. sing.); from OAkk. on; cf. attamannu, atti, attimannu, attina, attunu.

za-a za = at-ta MSL 2 134 viii 58 (Proto-Ea); za.e = [at]-ta Proto-Diri 592; me.en = at-[ta] ibid. 593b; mèn = me.en = at-[ta] Emesal Voc. III 174; me-e a = at-ta A I/1:128; a-a a = at-ta ibid. 114; ú \dot{v} = at-[ta], ú \dot{v} = a-na-[ku], δu -[u] Diri II 125ff.; bi-e BI = at-ta A V/1:155, = at-ta NIGÍN KI.TA ibid. 158; [bi]-e BI = at-ta δu -at-ti S³ Voc. F 9', = at-ta ri-qu KI.TA ibid. 11'; bi = at-ta NBGT IX 214; $[AL^{al}]$ = [at-ta] = (Hitt.) zi-ik S³ Voc. P 9'; un = δu -u, at-tu_4 CT 19 6 K.11155+ ii 5f. and CT 19 12 K.4143:4 (text similar to Idu).

 atta atta

ka-a-ti $[(x \ x)]$ ša ma-li-ti $[(x \ x)]$ NBGT II 99ff.; ù, a, i = a-na-ku ù [at-ta] ibid. 115ff.; ib = at-ta NIGÍN SIG MSL 4 202:14, also (with NIGÍN AN [x]) ibid. 18; ib.e = at-ta ka-šam MÚRU.TA NBGT II 199, bi.ne, bí = at-ta šu-a-ti ibid. 258f., ba.e = at-ta šu-a-ti TIL-ti ibid. 263, i.ni.e, mi.ni.e = at-ta šu-a-ti šu-a-ti šu-a-ti ibid. 267f.; ku = at-ta NBGT IX 35; LI = at-ta ibid. 78.

guruš.me.en gù.dé.zu hé.gál: eṭlu at-ta šisītka libbašīma (as for) you, young man, let there be a summons for you Lugale X 13; za.e MUL.nì.kala.ga (later recension: urudu nì. kala.ga) kuš.gin $_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{GIM})$ ù.mu.e.šá $\mathbf{R}: \mathit{at-ta}\ \mathit{er}\hat{a}$ dannu kīma maški [...] (as for) you, may the "strong copper" [cut through you] as if you were leather Lugale XI 11; a.lá.hul mr.ù.na.ginx igi.duh nu.tuk.a hé.me.en : MIN ša kīma mūši nițla la išû at-ta you are the evil demon who, like the night, cannot be seen CT 16 28:42f.; ù za.e dAsal.lú.hi en šà.lá.sud : u at-ta Marduk bēlu but you, Marduk, the merciful lord Šurpu VII 76f.; hul.gál hé.me.en: lu lemnu at-tú whatever evil you may be CT 16 27:1f., and passim; ki.a za.e mah me.en: ina erseti at-ta $s\bar{i}ru$ you are outstanding in the nether world BRM 4 8:3f.; ka.aš.bar.bi si.sá.bi za.e.me.en: ša purussēša mušširša at-ta you (Šamaš) are the one who directs its (the country's) decisions Abel-Winckler No. 59:23f.; en maš.sù uš.gar ní.te. na me.en : bēl massû mālik ramaniša at-ta you are lord, leader, taking council with yourself (only) TCL 6 51:11f.; DN ... mèn : Marduk ... at-tú SBH p. 58 r. 15f.; níg.mà.e.zu.mu ù za.e.gá. zu: ša anāku idû ú at-ta tīdû what I know you too know CT 4 8a:29f.; ki níg.dagal.la.zu.šè igi.ne.ne hé.nam.ma : ša ersetu rapašti digilšina at-ta-ma you alone are looked upon by the entire wide earth 4R 19 No. 2:17f.; dam.mu hé.me.en mà.e dam.zu hé.a : at-ta lu aššatu anāku lu mutka JTVI 26 154 ii 13f.; dumu.mu nu.me. en: ul mārī at-ta Ai. VII iii 36, cf. ad.da.mu nu. me.a : $ul \ ab\overline{\imath} \ a[t-ta]$ ibid. 24.

- a) in OAkk.: at-tá eqlam 'aruš do plow the field JRAS 1932 296:14, cf. at-tá MÁŠ. ANŠE ula tanaṣṣar (if) you do not watch over the cattle ibid. 36; ula abī at-tá Watelin Kish 3 pl. 11 1929,160:6.
- b) in OA: kaspam anāku u a-ta ... nišz qulma we both, you and I, paid the silver TCL 21 267:5; lu a-ta lu anāku 2 MA.NA hurāṣam addaššum either you or I will give him the two minas of gold CCT 4 49b:27; ina Ālim a-ta u PN tātawwua you and PN will discuss (it) in the City BIN 4 114:9; a-ta ina ṭuppika umma a-ta-ma you (said) as follows in your own letter TCL 19 46 r. 15'f.;

a-ta ... têrtaka la illikam your own report did not reach me TCL 4 12:10; šumma a-ta ana GN harrakkama should you yourself plan to go to Burušhaddum Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 14:12; a-ta ţēmka sabtakkum your mind is made up BIN 4 105:14; a-ta ana gamrim KÙ.BABBAR 1 GÍN libbaka mariş you are worried about expenses amounting to even one shekel of silver u a-ta ammīnim bitgātim BIN 470:13; taštanapparam but why do you keep on sending me messages about losses 27b:16, cf. a-ta la tuštēbilam CCT 4 19b:13, ana hurāṣim ša a-ta taltaptu BIN 4 42:46, šumma a-ta tašakkanamma BIN 4 95:19: a-ta-ma taqbiam umma a-ta-ma BIN 4 23:27; a-ta-a ammakam wašbātima AnOr 6 pl. 6 No. 18:7; ammakam a-ta-ma ša'ilšu CCT 4 8a:33, a-ta-ma i'idma CCT 2 19a:24, a-ta šitapparma TCL 19 14:11, and passim; for atta malāka see mala.

- c) in OB: I shall not send you any message any more anāku u at-ta-ma dummiga let us do a favor to each other TCL 17 51:30, ef. ibid. 23:23, ištu at-ta ù šu-ú tuptallahama ... kaspam šû kî išaqqal how should he pay the money since you and he frighten each other? Genouillac Kich 2 pl. 41 D 33 r. 4, see Kupper, RA 53 38, also PBS 7 15:8; at-ta la kī'am anāku libbaka uţâb did you yourself (not say in the merchant's house): "I will satisfy you"? PBS 7 53:13; at-ta-a kaspam ša ana sibûtim la ireddû tušābilam you have sent me silver that is not fit for business (transactions) VAS 16 31:12, cf. (the barley) ša at-ta telgû CT 6 25a:5, at-ta ina ramanika agrī agurma PBS 7 13:23, at-ta nakarāta CT 29 23:20, and passim.
- d) in Mari and Shemshara: at-ta u šūt rēšika rēqu you and your officials are idle ARM 1 31:30; inanna at-ta ... kutannīma erištaka ... ereš do me now the honor of making your request ibid. 27:24, cf. at-ta ... siniq ibid. 31:7, at-ta ammīnim kī'am la taqbi umma at-ta-ma ibid. 24, ša at-ta tašakkanu ARM 2 62 r. 13', etc.; mātum mimma la iqabbīkum at-ta-a-ma tīde pāšunu the country must not make any objections to you, you

atta atta

yourself know their opinion Laessøe Shemshāra Tablets 81 SH 812:53, ef. at-ta tibēma atlakam ibid. 67, at-ta-ma ... alkam ibid. 48 SH 878:11, etc.

- e) in Elam: kâm itma umma šūma at-ta dINNIN lu tīdi he swore as follows: "You, DN, know (that I did not forge the document)" MDP 24 393:16; at-ta-ma mut[ī] at-ta-ma mārī at-ta-ma aplī MDP 28 399:9ff.
- f) in MB: šarru at-ta kî libbika tep[puš] you are a king, you can do as you like EA 4:8; at-ta kî la šūbulimma ul tušēbila but you have not sent anything at all ibid. 14; kî ša pana at-ta u abbū[a] itti aḥāmiš ṭābātu=[nu] inanna anāku u kâša ... ina birunni amatu[mma] šanītumma la iq-[qa-bi] just as you and my forefathers have in the past had mutually good relations, so should there not be said anything untoward between you and me EA 6:8, and passim.
- g) in Bogh.: [u a]t-ta mār šipra la tašpura but you did not send me a messenger (when I assumed kingship) KBo 1 14 r. 6; mātāti ... at-ta taḥabbat u anāku aḥabbatma KBo 1 1:7, at-ta kānna taqbi KUB 3 69:9; at-ta RN KBo 1 1 r. 60, and passim in this treaty; at-ta suruḥ ... u at-ta idin (see ṣarāḥu D) KUB 3 67 r. 6f.; note lu la at-ta išappar if you do not actually send (troops against this enemy) KBo 1 4 ii 30.
- h) in EA: aḥī at-ta taqabbi ana jāši you, my brother, are telling me (cf. u anāku aḥija la idēme kî ... line 15) EA 38:13, cf. at-ta ana jāši šupur ibid. 17; at-ta itti RN aḥika [r]ā'imūtka la tamašši do not neglect your friendly relationship with your brother RN EA 26:25; alka ad-da šumma māraka šupur come yourself or send your son EA 162:48; at-ta Šamaš ša ittaṣi ina muḥḥija you are the sun that rises over me EA 147:52; at-ta u anāku ina berīni ... lu ṭābānu EA 41:19.
- i) in RS: anumma at-ta RN lu akannama itti nakrija lu nakrāta now, you Niqmandu yourself should be like that, be an enemy to my enemy MRS 9 36 RS 17.132:10, also ibid. 14 and 19.

- j) in Nuzi: kaspīšu at-ta-ma-mi akulmi take (lit.: eat) the silver (obtained for) her (the girl) for yourself RA 23 151 No. 35:23.
- k) in hist.: help us tukultani lu at-ta be our support OIP 2 42 v 37, cf. at-ta-mi bēlu lu tuklassun JRAS 1892 356 ii B 28; temenna at-ta ša RN ... ana DN qibi you, foundation document, speak to Aššur for Sennacherib ibid. 138:55, and passim in Senn.; šarru ša ilu idûšu at-ta you are a king whom the god knows Streck Asb. 22 ii 123; husus GN ša ina uggat libbika tābutušu at-ta remember Babylon, which you have destroyed in your anger ibid. 262 ii 29; at-ta tabnannima you (Marduk) have created me VAB 4 120 iii 37, and passim in Nbk.; at-ta $q\bar{\imath}pi$ ša anāku ēpušu u amat kittu ana ūgu qi[bi] believe what I have done and tell the truth to the people VAB 3 65:101, cf. mannu at-ta šarru ibid. 67:105 (Dar.).
- 1) in lit. and omens: kî jâtima at-ta u at-ta ul šanâta kî jâtima (var. jâšima) at-ta you are like me, you are not different but you Gilg. XI 3ff., cf. elippu ša are like me tabannūši at-ta the ship which you are to at-ta ... taddar mūtam build ibid. 28, Gilg. Y. iv 9, at-ta Gilgāmeš ... hitaddu at-ta Gilg. M. iii 6f., at-ta ṣabassu Bab. 12 pl. 5 K.1547:6 (Etana), šussir at-ta RA 28 92 i 9 (OB Atrahasis), and passim, note, wr. a-at-ta RB 59 246 r. 19 and 24 (OB); muttiš DN izizza at-ta take your stand in front of Tiamat En. el. II 75, cf. at-ta-ma kabtāta ibid. IV 3, etc.; note ana āli šâšu ša ašapparuka at-ta amēlu that city to which I am sending you, O man Gössmann Era IV 26; adi at-ta tadekkûšu until you rouse him ibid. I 19; šumma at-ta u šumma at-ta be it you or you ZA 44 116:25' (= KBo 1 11, Uršu story); ibrī lu itbārānu $a-na-\langle ku \rangle u$ at-ta (see itbāru usage b) Bab. 12 pl. 12 vi 6; at-ta šimēmi ikribīšu you, do listen to his prayers CT 15 4 ii 13 (OB lit.); ša hīţu ihtû tagammilšu at-ta you spare him who has sinned BMS 18:8; at-ta-ma ilija at-ta-ma bēlī at-ta-ma dajānī at-ta-ma rēṣūa at-ta-ma muter: ru ša gimillija you are my god, you are my lord, you are my judge, you are my helper, you are my avenger Maqlu II 100ff.; at-ta

atta attalû

bīnu giš.meš la hišihti you, tamarisk, are a useless tree Lambert BWL 162:22; at-ta u nakirka tuddanannana (see danānu v. mng. 4b) YOS 10 47:80 (OB); at-ta a-a-ú la-lē-û-amīl[am] ša ... tīšera ana maḥrija (see ajû mng. 1b-2') Lambert BWL 200 r. iv 3, and see discussion.

- m) in NA: at-ta ina libbi ekallika lu at-ta but you, do stay inside your palace ABL 1397 r. 7; ana kâša adaggalka ša bēlī at-ta-a-ni to you I belong, to you who are my lord ABL 1149 r. 8; at-ta-ma ša'al inquire yourself ABL 55:8; a-ta-a at-[ta] adi ardānika tūṣi why did you yourself and your servants go out? ABL 88 r. 6; mannu at-ta Lú.A.BA ša tassasûni whoever you are, scribe, who read (this) ABL 1250 r. 17; at-ta la tapallaḥ Craig ABRT 1 27 r. 25 (oracles for Asb.).
- n) in NB: at-ta ša manzaz panīja at-ta you, who are a court official of mine ABL 291:13f.; kî at-ta taqbû ABL 1090:14; enna at-ta emūqīka dikēma alikma now, move your troops and go on ABL 540 r. 4, cf. at-ta ina silli ša DN u DN, ušuzzāta you are under the protection of Aššur and Marduk ABL 539 r. 10; at-ta ul tamaššah anīni nimaššah you must not measure (the barley), we are going to measure (it) YOS 3 13:25; ša at-ta lee ina panīka u kurummatija tīdû you who have the register in front of you and know what my rations are YOS 3 106:9; ul mārua at-ta ul anākuma urabbīka are you not my son, have I not raised you? TCL 9 141:13; $\bar{u}mu$ ša at-ta taqabbâ an $\bar{a}ku$... $l\bar{u}buka$ the day you indicate I will bring (to PN what you have given me) VAS 6 185:6; at-tu tīdâ BIN 1 66:18: note with third person: at-ta den idi Yos 3 8:6, cf. at-ta den īmuru ibid. 11; at-ta en iqtabâ BIN 1 55:34, at-ta EN iqtabi BIN 1 92:20; at-ta pūt dullu EN lišši ibid. 18.
- o) in personal names: At-ta-a-ma-a-hi You-Are-My-Brother TCL 1 109:10 (OB), cf. Ahūa-at-ta PBS 2/2 46:3 (MB); At-ta-ilu-ma BBSt. No. 4 ii 10; Ša-Bēl-at-ta You-Belongto-Bēl Dar. 380:16 (NB); Šamaš-at-ta-ta-li-mu You-Šamaš-Are-a-Brother Nbk. 456:3; Bēl-

at-ta-le-e You-Bēl-Are-Powerful Strassmaier Liverpool 13:12. The OB PN A-at-ta-šu TCL 18 89:16 is obscure.

p) in math.: at-ta ina epēšika when you proceed MCT 106 Sb 7, corresponding to za.e kì.ta.zu.dè (kìd.da.zu.dè) ibid. 56 Eb 4, 50 Dr. 17, etc.; at-ta 5 itti 5 šutākilma multiply 5 by 5 ibid. 57 Ec 3, and passim with following imp.

In Lambert BWL 200 r. iv 3, cited usage 1, an interpretation as indefinite pronoun attajû composed of atta "you" and ajû "who," parallel to the indefinite pronoun composed of atta (atti) and mannu, is also possible, just as in the similar atti(j)e cited atti usage h.

attadû s.; spillway(?); OB*; Sum. lw. aššum at-ta-de-e ... sekērim as to the blocking of the spillway(?) (for five days, about which my father wrote me) Kraus AbB 1 127:6, cf. I have given orders and at-ta-da-am warkiam ... issekrušu they have blocked the rear spillway(?) ibid. 15 (let.); ištu atap Šamaš ana at-\ta>-di-im ša PN (delete addu C CAD 1 (A) Part 1 p. 111) CT 4 16b:4, see von Soden, OLZ 1966 358.

For the etymology from Sum. *an.ta.dé, see Landsberger apud Kraus AbB 1 p. 95.

attajû see atta discussion section.

attalû (antalû, antallû, namtallû, nantallû) s.; (lunar or solar) eclipse; from OB on; nam/ntallû in OB; wr. syll. (antallûm in Mari, Bogh.) and AN.MI (rarely AN.TA.LÙ).

BAR. giš. ná = at-ta-lu-u, an. ta. lù = a-da-ru ša Sin, ud. mud. nun. na. ki = u_4 -mu da-'-mu ša Nun Antagal G 199 ff.; an. MI, ud. mud. nun. ki, BAR. [giš.n]á = an-ta-lu-u Igituh I 136 ff.; an. MI = an-ta-lu-u Igituh short version 116.

AN.MI a-ta-lu-u Thompson Rep. 274 E:3.

a) eclipses of moon and sun — 1' in gen.: see Neugebauer ACT p. 469 index s.v. an.ku₁₀; PN šā GN sīḥu ina URU Aššur ina Simāni dutu an.mi gar-an PN (governor) of Guzana, (eponym of the year 763 B.C.): rebellion in Assur, the sun was eclipsed (lit.: the sun made an eclipse) in MN RLA 2 430 r. 8; [...] šikinšu Sin an.mi its (the image's) looks

attalû attalû attalû

(are like those of) the moon in eclipse BHT pl. 5 i 25 (Nbn. Verse Account); kî aşşuru IM.DIRI ibašši AN.MI ittaškina hursamma šupra I watched (but) there were clouds, write me an exact report telling whether the UET 4 168:4 (NB let.); eclipse took place rāmī nīru mušnammeru AN.MI my love is a light that can clear up an eclipse (incipit of a song) KAR 158 vii 45; u'iltu ša AN.MI I shall send Sin ana šarri bēlija ušēbala the king, my lord, a tablet with (forecasts based on) eclipses of the moon r. 5, cf. ina muhhi u'ilti ša an.mi Sin (called *u'ilāti ša tupšar Enūma Anu Enlil* tablets of the astrologers line 12f.) 1096:8; ina muhhi massarti ša an.mi ša šarru ... išpuranni ... an.mi šakin concerning the observing of the eclipse of which the king sent me word (we observed): the eclipse took place ABL 1392:2 and r. 6, cf. ABL 337:5, and 1069:8; Sin AN.MI issakan ABL 816 r. 1; since the king left for Egypt ina MN AN.MI iš-kun-nu ABL 276:7; massartu ša AN.MI dutu nittaṣar ussētiq An.MI la iškun we were watching for the (predicted) eclipse of the sun, (but) it (the sun) failed to become eclipsed (lit.: let it pass by and did not make an eclipse) ABL 744:10f., cf. ina pan AN.MI Šamaš nussadgil an.mi Šamaš la iškun ABL 359:10 and 12, also ina muhhi AN.MI Šamaš ša šarru iqbûni an.mi la iškun ABL 687 r. 12f., Šamaš an.mi la iškun ussētiq ABL 657:8, Sin An.mi ussētiq ABL 1381:9, Sin An.mi la innamru ABL 881:10; AN.mi nu gar $p ilde{u} t$ [a]-d i 7-šú n a-šá-k a an.mi u liš-šak-kan no eclipse took place, I guarantee seven times that no eclipse will occur ABL 1448:5 and 12 (= Thompson Rep. 52, NB); mas= sartu ša an.mi Šamaš anassar šumma issakan šumma la iškun mīnu ša šītini ana šarri bēlija ašappara I will be on watch for an eclipse of the sun, I shall report to the king, my lord, whether it has taken place or not (and) what it concerns ABL 337 r. 8; ana muhhi An.mi Šamaš ša šarru ... išpuranni umma išakkanu ul išakkanu amat paristu šupra An.mi Šamaš kî ša Sin ana gātēja ul as to the king's writing me about the eclipse of the sun as follows: "Will it take place or not, send me a definite answer!" I am able to deal with eclipses of the sun as well as those of the moon ABL 477:1 and 6.

2' with specifications -a' in letters and reports: [UD.x].KAM EN.NUN UD.ZAL-li AN.MI issakan an eclipse took place during the morning watch of the xth ABL 432 r. 2, cf. ina EN.NU.UN UD.ZAL.LA^{e-nu-un} ú-za-al-la ... AN.MI EN.NUN UD.ZAL-li iššakkan ABL 869:8 (NA), ef. also ina en.nun múru Sin an.mi ištakan ABL 137:7 (NB); 2 ŠU.SI AN.MI issakan an eclipse of two fingers (width) occurred ABL 1444 r. 5, cf. also ABL 470:7 cited usage c, and note as prediction: 2 šu.si an.mi AfO 14 309:9 (= pl. 14), 3 ŠU.SI AN.MI ibid. 10; AN.MI TA šadî issahat ina muhhi amurri gabbu iktarar mul.sag.me.gar mul Dil-bat ina an.mi izzazzu adu uzakkûni the eclipse withdrew from the east side (of the moon) and stayed over the entire west side, Jupiter and Venus were visible during the eclipse until it cleared up ABL 407:8 and 14, cf. ina AN.MI [...] MUL.SAG.ME.GAR izziz ABL 1006 r. 3.

in omens: UD AN.TA.LÙ sīt šamši ihmutma ana IM.MAR.TU i-wi-ir if an eclipse begins in the east and clears up in the west RA 50 16:25 (Bogh.), and passim in this text; note ud an.ta.lù rāqma ina tēmišuma i-wi-ir if an eclipse occurs unannounced(?) and clears up of its own accord(?) ibid. 27; DIŠ ina an.mi mul.sag.me.gar izziz if Jupiter is present during an eclipse (of the moon, it means good health for the king) ABL 46 r. 10; [DIŠ Sin] AN.MI barārīti GAR if the moon becomes eclipsed during the morning watch Thompson Rep. 270:3, cf. [DIŠ Sin] AN.MI GAR-ma iltānu illik if the moon becomes eclipsed and a north wind blows ibid. 4, cf. also ibid. 272A:6, also [šumma] AN.MI šāt urri GAR-ma massarta igmur iltānu illik if (the moon) becomes eclipsed during the morning watch and (it) lasts through the entire watch and a north wind blows ibid. 271 r. 2; [šumma an].MI ina im 1 ušarrīma im 2 illik if an eclipse begins on the north (side of the moon) and a south wind blows ibid. 3, and passim in this report; DIŠ AN.MI ZAG-Šú BAL-at attalû attalû

mimma NU TAG₄ if its (the moon's) right side is crossed(?) by the eclipse, (and) nothing is left(?) ACh Sin 31:6, cf. ibid. 9, AN.MI ZAG-ŠÚ KUD ibid. 12, for Tablets XV-XXII of Enūma Anu Enlil dealing with lunar eclipses, see Weidner, AfO 14 187 and AfO 17 71ff., cf. also MDP 18 258:4 and 7 (astrol. omens); 22 tablets IGI.DU₈.A.MEŠ AN.MI.MEŠ EŠ.BAR AN.MI.[MEŠ] u HAR(?).MEŠ ša Sin on the first appearances, the eclipses, the of the eclipses, and the of the moon AfO 14 187:23 (catalog of astrol. series).

b) referring to predictions derived from UD.14.KAM $an-ta-al-lu-[\acute{u}-u]m$ ša eclipses: Sin iššakin u naškun an-ta-al-li-[e-e]m [šâ]ti marus an eclipse of the moon took place on the 14th and this occurrence of an eclipse is ill-portending 2nde Rencontre Assyriologique p. 47:5f. (Mari); the great gods have covered the sky and so AN.MI la ukallimu umma šarru lu idi kî an.mi agâ la ina muhhi šarri bēlija u mātišu šú they did not let (me) see the eclipse but the king, my lord, should know: that eclipse has no bearing on the king, my lord, nor on his country ABL 895 r. 7f.; AN.MI Sin tehê ilani ibašši an eclipse of the moon, a conjunction of the gods (i.e., Sin and Šamaš) will occur ABL 437 r. 12; AN.MI ina muhhišu iškununi for whom (the substitute king) the (ill-portending) eclipse had taken place ABL 629:8; AN.MI Sin anni(u) ša iškununi Kur.Kur ultappit lumanšu gabbu ina muhhi māt Amurri iktemir Amurrû Hattû šanīš Kaldu that eclipse of the moon which has taken place has affected all the (foreign) lands, all its evil consequences have been heaped on Amurru — Amurru (is nowadays) either Syria or Southern Babylonia ABL 337 r. 11; AN.MI iššakinma ina āl palê la innamir AN.MI.BI *itetiq* an eclipse took place but was not visible in the capital, this eclipse (is considered as) not having taken place 895:3f.; ša an.mi lumunšu ana adi arhi adi ūmu adi maṣṣartu adi tašrītu ašar ušarrû u ašar Sin an.mi-šú išahhatuma inassuku the evil consequences of an eclipse (depend) on the month, the day, the watch of the night, the places where it starts and where the moon draws away and sheds its darkening

ABL 1006:3f., cf. minītu AN.MI-šú the extent of its eclipse ibid. 8; ša AN.MI bīt lumnu ibaššûni luba'iu let them find out whether there is any evil portent in the eclipse ABL 1080 r. 2; ina libbi AN.MI annê ša Nisanni during that eclipse (which took place) in the month Nisannu ABL 46 r. 8; AN.MI anniu ša ina MN iškununi ana māt Amurri iltapat this eclipse which (the moon) made in Tebētu concerned Amurru 629:15: UD.14.KAM AN.MI dSin išakkan HUL ša Elamti u Amurri SIG5 ša šarri bēlija libbi ša šarri ... lu ţābi (if) the moon is eclipsed on the 14th day (of the month): bad for Elam and Amurru, good for the king, my lord, the king may be of good cheer Thompson Rep. 273:1; la an.mi šû maqāt šarūru ana an.mi da'na it is not an eclipse, the decrease in brightness (of the sun?) is worse than an eclipse (it is a very bad sign indeed) ABL 1134:15 and 17.

c) apotropaic and cathartic rituals performed on account of an eclipse: ibašši akkî 2 šu.si an.mi issakan mā namburbīšu laššu it so happened that an eclipse of (only) two fingers (width) occurred, no namburbi ritual is necessary ABL 470:7, cf. NAM.BUR.BI ša AN.MI ša ītepšu mīnu hīţu as to the namburbi ritual which they have performed on account of the eclipse, what does it matter? (it is good to perform it anyway) ABL 895 r. 4; šipti ša an.mi ša mn kî aššâ I performed the conjuration against the eclipse in the month Tammuz ABL 276:13, cf. dulla ša An.mi ... inneppuš ABL 263:10 (NB); [X] MÁŠ.TUR šá AN.MI ša MN x kids for the eclipse of MN GCCI 1339:2, cf. four silas of bread, four of beer UDU.NITA ša AN.MI.MEŠ pani Sin Egišnugal a ram from the (ceremonies performed during) eclipses before the image of Sin in Egišnugal Peiser Verträge 91:4 (both NB); annå ša ana Sin ina AN.MI izzamir this is what was sung to Sin during an eclipse BRM 46:14, cf. bartu u AN.MI aj ithû ana Uruk rebellion and the (evil predicted by the) eclipse should not affect Uruk ibid. 22 and 26, ina ūmu AN.MI on the day of the eclipse ibid. 38 and 42, also adi an.mi izakkû išassû they shout until the eclipse clears up ibid. 41; sirihtu

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nissāti u bikīti ana Sin ina an.mi našû (see bikītu mng. 3c) ibid. 45; kî šalšu HAB.RAT šikin AN.MI when the extent of the eclipse is one-third of the disk ibid. 48 and cf. (with two-thirds) ibid. 49, kî gamartu turtu šikin AN.MI ibid. 51; DIŠ ina Nisanni lu UD. $12.\mathtt{KAM}$ lu UD. $13.\mathtt{KAM}$ lu UD. $14.\mathtt{KAM}$ AN.MI Sin iškun hul šuātu šarra la sanāgi if in Nisan the moon is eclipsed on either the 12th, 13th, or 14th day, in order that no evil befall the king CT 4 5:2, see KB 6/2 p. 42, cf. $\bar{u}m$ AN.MI $Sin \check{s}ak$ -nu-um ibid. 3; šarru ta an.mi uttammeru ana šūti uškên the king prostrates himself toward the south as soon as the eclipse clears up ibid. 7; ina HUL AN.MI Sin ša ina ITI annanna UD annanna GAR-na from the evil portended by the eclipse of the moon which occurred in suchand-such a month on such-and-such a day BMS 7:20, see Ebeling Handerhebung 56, also BMS 1:39, and passim in šu-ila prayers; note: šumma bītu uššēšu ina iti an.mi nadû if the foundations of a house are laid in a month (in which) an eclipse (occurred) Labat Calendrier § 3.

eclipses predicted in omens and hemerologies -1' in ext.: if there are three red stars on the "yoke" na- $\lceil an$ -ta- $al \rceil$ -li-edšEŠ.KI YOS 10 42 iv 38; šumma martum mēdihtum edhessima ... na-am-ta-li dutu if a network covers the gall bladder, eclipse of the sun YOS 10 59:5, cf. sibtum (MÁŠ) $tarkat \ na-a[m]-ta-lu-\acute{u} \ YOS \ 10 \ 35:30, \ also,$ wr. na-an-ta-al-lu-u-[um] ibid. 33 r. iv 41, YOS 10 11 iii 15, and note ina ūmim rēqim naan-ta-lu-ú eclipse on a ferial day ibid. i 21, ana UD.14.KÁM na-an-ta-al-lu-um 33 iv 31, (referring to the 15th) ibid. 36, (to the 16th) ibid. 39, (to the 17th) ibid. 41; na-am-ta-li barartim eclipse during the evening watch RA 44 pl. 3 MAH 15874:3, cf. (with qablītim) ibid. 6, (with šaturrim) ibid. 9, parallel YOS 10 17:49 ff.; note: $nam-ta-lu-\acute{u}$ $bik\bar{\imath}t$ [...] eclipse, mourning for [...] YOS 10 42 iii 50; nam-ta-lu-ú-un two eclipses (i.e., of sun and moon) YOS 10 53:5 (all OB); šumma šulmu kima KUR AN.MI if the blister is (shaped) like the KUR sign: eclipse TCL 6 3:40, dupl. KAR 423 ii 55, cf. if the finger is separated and

black An.mi dŠá-maš KAR 153 r.(!) 3, also An.mi GAR-an CT 20 47 r. iii 57, An.mi NU GAR-an Boissier DA 13 col. B 8 (all SB).

- in astrol. omens: UD dutu tarbasa $lam\bar{\imath}ma$ [...] paris an-ta-al-lu-u ša [...] if the sun is surrounded by a halo and [...] is separated: eclipse of [...] KUB 37 160:5' and 7', cf. šumma ina MN [...] lawi an-ta-lu-ú ibid. 162:10', an-ta-le-e dutu ibid. 4', wr. AN.TA.LÙ ibid. 150:13; [šumma] Sin uşurta NIGIN AN.MI GAR-an AN.MI «//» du-luh-hu-uif the moon is surrounded by a halo, there will be an eclipse, AN.MI means confusion Thompson Rep. 112:4, cf. AN.MI du-lu-uh-hu- \acute{u} // AN.TA.LÙ.LÙ [X].X.LÙ.LÙ AfO 14 pl. 4 i 16 also dutu an.mi gar-ma Adad irahhis Thompson Rep. 181: 4, also (said of the moon) ibid. 30:9, and passim, note AN.MI Sin u Šamaš gar-an ibid. 192:2; ITI.BI AN.MI ukâl this month holds an eclipse (in store) ACh Supp. 2 Sin 2 r. 8f.; note AN.MI NU.TAGA the eclipse will not ZA 52 244:44b; for eclipse predictions derived from bibbu stars see ZA 52 240:19, 244:40b and 41a, 250:82, 87, 252:104, see also Bab. 3 303 Rm. 310:21ff.; šumma Sin ina la minâtišu biblu ubil AN.MI GAR-an if the neomenia occurs earlier than usual, an eclipse (of the moon) will occur Thompson Rep. 85:3, ZA 35 305ff.; šumma ina MN imbaru iqtur AN.MI Kaššî if fog blows in the month of Sabāţu, eclipse concerning the Kassites Thompson Rep. 249A:2, cf. diš ina iti Tebētu imbaru iqtur an.mi kur.kur ABL 50 r. 4.
- 3' in oil omens: nam-ta-al-li den.zu awīlum imāt eclipse of the moon, the man will die CT 55:38, cf. nam-ta-al-li dutu ibid. 6:71 (OB).
- 4' in other omens: if a black partridge(?) is seen in a city ina ITI.BI AN.MI GAR-an an eclipse will take place during the same month CT 39 32:28; if a falcon flies low all the time and skims the ground Sin AN.MI GAR-an the moon will be eclipsed CT 39 29:25; if the king lights a brazier before Marduk ana IM.MAR.TUl išpu AN.MI KUR.ME sadir and it flickers(?) toward the west, a series of eclipses affecting (foreign) countries CT 40

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39:40 (SB Alu); AN.TA.LÙ ba-ra-[ri-ti] (also qá-ab-[li-ti], ša-tu-ur-[ri]) KAR 366 r. 2'ff. (protases destroyed); [šumma Mard]uk ina Esagila ina ašābišu panūšu MI AN.MI G[AR-an] if Marduk's face looks dark when he sits down in Esagila, an eclipse will take place Bab. 3 303:35, dupl. CT 40 38 K.11004:19; šumma izbu lišānšu tarik AN.MI KUR x if the malformed animal's tongue is dark, an eclipse affecting the country CT 27 41 r.(!) 21 (SB Izbu).

5' in hemer.: AN.TA.LÙ $^{\rm d}$ UTU RA 38 26 iii 22, and passim in this text, cf. AN.TA.LÙ $^{\rm d}$ UTU 5R 49 vii 22; AN.MI $Sin~u~\check{S}ama\check{s}$ KAR 178 iii 43 and vi 40, AN.MI $^{\rm d}$ UTU Sumer 8 21 iv 15, KAR 178 r. ii 21, and passim in this text.

e) attalû not referring to sun and moon: lu An.mi Sin lu An.mi Šulpaea lu An.mi ši-i-ki K.8091+ i 10ff., cf. An.mi Sin An.mi Šamaš An.mi Šulpaea [... An.m] Dilbat An.mi Mul. UDU.IDIM.MEŠ AfO 18 110:11f.; ina Hul An.mi Dilbat against the evil portended by an "eclipse" of Venus CT 41 23:4; ina apsî dĒ-a An.mi GAR-an Ea will make an "eclipse" in the abyss CT 39 14:5, cf. An.mi dĒ-a ibid. 18:95, also ACh Supp. 2 Ištar 68:4, 71:2.

The word written antalû, attalû, etc., with its earlier and unexplained variant name tal(l)û (see Goetze, JCS 1 251f.), is taken here as a foreign term in Akkadian. No reading can be proposed for An.mi while An.ta.lù is obviously a learned Sumerian creation to render antalû, which was also borrowed into Aramaic as 'ātaljā.

See also $ad\bar{a}ru$ A v., lex. section and mngs. 2 and 8.

attamannu pron.; 1. each and every one, 2. whoever you (masc.) are; MB, Nuzi, MA, SB, NB, LB; cf. atta.

- 1. each and every one a) in MB: atta-ma-an-nu šamaššammī lishutuma ... u at-ta šamaššammīka suhutma everyone should process sesame(?) seeds (and bring the oil into the storehouse), you, too, process your sesame(?) seeds (and bring in the oil) BE 17 84:5.
- b) in Nuzi: should the woman PN die u mārē [ša] PN₂ at-ta-ma-an-nu kî šēpišu zitta

ileqqû then each and every son of PN will take a share according to his rank HSS 5 73:16, also HSS 19 10:30, cf. ina amāti ad-dama-an-nu kî qātišuma ileqqi each and every one takes from among the slave girls according to his share HSS 5 72:37; if there is a claim ad-da-ma-an-nu eqlātišuma uzakka each and every one clears his fields of claims SMN 2498:14, also, wr. at-ta-ma-an-nu JEN 265:29, JENu 1065b:9; [at-t]a-ma-an-nu hazannu any mayor HSS 15 1:3.

- c) in MA: at-ta-ma-nu [bē]l pāḥite ša ukalz luni every official (lays down in front of the king) whatever (insignia) he holds MVAG 41/3 14 iii 10 (MA royal rit.).
- d) in NB (with negation "no one"): when I said to him as follows at-ta-man-nu nik= kassī mamma ittišu ul īpuš no one has settled the accounts with him (yet) TCL 9 123:26.
- 2. whoever you (masc.) are a) in SB: the conjuration (beginning with) at-ta-man-nu ša kīma ḥarrāni iprusu alaktī (see alaktu mng. 4) Biggs Šaziga 52 AMT 88,3:9, also ibid. 11; at-ta-man-nu ilu lemnu ša kaššāpu u kašš[āptu] išpuruniššu ana šagāši[ja] whoever you are, evil spirit, whom a sorcerer or sorceress has sent against me to destroy me Maqlu VI 10; at-ta-man-nu mār manni attimannu mārat manni (see attimannu) ibid. IV 3; at-ta-man-nu (in broken context) CT 39 32:19 (SB Alu).
- b) in NB: at-ta-man-nu ša dibbī annûtu tennû tušannû whoever you are who would change or have another change this agreement TCL 12 36:17.
- c) in LB: at-ta-man-nu ša ina arki kî taqabbû whoever you are who would say in the future Herzfeld API 30:38 (Xerxes Ph).

attamukaru in attamukarumma (dabā: bu) s.; conspiracy; Nuzi; Hurr. word (derived from Akk.); cf. magāru.

PN u PN₂ ittihāmiš ina berīšunu at-ta-muqa-ru-um-ma idbubuma u karīte ša ¹PN₃ iptetû PN and PN₂ joined in a conspiracy and opened the (sealed) storehouse of PN₃ JEN 381:10. attana attaru

The word is derived from a form (e.g., ittamgaru) of the Akkadian verb magāru, q.v.

attana (attanati) s.; (name of a month); MB Alalakh; Hurr. word; cf. attanašwe.

- a) attana: ITI At-ta-na JCS 8 16 No. 247: 26, ša ITI At-ta-ni ibid. 2, and passim, see Wiseman Alalakh p. 160.
- b) attanati: ITI At-ta-na-ti Wiseman Alalakh 65:14, and passim, see ibid. p. 160, wr. ITI At-ta-an-na-tim JCS 8 17 No. 251:8, and note 14 GÍN PN šīm alpi ana at-ta-na-ti ublu Wiseman Alalakh 376:10.

attanašwe s.; (name of a month); Nuzi; Hurr. word; ef. attana.

ana arhi At-ta-an-na-aš-we u ana arhi Šehli HSS 13 177:9, cf. ibid. 322:3, also HSS 14 169:7, 216:7, 218:4, etc.

C. Gordon, ArOr 10 61.

attanati see attana.

attartu (attaru) s.; wagon with solid wheels; Bogh., MB, SB, NB; cf. atartu C.

- a) in MB: lu sīsê lu parê dannāti ana attar-ti-ia liqâ take (pl.) either horses or strong mules for my wagon Aro, WZJ 8 568f. HS 111:34 (let.), cf. 10 at-ta-rum BE 14 73:2, 5 at-ta-rum PBS 2/2 118:2.
- b) in Bogh. 1' in Hitt. contexts: in all 20 GIŠ.GIGIR GIŠ.UMBIN GIŠ.GIGIR A-TAR-TUM KUB 13 35 iii 45, and (in the same sequence) ibid. iv 9, GIŠ.GIGIR A-TAR-TUM (GIŠ.GIGIR) GIŠ.UMBIN ibid. iv 2, also 1 GIŠ.GIGIR A-TAR-TI cited Otten Totenrituale p. 130 n. 1.
- 2' in Akk. contexts: GIŠ.GIGIR GIŠ at-ta-ar-ta sīsê ṣarpa u kitê ša ana asî attadinu (write down) the chariot, the wagon, the horses, the silver and the linen which I have given to the physician (and let them send the tablet to my brother that he can take cognizance) KBo 1 10 r. 39.
- c) in SB: GIŠ.GIGIR.MEŠ GIŠ at-ta-ra-te eriqqī chariots, solid-wheel wagons, carts (in a list of military equipment) OIP 2 130 vi 67 (Senn.).

d) in NB: bronze given to the smiths ana mandītu ša šuḥup ša giš at-ta-ri ša DN for (making the) mountings of the wheel rim of the solid-wheel wagon of the god Irragal Nbn. 1012:4; bronze supplied to the smiths for making drums and giš at-ta-ri ša £ Lú. gír.Lá UCP 9 64 No. 34:2, cf. 55 MA.NA siparru 2 kušarī ana at-ta-ri ibid. 37:2.

Salonen Landfahrzeuge 36f. and Hippologica 80; (von Brandenstein, AfO 13 59 n. 14).

attaru (wattaru) adj.; replacement; OB, Mari, Elam; wr. syll. and DIRI (in OB also SI); cf. atāru v.

 $gu_4.ud.diri.ga = at-ta-ri$ Hh. II 328, cf. $gu_4.ud.diri = at-ta-ru$ Hh. XIII 291, $gu_4.ud.diri.ga = at-ta-ru$ Izi G 253.

- a) replacement for a man, worker or soldier — $\mathbf{1'}$ in OB: aššum tēm še.ba erín. DIRI.MEŠ nadānim concerning the instruction to give rations to the reserve men UCP 9 364 No. 30:6, cf. umma erín.diri.meš-ma eper šattini gamram idnanniāšim thus (say) the reserve men: give us the rations for an entire year ibid. 8, cf. also ibid. 17; ša 1 erín \hat{u} DIRI ša UD.55.KAM for one man and (his) replacement for 55 days TCL 10 112:4; note the sequence ERÍN PN DAH PN2 SI PN3 PN is the man (conscripted), PN2 is (his) replacement, PN₃ (his) second replacement CT 6 15 ii 9, and passim in this text; uncert.: GEMÉ.HI.A wa-ta-ra-tum eli PN PN2 IN.TUKU (in all) three slave girls are replacements(?), PN, owes (them) to PN TIM 3 120:8.
- 2' in Mari: šunuma lu Lú.MEŠ DIRI.GA ŠE.BA Ì.BA SÍG.BA ina ekallim limtaḥḥaru these are replacements, they should receive from the palace rations in barley, oil (and) clothing ARM 4 86:34; Lú.MEŠ DIRI Larsû ARM 7 191:6'; silver ana Lú.MEŠ DIRI ARM 7 117:3; 46 Lú.DIRI.GA (in an enumeration of wool pluckers) ARMT 13 30:11.
- 3' in Elam: (royal grant of a field) A.ŠÀ. HI.A SIPA.MEŠ AGA.UŠ.MEŠ wa-at-ta-ri Amurrî u lāsimī fields (for the sustenance) of shepherds, soldiers, replacements, Amorite (mercenaries or workmen) and runners MDP 23 282:6; should PN declare: the field is

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ours itti rē'î itti wa-a[t-ta-ri] illak he has to do service among the shepherds (and) the replacements (as a punishment) ibid. 200:48; the field was bought arki kubussê ša at-ta-ri [lā]simī u sukkisukki bābil k[i ...] after the regulations concerning the replacements, the runners, and the sukkisukki carrying [...] (had been promulgated by the sukkallu) ibid. 206:27; [IGI PN] wa-at-ta-ri ibid. 323 r. 13', IGI PN šà-tin wa-at-ta-ri ibid. 325:24.

b) replacement bull (for a plow team): see lex. section; 1 GUD. ÙR.RA GUD PN itti PN be-el GUD.SI PN₂ ... igur PN rented one rear bull from PN, the owner of the replacement bull (for one) year Böhl Leiden Coll. 2 26 No. 771:4 (translit. only).

Ad usage a: Koschaker, Or. NS 4 41. Ad usage b: Landsberger, ZA 42 156 n. 5; see also sub gimlu.

attaru see attartu s.

attaššihu adj.; pertaining to the paternal estate; Nuzi; Hurr. word.

Land ina libbi GN ištu bītāti at-ta-aš-ši-ķe zittašu in GN, together with the houses, his share in the paternal estate (together with the courtyard of PN, etc.) JEN 256:7, cf. bītāti at-ta-š[i-ķe] HSS 19 8:6 and 8; ŠU.NIGÍN X ANŠE ... y ANŠE A.ŠÀ at-ta-aš-ši-ķu ŠU.NIGIN X+y ANŠE A.ŠÀ.MEŠ ša dimti Piršanni (at the end of a list of fields) JEN 641:29; (list of sheep and goats belonging to several persons) 27 UDU.MEŠ SAL.MEŠ u 1 enzu annûtu at-ta-aš-ši-ķu HSS 16 268:8.

atta'u s.; fang(?); SB.*

(mušhuššu-snakes) zaqtuma šinnū (var. šinnī) la pādū at-ta-'-i (vars. at-ta-'-ú-am, at-ta-'-am, at-ta-'-um) with sharp teeth, merciless fangs(?) En. el. II 21, cf. ibid. I 135, III 25 and (with var. at-ta-'-im) 83.

Possibly to be translated "(not sparing) anybody," see Landsberger, ZA 41 172 n. 1.

atteru s.; friend(?); EA*; foreign word; ef. atterūtu.

anāku attadin ana alāki mār šipri annâ at-te-ru ana ašri ša šarri now I have permitted that messenger (as a) friend to go to the

throne of the king KUB 3 34:5 (let. from Egypt).

atterūtu s.; friendly (political) relations; EA, Bogh.*; foreign word; cf. atteru.

- a) in EA: PN mār šiprišu ša aḥija ittallaka ana at-te-ru-ti ana aššatišu ša aḥija ... ana leqê PN, the messenger of my brother, has come here in friendliness to take with him a wife for my brother EA 20:8 (let. of Tušratta).
- b) in Bogh.: ul aḥḥūta u at-te-ru-ta ša ṣâti nīpuš have we not established eternal brotherhood and friendly relations? KBo 1 10 + KUB 3 72:8, cf. at-te-ru-ta nīpušma ana aḥḥē nitūru ibid. 57; for other refs., see epēšu mng. 2c (atterūtu), cf. also (in broken context) ina beruni [...] at-te-ru-ut-ta(copy -ša) [...] KBo 1 8:18, see Weidner, BoSt 9 128. Winckler apud Böhl, LSS 5/2 p. 69 n. 1.

*attetaumma $(ep\bar{e}\check{s}u)$ (to be summoned?) see $\check{s}attetaumma$.

atti pron.; you (fem. sing.); from OAkk. on; cf. atta.

igi.maḥ.zi ba nam.ti.la.ke_x(KID) za.e.me. en: rubātu ṣīrtu qā'išat napišti balāṭi at-ti-ma you are the foremost princess, the one who grants life, health KAR 73 r. 15f.; ki.gin_x(GIM) rib.ba za.e ši.in.ga.me.en.dè: ša kīma erṣeti šūtuqat at-ti-ma you are the one who is surpassingly great, like the earth Delitzsch AL³ p. 134:5f., cf. izi.gin_x mú ki.ta za.e ši.in.ga.me.en.dè: ša kīma išāti ina māti naphat at-ti-ma ibid. 1f.; dIn.nin za.e dil.bat.bi ḥé.na.nam: dMIN at-ti lu nabit-su-nu-ma you, Ištar, be the brightest among them TCL 6 51 r. 13f., see RA 11 145:32; ama.mu nu.me.en: ul ummī at-ti Ai. VII iii 30.

- a) in OAkk.: at-ti in uz-ni-ki DI.KUD-ni ti-ni grant us judgment in your wisdom MDP 14 pl. 3 No. 2 ii 3.
- b) in OA: ummini a-tí you are our mother TuM 1 4a: 24, cf. šumma mer'itī a-tí-i BIN 6 20: 25, šumma aḥātī a-tí KT Hahn 5: 3; ittuārišu a-tí alkim come here, you (too), when he returns CCT 4 28a: 27, cf. a-tí bītam uṣri BIN 6 182: 16; anāku u a-tí nirteḥam you and I love each other BIN 6 14: 5; a-tí u PN kunkama seal (pl.) (it), you and PN BIN 4 55: 22.

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- c) in OB: his mother loves him at-ti jâti ul taramminni but you, you do not love me TCL 18 111:31, ef. at-ti matīma kīma ummātim ul tašpurimma you have never written to me as mothers (do) TCL 1 43:10; šumma ina kittim mārtī at-ti if you are truly my daughter UCP 9 339 No. 14:23, and passim.
- d) in Bogh.: anumma attadin PN ana qabê gabbi gabbi amâte ša at-ti taqbi ana šâšu now I have given permission to PN to divulge every word you have told him KUB 3 69:11, and passim.
- e) in EA: at-ti-[i] [PN] u PN₂ ide u at-ti-i-ma ... el gabbišunuma tīde you, PN and PN₂, know (what he has said) but you know more than any of them all EA 26:14f., and passim in this letter.
- f) in Nuzi: amtu ša PN at-ti-mi you are the slave girl of PN AASOR 16 75:19.
- g) in MA: ul mārtī at-ti [ul ummī at]-ti KAJ 3:9, cf. ibid. 11.
- h) in lit.: binīt qātija at-ti you are my own creation VAS 10 214 vi 47, cf. inanna alki at-ti ibid. 34 (OB Agušaja), and passim in this text; at-ti-ma rabâti u ṣīrāti you are great and excellent STC 2 pl. 77:23, and passim in hymns to goddesses; at-ti fo ba-na-ta kalama you, river, create everything KAR 64 r. 6; at-ti ţābtu ša ina ašri elli ibbanû you, salt, who were created in a holy place Maqlu VI 111, cf. at-ti māmīt BMS 61:10, and passim; at-ti-i-ma [š]assūru bāniat awēlūti you are the birth goddess (lit.: womb), creatress of mankind CT 46 4 iii 7; mimma murşu ša marşākuma at-ti tīdē anāku la idû you know the disease from which I suffer, I do not KAR 73:21; at-t[i]-ma ul ša elî you are one who is not inclined to come up (to us in heaven) STT 28 i 31', see AnSt 10 110 (Nergal and Ereškigal), cf. at-ti ul tellinnâši EA 357:5; at-ti lu mešlumma(!) anāku lu mešlu (see anzanīnu) Lambert BWL 218 r. iv 5; at-ti IA-e (var. e) ša tēpušinni O, you who have bewitched me Maqlu III 104, note, wr. at-ta e ša tēpuši kalama ibid. iv 69, and see atta discussion section.

i) in NA: at-ti mārat kallat bēlet bīti ša RN you are (only) a daughter-in-law of the lady of the house (i.e., the queen) of Assurbanipal ABL 308 r. 5.

attimannu pron.; whoever you (fem.) are; SB; ef. atta.

at-ta-man-nu mār manni at-ti-man-nu mārat man-ni ša ašbātunuma whoever you are, male or female, who are present Maqlu IV 3, cf. at-ti-man-nu kaššāptu ša zikurudâ tēpuša ibid. 76, also V 51, 82, VII 58, IX 36, and passim; at-ti-man-nu kaššāptu ša tubta'enni AfO 11 367 K.885+:1, also Maqlu II 206; at-ti-man-nu šumki mannu 82-5-22,569:1' (unpub. inc.).

attina pron.; you (fem. pl.); OA, SB; ef. atta.

ummātūa aḥhūātūa a-ti-na you are my mothers, my sisters BIN 6 182:8 (OA); kīma at-ti-na erâtena naṣrātina as you (watches of the night) are awake and on guard KAR 58 r. 13, see Ebeling Handerhebung 40.

attinaša s.; (a topographical term); Nuzi*; Hurr.(?) word.

A field ina ad-di-na-ša ša kurzahhena in the a.-land of the kurzahhu JEN 86:4, cf. a field in the town Ulamme ina ad-di(!)-[na]-ša kurzahhenaša JEN 377:6, ina ad-di-na-[ša] ašar kurzahhe JEN 378:3.

- attu (uttu) pron.; 1. concerning, as for (used with suffixes as personal pronoun), 2. belonging to (in predicative use and attributive use); MB, Bogh., EA, RS, Nuzi, SB, NB, LB; uttu in Nuzi.
- 1. concerning, as for (used with suffixes as personal pronoun) a) in MB: ana ša at-tu-ú-a a-m[a ...] ... ana kâša BE 17 92:13.
- b) in EA: u ad-du-ia libbi aḥija lu la ušamraș as for me, I would not cause any worry to my brother EA 19:65 (let. of Tušratta).
- c) in SB: ipšī tēpuši lu ša at-tu-ki let the witchcraft you have wrought be against you yourself Maqlu V 6; ša at-tu-u-ni at-tu-u-ni Nabû bēlani as for us, Nabû is our lord Sumer 13 119:4; aḥulap

attu attu

at-tu-ú-a mercy for me! CT 13 48:5; u at-tu-u-a (var. jâši) la işbatu šēpē šarrūtija and as for me, they have never seized my royal feet (in submission) Streck Asb. 20 ii 105.

- d) in NB: at-tu-ku-nu minû dumqikunu u tābtukunu ina panīja and as for you (pl.) what has been your good and friendly attitude toward me? ABL 289 r. 7; PN u PN2 u mārē šipri ša PN3 ana pani abija ittalkunu ina libbi ša at-tu-ú-a suddirma PN, PN, and the messengers of PN₃ have gone (to you), my father, treat (them) kindly for my sake (and send them on their way) BIN 19:10, cf. ina libbi ša at-tu-ka TCL 9 114:18; attu-ka u ikkārēka as for you and your plowmen CT 22 8:7; note: kî la ittalka u qanâti ana at-tu-uš-šú la iturru' if he does not come (to court), and the "reeds" (of land) do not revert to him (the buyer) VAS 6 99:9; obscure: ša áš-šá at-tu-ú-a a-na-ku ABL 1215 r. 8.
- 2. belonging to a) in predicative use— 1' in MB: ajûtu at-tu-û-a which are my own (horses)? PBS 1/2 50:60.
- 2' in RS: maršīti ša bītija ana kunāšunu u marš[ītu] ša bītikunu at-tu-i[a] the possessions of my house belong to you (pl.) and the possessions of your house to me MRS 9 229 RS 18.54A:20'.
- 3' in Nuzi: eqlu annû ... la ad-du-ú-ia-mi this field is not mine JEN 338:29, also 342:15, 359:9, igāru ... at-tu-ia-mi ul ša PN-mi SMN 2607:11 (unpub.), etc., note ud-du-ú-ia-mi JEN 329:11, ud-du-ia JEN 336:11; prove kīmē eqlu annû ad-du-qa that this field belongs to you JEN 654:29, note with ša: eqlāti annûti ša NU ud-du-ia-mi u ša abijami ibid. 16.
- 4' in SB: apluḥāti ṣalâti at-tu-ka-ma (see ṣaltu mng. 2a) Gössmann Era p. 25 III 13.
- 5' in NB: Lú šaqûti ša Uruk at-tu-ka īnīja ana mamma šanam[ma...] the rulership of Uruk belongs to you, my eyes are [not directed] to anybody else ABL 965:7; Elamtu u māt Aššur at-tu-ka Elam and Assyria are yours ABL 961 r. 6; [amē]lutti at-tu-ú-a at-tu-ka my slave girl belongs (now)

to you CT 22 201:11; amēlutti at-tu-ú-a šî the slave girl is mine ibid. 202:11; sēnu attu-ú-nu šīni the sheep and goats are ours YOS 7 41:9, cf. imērē at-tu-ú-a šunu YOS 7 30:15, eqlu at-tu- \hat{u} -a $\hat{s}\hat{u}$ BIN 1 94:11; at-tu- \acute{u} -a i \acute{s} - $\acute{s}\acute{u}$ -nu they are mine CT 22 74:10; alpīšunu ša PN at-tu-nu the oxen of PN are ours TCL 9 120:23: ú-ìl-tim.me la at-tu-ú-a iššini the tablets are not mine TCL 13 181:14; immeru kî iddinu immeru ul at-tu-ú-a ultepīl when he gave the sheep, the sheep was not mine, he had substituted (another) CT 22 82:10; certain fields ša PN šû ul at-tuku < nu > šunu belong to PN, they are not yours PBS 2/1 135:8, contrasted with [attu]- \acute{u} -nu $\check{s}unu$ (they do not belong to PN) they are ours ibid. 10, he will bring a parchment document saying ša A.ŠA MU.MEŠ at-tuthat this field belongs to them $\check{s}u$ -nuibid. 14; ul at-tu-ka-a ul tagabba' vou must not say (the slave girl) does not belong to you CT 22 224:16; ṣābē agâ u dullu agâ la at-tu-ku-nu these men and that work are not your concern JAOS 36 335:26.

- 6' in LB: šarrūtu agāta ... at-tu-nu u ša zēruni šî this kingship is ours and it belongs to our line VAB 3 17 § 12:18 (Dar.).
- b) in attributive use, in apposition after the noun — 1' noun without personal suffixes — a' in MB: GIŠ.BÁN at-tu-ú-a u giš.bán ša bēl pīhati [ša?] iknukuma iddinam [...] my own sūtu-container and that of the governor which he sealed and gave [...] PBS 1/2 32:5; 1 LÚ at-tu-ú-a PN šēpēšu kî unakkisu and they cut off the feet of a man of mine (named) PN EA 8:35; hurāṣa ma'da at-tu-ka-a-ma lilqûni let them bring much of your gold EA 11 r. 28 (let. of Burnaburiaš); lu KASKAL at-tu-ú-a u lu mārē šiprika (they will kill) either (the people in) my own caravan or your messengers EA 8:31; šibšu ša šamaššammī ša PN at-tu-ú-šu u ša šutappīšu mušširma release the rent (payable) in sesame, (both) what belongs to PN and what belongs to his associates for other refs. see PBS 1/2 23:6; Gramm. 53f.; for the good health of the king u tubbi libbi at-tu-šu and for his happiness

attu attu

Iraq 11 143 No. 3:8; ina le'i at-tu-ú-a kî āmuru ul šaṭru when I looked for it on my wooden tablet, (I found that) it was not written (there) PBS 1/2 77:5.

- b' in Bogh.: may my brother quickly permit to come to me $m\bar{a}r$ sipri $ann\hat{a}$ attu-ia this messenger of mine KUB 3 69 r. 9, cf. $i\bar{s}t\bar{e}n$ $kar\bar{a}\bar{s}u$ at-tu-i[a . . .] $u\bar{s}anu$ $kar\bar{a}[\bar{s}u$. . .] KBo 1 15:27 and cf. ibid. 19:6, cf. also $ard\bar{a}u$ at-tu-ka JCS 1 243:7.
- c' in EA: šumma ṣābē ibašši at-tu-ka šumma ibašši sīsê at-tu-ka-ma whether you have soldiers or even horses EA 1:84f. (let. from Egypt); ina māti ad-du-ia u ina [māt ah]ija in my land and in my brother's land EA 29:58 (let. of Tušratta).
- d' in Nuzi: aššum ilki ad-du-qa minûka how about your own ilku-service? JEN 327:15; note with ša: Lú.MEŠ sanamuhlē ša ad-du-qa u ša PN HSS 14 13:16, ina šupal eqli ša ad-du-i-ma JEN 606:14.
- e' in SB: ana sinništi aḥīti la illak ana DAM at-tu-šú-ma lillik he must not go (on that day) to a strange woman but should go to his own wife KAR 177 r. ii 45, and dupl. KAR 147 r. 26 (hemer.).
- f' in NB: enna PN at-tu-ku-nu see, (that) PN of yours (pl.) ABL 1380 r. 15; uttatu attu-ú-a ša (māt) Tâmti my own barley from the Sea country CT 22 139:6, cf. $sulupp\bar{\imath}$ a_4 44 GUR at-tu-ú-a YOS 3 178:8; [amē]lutti at-tu-ú-a at-tu-ka my own slave girl is (now) all the other men CT 22 201:10; mešhīšunu ītepuš u mešhī at-tu-ku-nu mamman ul īpuš have done their (assigned) stretches but nobody has done your own (assigned) stretches BIN 18:25; harû at-tu-ú-a u harû TCL 9 115:10; 2 GUD at-tu-ú-a itti 2 GUD at-tu-ka ina eqlāti ... luškun me place my two oxen together with your two oxen on (your) field (and we will share in whatever grows from our planting) BE 10 44:2f.; bīt qāti at-tu-ka your storehouse VAS 15 31:3, cf. bīt iltāni ša bīti at-tu- \acute{u} -ka ibid. 35:3.
- g' in LB: ina silli ša DN uqu at-tu-u-a ana nikrūtu iddūku my own army defeated

the rebels with the help of Ahuramazda VAB 3 35 § 28:52, and passim in this phrase in Dar.; ša kussā at-tu-u-a našū those who are carrying my throne ibid. 91 § 4:26 (Dar. Na); dīnātu at-tu-u-a ina birīt mātāti agannētu ušasgū my own laws I established in these lands ibid. 13 § 8:9; adi muḥḥi ša bītu at-tu-nu ina ašrišu [utīr] until I had restored our family ibid. 21 § 14:27, cf. bītu at-tu-nu ibid. 28; dāta at-tu-ú-a šāš kullu they observe my own law Herzfeld API 30:14 (Xerxes Ph).

- 2' noun with same suffixes a' in MB: umma ana bēlijama at-tu-ú-a thus (I said) to my own lord BE 17 33a:10.
- **b'** in Bogh.: ana muḥḥi ardānišu at-tu-šu against his own servants Weidner, BoSt 9 118:37, cf. at-tu-ka ša RN [kussāka] KBo 1 3 r. 13, 20.
- c' in EA: aḥija ad-du-ia ša libbija līpuš may my dear brother do what I wish EA 20:76; mārassu ša abija aḥātī ad-du-ia kī īrišu when he asked for the daughter of my father, my own sister EA 29:19 (both letters of Tušratta).
- d' in Nuzi: Lú.MEŠ mudēka ša ad-du-qa bilammi bring some acquaintances of yours JEN 321:41.
- e' in NB: ištēn mār šiprika at-tu-ka lilqi one messenger of yours should take (it) Pinches Peek No. 22:32; minū tēnka at-tu-ku bēlī lišpuru my lord should write me what is your own opinion ibid. 87:34; eqel našpartišu at-tu-ú-šú his own assigned field BE 9 25:9; ina libbija [...] at-tu-ú-a CT 22 77:14.
- f' in LB: ša anāku ēpušu u ša RN šarru abua at-tu-u-a īpušu what I did and what my own father, King Darius, did VAB 3 113:23, and passim in this phrase; 8 ina libbi zērija at-tu-u-a eight of my line (exercised kingship) ibid. 11 § 4:3; ša la-pa-ni-ia at-tu-u-a iqqabbaššunu what is told to them as coming from me ibid. 13 § 8:9 and 89 § 3:10 (Dar. Nb).
- c) in attributive use, before the noun 1' noun without personal suffixes a' in MB: ul at-tu-ú-a še.bar ikkalu are they not eating my own barley? BE 17 83:13.

attultu attunu

b' in Nuzi: ud-du-ia lubārī iktala he held back my garments AASOR 16 7:52, cf. uddu-ia iktalû ibid. 10:15.

- c' in SB: at-tu-ia UZU.MEŠ ana šērē[ka ...] my own flesh [compared] with [your] flesh [is ...] Lambert BWL 158:4, cf. at-tu-ú-ia inbī my own fruit ibid. 162:24.
- d' in NB: at-tu-nu še nikiltani our barley BIN 1 53:21.
- 2' noun with same suffixes a' in MB: at-tu-ku-nu-ú amēlūtkunu ina karēja epra imaḥḥar should your own staff receive food rations from my stores? Aro, WZJ 8 568f. HS 111:8.
 - b' in Bogh.: at-tu-ia a-bu-ia KUB 3 61:7.
- c' in EA: at-tu-ia $m\bar{a}r\bar{e}$ $\check{s}iprija$ EA 44:21 (let. from northern Syria), cf. ad-du-ia $m\bar{a}[r\bar{e}$ $\check{s}]iprij[a]$ EA 27:96, ad-du-ki $m\bar{a}r\bar{e}$ $\check{s}ipriki$ EA 26:58; ad-du- $\check{s}u$ $libba\check{s}u$ EA 29:14 (all letters of Tušratta).
- d' in SB: if they drive out Tirhaqa from Egypt at-tu-ni ašābani mīnu what about our own staying (in power)? Streck Asb. 12 i 122.
- e' in NB: at-tu-a er-bi-ti-iá malâta (obscure) YOS 3 125:15.
- f' in LB: at-tu-u-a abūa VAB 3 9 § 2:1. For the lex. passage CT 19 6c:6, etc., see atta lex. section. In MDP 24 332:4 restore at-[hu-ú], in 331:3 at-tum ap-lu-tim ša PN is most likely a writing for aššum aplūtim.
- attultu s.; 1. (a piece of apparel), 2. (a vegetable); Nuzi*; foreign word(?); pl. attulātu.
- 1. (a piece of apparel): [x m]āti ad-du-latum duḥšiwe x hundred a.-garments of dušū-color HSS 14 520:47.
- 2. (a vegetable): 4 Gứ a-du-ul-te (beside small quantities of spices, deliveries by the vegetable gardeners, see line 56) HSS 14 601:53, also (in broken context) ibid. 40 and 48.
- attunu pron.; you (masc. pl.); from OA, OB on; NA attunu and attanu(ni); cf. atta.

 me.en.zé.en, za.e.me.en.zé.en = at-tu-nu
 OBGT I 376f.; me.en.za.nam, za.e.me.en.

za.nam = at-tu-nu-ma ibid. 388f., i.me.en.zé.en.nam = at-tu-nu-ma ibid. 396; me.en.zé.en.na.nam, za.en.zé.en.na.nam = at-tu-nu-ma ibid. 404f.; in.ga.me.en.zé.en, in.ga.me.en.za.nam = at-tu-nu-ma ibid. 412f.; me.en.zé.en. in.nu, [me.en].zé.en.in.nu, [nu.me.en].zé.en.in.nu, [nu.me.en].zé.en.in.nu, [nu.me.en].zé.en: á-ul at-tu-nu ibid. 422ff.; me.a an.ti.en.zé.en: a-ll at-tu-nu ibid. 660; e.ne, e.ne.ne, un.zé.en, an.zé.en, in.zé.en = at-tu-nu AN.TA NBGT I 141ff.; e.ne, e.ne.ne = at-tu-nu KI.TA ibid. 146f.; me.en.zé.en, un.zé.en, an.zé.en, in.zé.en, en.zé.en, un.zé.en, ab.zé.en, ib.zé.en, eb.zé.en = at-tu-nu KI.TA NBGT II 208ff.; [me.a.ti.x.x].en.nam = ia-'-nu at-tu-nu, minma at-tu-nu Izi E 44f., see MSL 4 200.

za.e.me.en tu.ud.da zu+AB.kù.ga.ne.ne: at-tu-nu ilitti apsî ellüti (see ilittu lex. section) AfO 14 150:233 f.

- a) in OA: ahhūa bēlūa a-tù-nu you (pl.) are my brothers, my masters CCT 3 11:13, and passim; ù a-tù-nu magrātunu anāku ula amguršu even if you (pl.) are agreeable, I have not agreed BIN 4 32:11; adi a-tù-nu tuštabbāni anāku la alegge I will not take (anything) until you have been paid 224:32; mannum a-tù-nu ša tuppē ša PN taptiani who are you (pl.) that you have opened the documents of PN? ibid. 83:27; a-tù-nu și-a go yourselves TCL 20 88:20 and often with imp. pl.; a-tù-nu mimmašama la tašapparanimma you do not write me anything whatsoever TCL 1980:29; 4 a-tùnu tappaūtam tēpuša the four of you have formed a partnership ICK 1 1:10.
- b) in OB: ul aḥḥūja at-tu-nu you are not my brothers CT 6 21c:13; at-tu-nu ālum u šībūtum awâtim ša eqlim šu'ati maḥar ilim birrama prove, all of you, city (assembly) and elders, the (legal) case of that field before the (image of the) god TCL 7 40:32; u at-tu-nu awâtim tuktanattamama but you have been covering up the affair YOS 2 113:12; at-tu-nu ittišu alianim come up (pl.) here with him Holma Zehn Altbabylonische Tontafeln 9:25; eqlam šu'ati at-tu-nu taplukašum you yourselves have staked out that field for him OECT 3 30:12.
- c) in Mari: at-tu-nu inanna kī'am la teppeša you (pl.) now, do not act in the same way ARM 15:14, cf. ibid. 4; šumma at-tu-nu a[na ṣērija] tanaššenim šumma anāku ana

attunu atû A

 $\frac{\sqrt{e}rik[unu]}{move toward me or I toward you ARM 1 103:11', and passim.$

- d) in Bogh.: then let you, RN and the Hurrians ana lim ilāni lu nakru at-tu-nu likaššidkunūši be the enemies of the Thousand Gods and let them chase you off KBo 1 3 r. 17 and 1 r. 69.
- e) in EA: at-tu-nu tušabliţunānu u attu-nu // timītunānu (see balāţu v. mng. 12) EA 238:31f.
- f) in MA: at-tu-nu PN PN₂ u PN₃ ištu ahā'iš bīt [nak]kamta [pi]tia open, jointly you (three), PN, PN₂ and PN₃, the storehouse (and bring out the chest) KAV 105:8, cf. at-tu-nu-ma liqiani ibid. 29; at-tu-nu iltešunu izizza you (pl.) should be present with them KAV 102:9.
- g) in hist.: lu nūršu na-WA-ru-um at-tu-nu-ma you (pl.) should be his (the king's) shining light YOS 9 35:39 (Samsuiluna); I compelled them under oath (saying) šumma at-tu-nu sīsê ... tadnuni if you furnish horses (to my foes and enemies, Adad [will curse you]) Scheil Tn. II 25.
- h) in lit.: at-tu-nu kakkabāni ša šēreti you are the stars of the morning KAR 69:8, and passim in addresses at the beginning of incankīma anāku ana kâšunu ullaluku: nūši at-tu-nu jāši ullilainni just as I am consecrating you (city gates), so you (pl.) consecrate me Maqlu I 49; at-tu-nu-ma ilū rabûti muštēširu purussē šamê u erșeti ... at-tu-nu-ma munakkiru lumnu it is you, great gods, who manipulate the oracles occurring in heaven and earth, it is you who remove evil Iraq 18 pl. 14:12 and 16, cf., wr. at-tu-nu-ú-ma ibid. 9f.; u at-tu-nu kīniš as for you, look upon me naplisaninni steadfastly BMS 7 r. 46; adi ša at-tu-nu tabnâ even those whom you yourselves have created En. el. II 14; at-tu-nu nêti tusarrara u nīnu šarra nušarrar you are lying to us and we have to tell lies to the king KBo 1 11 obv.(!) 31, see ZA 44 118 (Uršu story).
- i) in NA: these people do not like you u at-tu-nu la tara'amašunu and you in turn do

- not like them either ABL 561 r. 4, cf. rā'imūte ša bīt bēlikunu at-tu-nu ibid.r. 6; I have heard kî qinnu kēntu at-tu-nu-u-ni that you are a loyal family ABL 6:16, cf. ardānija at-tu-nu ABL 541:12, also, wr. at-tu-ú-ni TCL 9 68:13; la at-tu-nu-ú tušaḥkama have you (pl.) not informed me? ABL 364:10; at-tu-nu atâ hubtu taḥbuta why have you made the razzia? ABL 1115:12; šumma at-tu-nu tunakkaršuni if you withdraw allegiance to him Wiseman Treaties 55, cf. šumma at-tu-nu . . . la tanaṣṣṣarani ibid. 62; kî annaka at-ta-nu-ni ABL 484:6, cf. ABL 1423 r. 9.
- j) in NB: at-tu-nu appittimma sarrātešu la tašemmā do not, even for a moment, listen to his lies ABL 301:18; dīnkunu ša šar māt Aššur jānu ṣābēja at-tu-nu your loyalty is not to the king of Assyria, you are my people ABL 1114 r. 11, also ibid. r. 1; at-tu-nu êkānu where are you? ABL 459 r. 1; at-tu-nu tīda' ša mamma ša ašapparu jānu you know that there is nobody whom I could send TCL 9 79:28; adi muḥḥi ša at-tu-ù-nu hīta taḥtaṭṭa' anāku hīṭu ul aḥaṭṭu even if you have committed a negligence, I will not do so YOS 3 17:35, dupl. TCL 9 129:34; at-tu-nu kissatu ša alpī u immerī a-mu-ra-' inspect the fodder for the oxen and the sheep YOS 3 29:20.
- atû A $(atu^{\prime}u, ut\hat{u})$ s.; doorkeeper; from OB on; $ut\hat{u}$ Proto-Diri 499, $atu^{\prime}u$ Igituh short version 235; wr. syll. and $(L\acute{u}).\grave{1}.DU_8$; cf. $at\hat{u}tu$, $at\hat{u}$ A in rab $at\hat{e}$.
- ga.na ì.du_s é ma.al.ù : a-tu-u-a a-tu-u \pm pe-tu-u my doorkeeper, come, doorkeeper, open the house SBH p. 75:18.
- $L\acute{u}.l.DU_8$ Bab. 7 pl. 5 after p. 96 iii 7 (NA list of officials and professions).
- a) in lit.: alik Lú.ì. DU_8 pitašši $b\bar{a}b[ka]$... illik Lú.ì. DU_8 iptašši $b\bar{a}b[šu]$ go, doorkeeper, open your door for her, the doorkeeper went and opened his door for her CT 15 45:37 and 39, vars. from KAR 1 r. 11ff., cf. Lú.ì. DU_8 -me-e $pit\hat{a}$ $b\bar{a}bka$ ibid. 14, also ana Lú.ì. DU_8 $b\bar{a}bi$

atû A atû A

(var. ša $b\bar{a}bi$) ibid. 13; Lú.ì.DU $_8$ $p\bar{a}$ šu \bar{i} pušmaiqabbi ibid. 21, ērumma Lú.ì.DU8 ibid. 25, and passim in this text (Descent of Ištar); išassi $a-[t]u-\dot{u}$ [pit] \hat{a} babka he cries: Doorkeeper, open your door! EA 357:52, cf. a-tu-ú iqtabi ana Namtari also Lú.ì.Dus ibid. 54, $pit[anni] \lceil b\bar{a}ba \rceil$ STT 28 vi 20, cf. LÚ.Ì.DUg $\delta a \; b \bar{a} b i$ ibid. 21 and ibid. iv 22', see Gurney, AnSt 10 108ff. (Nergal and Ereškigal); ana Lú.ì.DU8 mukīl bābi amata izakkar he says to the doorkeeper in charge of the door STT 38:65, see AnSt 6 150ff. (Poor Man of Nippur), cf. $L\acute{\text{U}}.\grave{\text{L}}.\text{DU}_8$ ibid. 27; $lipqidkun\bar{u}\check{s}i$ ana 7 $L\acute{\text{U}}.$ ì.du₈.meš [ša] Ereškigal may he entrust you to the seven doorkeepers of Ereškigal AfO 19 117:24; ${}^{d}Ne-du_{8}$ Lú.ì.Du₈ erșeti DN, the doorkeeper of the nether world (has a lion head, human hands and bird feet) ZA 43 16:47, cf. Lugal.su.la Lú.ì.DU8 ibid. 59, cf. dNe.du₈ i.du₈.gal igi.kur.ra.ke_x(KID) CT 16 13:49f.; lu ì.du₈ lu maṣṣār bābi LKA 115:15 (namburbi).

b) in adm. and leg. — 1' in OAkk. and Pre-Sar.: i.du₈ Deimel Fara 2 70 vi 8 (list of occupations); PN i.du₈ Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden No. 209:16, and passim, note a woman: *Aḥatum* i.du₈ HSS 10 187 ii 12.

2' in OB: 2 i.du₈ kisal 1 dam i.du₈ kisal \hat{u} 1 DUMU.SAL $\hat{1}$.DU₈ KISAL two doorkeepers of the yard, one wife of the doorkeeper of the yard and one daughter of the doorkeeper of the yard PBS 1/2 12:15f., cf. ibid. 19, cf. KISAL.LUH \hat{u} î.DU₈ UET 5 868:14; PN î.DU₈ ša $b\bar{e}lija$ TCL 17 58:32, PN $i.d_8$ Holma Zehn Altbabylonische Tontafeln 1:14, 18, and (as witnesses) ibid. 27, 29f., also PBS 8/1 23:16, 8/2 142 tablet 22, 116 case 27f., Riftin 2:33, BE 6/1 90:15f., CT 2 3:23, 4 50a:28, and passim; note i.Du₈ ša dutu TCL 10 37:4, 131:4, 11 141:2, 173:19f., 174:25; ì.DU₈ $b\bar{a}b$ $g\bar{a}g\hat{i}m$ BE 6/1 90:14, CT 8 9b:26, CT 4 49b:23, CT 47 41:23, 43:26, Waterman Bus. Doc. 72 r. 5, and passim; PN I.DU, GA.DUB.MAH Grant Smith College 274:11.

3' in Mari and Chagar Bazar: 14 SAL.ì.DU₈ ARM 7 206 r. 1; for female doorkeepers, see also Gadd Iraq 7 56 A 982, 57 A 987 and 59 A 993.

4' in MB: ištu bābi ša PN adi mutêrti qablīti maṣṣartu ša PN Lú.ì.DU₈ ša mutêrti ša kīli the guard duty of PN₂, the doorkeeper of the mutêrtu door of the prison, (extends) from the gate of PN to the middle mutêrtudoor BE 14 129:5; PN ì.DU₈ BE 15 71:10, 59:19, PBS 2/2 95:41.

5' in Nuzi: PN u PN₂ i.DU₈.MEŠ HSS 14 259:5.

6' in MA: PN ì.DU₈ iqṭibi mā ultu K[A] ūṣi the gatekeeper PN declared: he has left by the gate KAJ 209:12, (as witness) KAV 189:8'; sheep assigned to PN LÚ.ì.DU₈ KAJ 264:12f., cf. ibid. 9; lubultaša rab ekalli u LÚ.ì.DU₈.MEŠ [im]muru the overseer of the palace and the doorkeepers inspect her clothing (but do not detain her) AfO 17 272ff.:45, cf. also ibid. 26, 129, 132 (harem edicts).

7' in NA: lu Lú.ì.Du₈ ša qanni the doorkeeper of the (temple/palace) precinct (in an enumeration of officials, between Lú ša bītāni and Lú.SAG.MEŠ) PRT 44:7; la Lú ša muḥḥi āli la Lú.ì.Du₈.MEŠ Iraq 17 139 No. 20:32; Lú.ì.Du₈ ša bīt kitmuri ADD 318 r. 11, cf. (ša bīt Ninurta) ADD 50:9, (ša ekalli) ADD 255 r. 11, 450:14, (ša ekalli ešši) ADD 50:8, (ša abulli rabīti) ADD 77:11, (ša Nabû) ADD 450:13, (ša Lú turtannu) ADD 50:10; PN Lú.ì.Du₈ ADD 230 r. 6, and passim.

8' in NB: É akītu ša Bēlti ša Uruk ša PN LÚ.Ì.DU₈-šú umašširu u ihliqamma ... ina bābišu la in-na-mar massartu ina libbi jānu there is no guard in the New Year's chapel of the Lady-of-Uruk since PN, its doorkeeper, left (his post), ran away and has not been seen at his gate YOS 7 89:2; PN who was caught during the night of the 16th of Nisannu ina bābi qatnu ina bīt šutummu ša PN LÚ.Ì.DU8 at the small gate of the storehouse which is (guarded) by Rīmūt, the doorkeeper ibid. 78:3, cf. (confession of a thief who stole) ultu bīt šutummu ša Rīmūt Lú.ì.du, ša bābi qatnu ibid. 42:15, also ibid. 8, and note $b\bar{\imath}t$ šutummu ša PN LÚ.Ì.DU₈ ša Bāb salīmu ibid. 4 and cf. ibid. 78:4; PN LÚ.Ì.DU8 ša bīt šutummu šarri Rīmūt Lú.ì.du, ša Bāb salīmu atû A atû

ibid. 88:10f.; bīt qātē ša LÚ.Ì.DU, BRM 2 9:4; LÚ.Ì.DU₈ makkūr Anu BRM 2 49:1, and passim in Seleucid texts; LÚ.Ì.DUg.MEŠ ša bīt karê YOS 7 16:24, also TCL 13 170:15; LÚ.Ì.DU8.MEŠ LÚ kinaštu YOS 7 16:10; LÚ.Ì. DU_8 ša $b\bar{a}bi$ $rab\hat{i}$ YOS 7 121:2; $L\acute{\text{U}}.\grave{\text{L}}DU_8$ ša $b\bar{\imath}t\ dul[li]$ BIN 2 133:16; LÚ.Ì.DU $_8$ ša $b\bar{\imath}t\ alp\bar{e}$ BIN 1 174:33; LÚ.Ì.DU₈ ša bāb šutum šarri Camb. 202:7; LÚ.Ì.DU₈.ME mār banê (among craftsmen receiving rations of bread and beer) AnOr 8 26:10; note the sequences: $p\bar{u}t \ q\bar{e}pi$ LÚ.Ì.DU, u bēl pīhati naši VAS 3 71:10, kurummati ša bēl pīhati Esagila LÚ.DUB.SAR. ME LÚ.Ì.DU₈.ME u LÚ $mandid\bar{\imath}$ TCL 13 182:27, also kurummat Lú.ì. $\mathrm{DU_8.ME}$ u Lú $mandid\bar{\imath}$ Camb. 357:11; as a "family name": Dar. 77:4, and passim in NB, wr. mA-te-e VAS 4 94:13.

Perhaps a loan from Sum. See also atūgallu. For the reading of the Sum., see Sjöberg Mondgott 156, Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 3 p. 148.

atû A in rab atê s.; chief doorkeeper; NA; wr. Lú GAL ì.Du₈.MEŠ; cf. atû A s.

LÚ GAL Ì.DU₈.MEŠ (as witness, after the rab kisir) ADD 372 r. 11, 425 r. 14, 453 r. 12, 537 r. 4, also ADD 470 r. 17, (before LÚ.Ì.DU₈) ADD 241 r. 8, cf. also ADD 599:4.

atû B s.; throwing stick (of the Suteans); lex.*

giš. $\mathbb{R}U^{il-lu-lu}$.me.te = a-tu-u šá Su-ti-i Hh. VIIA 70, cf. [giš. $\mathbb{R}U$.me.te] = [a-tu-u] šá Su-ti-i = qa-[šat] kad-[re-e] Hg. A II 67, in MSL 6 109.

atû C s.; black wool; lex.*

síg.MI, síg.KAL.KAL = a-tu-u Hh. XIX 80f., cf. [síg.K]AL.KA[L...] = a-tu-u= [...] Hg. E 62.

atû D s.; (mng. uncert.); SB.*

dmin (= Enbilulu) de.PA₅.Dun en A.RI.A u a-te-e Enbilulu (i.e., Marduk), the divine ditchdigger, the lord of the open country and the flood(?) En. el. VII 61.

The context suggests a variant of adû "flood," see edû s.; note Marduk called bēl kuppī naqbī edê u tâmāti Streck Asb. 278:10.

atû (watû) v.; 1. to discover, to find by accident, 2. to search for and find, to select, to recognize, 3. šutātû to meet, to confront

each other, to look at each other; OA, OB, SB, NB; I ūti (ša i-tu-ú KAR 428 r. 45f.) — utta — atu, imp. fem. uti, III/2; cf. itûtu A, šutātû adj., šutātûtu.

pa-ad PAD = [a]-ma-ru, [a]-tu-u Idu I 54f.; pa-a PAD = [a-tu-ú] Ea V 186; [pa-a] PAD = [a-tu-u] Sb I 352; pàd = a-tu-ú (in group with subbû, natālu) Erimhuš V 132; DI.pàd.da = a-tu-u (in group with bu'û, nuppušu) Erimhuš I 201; gis-ki-im IGI+DUB = wa²-tu-û Diri II 104; [x]-û IGI+x = a-tu-û Ea V Excerpt 24'; [in.p]àd.dè = ú-ut-[t]a (also izakkar, itamma) Ai. I iii 24, cf. [in.p]àd.pàd.dè.ne = ú-ut-tu-u (also izakkaru, itammâ) ibid. 27, [in.pàd] = ú-tu (also isqur, itma) ibid. 18, [in.pàd.eš] = ú-tu-u (also isquru, itmâ) ibid. 21.

ri-i RI = δu -ta(?)-tu- \dot{u} A II/8 A:9'; i.gi.in.zu = pi-in-du-u, ni-in-du-u, δu -ta-tu-u ZA 9 159:14 (group voc.).

na₄.kišib.libir.ra nu.pàd: kunukka labēra ul ú-ta he could not find the old sealed document Ai. VI iv 13; pú.ta pàd.da : ina burtu a-tu it (the child) was found in a well Hh. II 3, cf. pú.ta pàd.da: ina burti a-tu-šu Ai. III iii 32; šà.ab sù.ud dingir na.me nu.mu.un.pàd.da. e.ne: ša libbašu rūqu ilu mamman la ut-tu-u whose innermost nature no god can discern 4R 9:36f., ef. [...] $s\dot{u}.ud.du.gin_{x}(GIM)$ dingir na.menu.mu.pàd.da.e.ne: [...] ša kīma qereb apsî rūqu ilu mamman la ut-tu-ú BA 5 646 No. 12:5f., also èm.na.me nu.mu.un.pàd.da.e.ne: ša mamman la ut-tu-u 4R 9 r. 7f.; u₄.gin_x ki.àm.uš [šà.bi nu.pàd.dè]: ša kīma ūmu šuršudu qerebša la a-te-e whose interior, like that of a well-established ūmu, is not to be recognized SBH p. 7:1f., restored from p. 149 No.1:1; a i.pàd.da $[\ldots]$: $m\hat{e}$ ut-tu-u [...] BA 5 640 No. 8 r. 3f., cf. a i.pad.da.ginx: kīma ša mê ut-tu-[...] ibid. 9f.; u4 an.né á.gal.a. ni.šè pàd.da.me.en : [e-nu] Anum ina emūqīšu $rab\hat{a}ti$ (var. $rabb\hat{a}te$) \acute{u} -tu- \acute{u} - $\acute{s}u$ (var. ut- tu_4 - $\acute{s}\acute{u}$) $an\bar{a}ku$ (Sum.: I am the light) whom (Akk. when) Anu has chosen in his great wisdom Angim IV 12.

munus hi.li.a pàd.da.mu: sinništu ša ina kuzbi a-ta-tu woman chosen because of (her) loveliness STT 151:19f. and dupls., see Civil, JNES 26 204:41; dEn.ki lugal abzu.ke_x degrada de

a-tu- \acute{u} , $\acute{p}i$ -a- $r\grave{u}$, $\acute{p}i$ -a- $\acute{s}u$ = a-ma-rum An IX 19ff.; a-tu- \acute{u} = a-ma-[ru] An VII 230f.; a-tu- \acute{u} = a-ma-[ru], da-ga-[lu], nap-lu-[su] CT 18 18 K.4587 ii 8ff.

atû 1a atû 2a

qi-rib-šá ú-tu // lib-ba-šá id-di-ma CT 41 25:3 (Alu Comm., to CT 38 22:22), see mng. 2e; [$\dot{s}u$ -ta-t]u-ú // $q\dot{e}$ -re-bu CT 41 34:13 (Alu Comm.); $\dot{s}u$ -ta-tu-ú // mal-ma- $li\dot{s}$ ACh Ištar 36:9 (astrol. comm.).

1. to discover, to find by accident — a) in gen. -1' in omen texts: haliqtašu ú-ta-a the man will find again what he has lost YOS 10 35:35 (OB ext.), haliqtašu ut-ta CT 34 r. 55 (OB oil omens), haliqtašu ut-ti TCL 6 1 r. 12 (SB ext.), ZÁH-šu ut-tu CT 39 25 K.2898:18 (SB Alu); mimma a-tu-u ihalliq whatever is found will disappear KAR 178 iv 58, cf. mimma ú-ta ibid. r. iii 69 (hemer.); amēlu mimma šá i-tu-ú zÁH the man will lose whatever he has found KAR 428 r. 46 (SB ext.); nakirka ša i-tu-ú ZÁH ibid. 45; ut-tu-ú ZÁH Kraus Texte 22 iii 6 (SB physiogn.); adi baltu níg nu ut-tú he will find nothing as long as he lives ibid. 16 i 13; mimma ú-tu ilappin whatever he may find, he will remain poor ibid. 25 r. 12; mimma mala ut-tu-ú ina bītišu ul ikân whatever he may find, it will not remain in his house CT 39 45:20, cf. KAR 427 r. 5f. (all SB Alu); mimma mala ut-tu-ú GUR-šu (var. GAR- $\dot{s}\dot{u}$) whatever he finds will be returned(?) to him Labat Calendrier § 33:14; šumma be'al šumim sābam in sarrīšu ú-ta-ma if a famous man finds a warrior among his enemies RA 35 48 No. 24a:3 (Mari liver model); šumma kulīlī ut-tu if (the flood) butterflies CT 39 19:110 (SB Alu).

in lit.: sūqa abā'ma 2 sekrēti ú-ta walking along the street, I meet two women of the harem (incipit of a song) KAR 158 r. iii 9; balātam ša tasahhuru la tu-ut-ta you (Gilgāmeš) will not find the (eternal) life you are looking for Gilg. M. i 8 and iii 2, cf. ul ú-ta balāṭam I did not find life ibid. ii 10, balāta ša tuba'û tu-ut-ta-a atta Gilg. XI 198; lihliqšu tūdu a-ju-ú-ta harrāna may the path evade him, may he not find the way Bab. 12 pl. 13:1 (OB Etana); ú-ti-i migirki look upon your (Ištar's) favorite KAR 107 r. 37, see Ebeling, MVAG 23 59; mala ut-tu-ú aj īziba may I(?) not lose what I find Lambert BWL 78:165 (Theodicy); [ma]kkūr la nībi qerebšu tu-ut-ta you will find therein untold wealth ibid. 102:85; šagalta ut-ta-a (parallel:

balka it-na-ṭa-la) Tn. Epic "iv" 18; obscure: šammārītu tu-te-e tu-te-e-ma (incipit of a song) KAR 158 r. iii 25.

- 3' other occs.: if it were not for Adad and Jarimlim ālam GN... našiptaman kīma pêm ulaman ú-ta-šu the city of Dēr would have been but windblown dust, no one could find it just as if it were chaff Syria 33 65:17 (Mari), cf. ARM 6 44 r. 4'; mimma ut-tu-ú ana hurri pîšu la ikaššad (see hurru usage d) 1R 70 iv 19 (Caillou Michaux).
- b) (in the stative) to be found, to seem: ša ina libbišu šikin ubāni a-tu-ú in which can be found something resembling a finger Boissier DA 11 i 19 (SB ext.), dupl. CT 30 25:18; ištu mesirriša adi kantappiša quliptu kīma ṣēri a-ta-at she (Nintu) appears(?) with scales from the waist to the tip of her tail like a snake MIO 1 72 iii 49' (description of a representation of a demon).
- 2. to search for and find, to select, to recognize — a) in hist. (said of gods with respect to rulers): $en\bar{u}ma$ $A\check{s}\check{s}ur$... anapalāhišu kīniš ú-ta-ni-ma when Aššur chose me in the correct way to serve him (and gave me the scepter to guide the black-headed) AOB 1 112:23 (Shalm. I), also Weidner Tn. 1 No. 1 i 22; ša ina kēni libbikun tu-ta-a-šu whom you (the gods) have chosen in your steadfast heart AKA 30 i 20 (Tigl. I); šarru ša ina sehrūtišu Aššur ... ut-tu-šu-ma the king who was still in his youth when Aššur chose him 1R 35 No. 1:3 (Adn. III); ina naphar malikī kīniš ut-ta-an-ni-ma ullâ $r\bar{e}s\bar{i}ja$ he chose me from among all the kings in the correct way and made me exalted Lie Sar. 270, cf. $r\bar{e}\hat{u}$ $k\bar{e}nu$ ša Aššur Marduk ut-tu-šu-ma zikir šumišu ušēsû ana rēšēte Winckler Sar. pl. 48:2; ina puhur ahhēja rabûti kīniš tu-ut-tan-ni-ma Borger Esarh. 16 Ep. 11:14, also [ša Ištar] ... ina nīš ēnēša $namr\bar{a}ti tu-ut-tu-\check{s}u-ma$ ibid. 80:26, $il\bar{a}ni$. . . jāti RN ... ina nīš ēnēšunu ellēti kīniš uttu-in-ni ibid. 14; šarru ... nišī ēnē DN u DN₂ ša ina kūn libbišunu kīniš ut-tu-ú-šú-ma Streck Asb. 288:17, also ina nīš ēnēšu [...] ut-ta-an-ni-ma ibid. 376 i 14; among the

atû 2b atû 3b

kings, my successors ša DN DN₂ ut-tu-šu-ma ... inambû zikiršu Piepkorn Asb. p. 6 vi 31 (Asb.); ultu DN DN₂ ... ina birīt maššīja uttu-un-ni-ma ihšihu šarrūtī Böhl Chrestomathy p. 35:17 (Sin-šar-iškun); Nanā ... RN šarru ut-tu-šú Craig ABRT 19:12 (oracle), for writings with d in NA royal inscriptions see $id\hat{u}$ mng. 4e-2'; ina naphar şalmāt qaqqadi gimir $kal\ dadm\bar{e}\ k\bar{\imath}ni\check{s}\ ut$ -tu- \acute{u} -ma VAS 1 37 i 24 (Merodachbaladan); ilāni rabûti . . . rabīš ut-tušu VAB 4 234 i 26 (Nbn.); note the special nuances: atmēšunu unessiq așbat ana ardūti u palāhija ú-ta-šu-nu-ti I selected and took away their young men, chose them to serve me as servants AOB I 114 ii 4 (Shalm. I); jäši sahri ša ina nišī la ut-tu-ú (see sihru mng. 2a) VAB 4 66 No. 4:10 (Nabopolassar).

- b) in lit.: [ut]-tan-ni ireddanni ana bīt ikleti he discovered me and now leads me to the House of Darkness Gilg. VII iv 33; i-šar-ti ul ut-tu (var. ú-ṣu) I do not find what is right for me Lambert BWL 38:3 (Ludlul II); uncert.: [... NA4.Z]A.GÌN.NA tu-ut-ta you select a [...] of lapis lazuli BMS 40:5; [kī]ma ša akala ut-tu-ú ina ramnišu īkulu ... [kī]ma ša mê ut-tu-ú ina ramnišu [ištú] like one who has discovered food and eats it alone, like one who has discovered water and drinks it (alone) MDP 14 p. 47:5f. (= RA 9 66) and dupl. K.8870, etc., cf. ibid. 3f.; ut-ta-a ajīta what could I find? Gilg. XI 299.
- c) in other texts: $lub\bar{u}\check{s}am\ damqam\ a\check{s}\check{e}ma\ ula\ \check{u}$ -ta-ma ula $u\check{s}\check{e}bila\check{s}\check{s}i$ I looked for a fine garment, but could not find one and so did not send her one RA 60 140:21 (OA); $inanna\ \check{s}alamta\check{s}u\ ul\ \check{u}$ -ta now I could not find his body ARM 6 37 r. 7'; a-ba-at uru GN la-a du-ut-ta-a KBo 1 14:12 (let.); if a man opens a well $qereb\check{s}a\check{u}$ -tu and looks inside CT 38 22:22, also ibid. 24 BM 34092:7' (SB Alu), for comm., see lex. section; \acute{E} -GIŠ- \ddot{H} -UR-AN-KI-A = $b\bar{u}$ tu $\check{s}a\ u\check{s}ur\bar{a}t$ AN- $e\ u$ KI-tim ina $libbi\check{s}u\ ut$ -ta-a $\acute{E}\ ^d$ GAŠAN-Ninua the temple in which the designs of heaven and nether world can be found, the temple of Bēlat-Ninua KAV 42 r. 10, restored from Ebeling Parfümrez. pl. 42:20.
- d) in personal names: *Ú-ta-mi-ša-ra-am* I-Found-Redress (for my childlessness) TCL

7 62:5, and passim in OB, for OAkk. refs., see MAD 3 82; A-ha-am-nu-ta We-Found-a-Brother Jean Tell Sifr 29:2, and passim in OB, also \dot{U} -da-a-hi-i cited MAD 3 p. 82, Ah-nu-ta VAS 9 192:2, A-ha-am-ú-ta VAS 7 11:25, and passim in OB; for other OAkk. names with atû see MAD 3 81f.

- šutātû to meet, to confront each other, to look at each other -a) to meet, to confront each other: inūma ina GN anāku u abija kâta nu-uš-ta-tu-ú when you, my father, and I met in Sippar TCL 18 101:12, also PBS 7 108:11, cf. anāku PN u PN2 ina GN nu-uš-ta-ti-i-ma Kraus AbB 1 10:16, cf. also Fish Letters 21:1, $in\bar{u}ma$... nu-u- \dot{s} -ta-tu- \dot{u} Kraus AbB 1 21:17, ištu ūm nu-uš-ta-tu-ú PBS 7 94:17; atta u mār ahi abika šuyou and the son of your father's brother should meet Kraus AbB 1 13:17, also 52:35, cf. itti PN ... šu-ta-ti-ma ibid. 17:24; anāku u PN ina GN šu-ta-ta-nu-ma PN and I have met in GN TLB 4 53:11, see RA 55 73; uncert.: PN itti PN₂ ... <uš>-ta-ti-ma umma šûma VAS 16 70:16 (all OB letters); uš-ta-attu-ú uštaharrasuma ... uwaššaru they (the creditor and the debtor) will confront each other, make the deductions and release (the balance due) Kraus Edikt § 9 iv 6: check(!) the sesame which you uncert.: intend to send me x še.giš.ì 6 gur še.giš.ì kabrūtim šu-ta-ti-a-am-ma ana mahrija šūbi: lam YOS 2 127:11 (OB).
- b) to look at each other 1' said of sun and moon: DIŠ 30 u 20 šu-ta-tu-u if moon and sun are looking at each other (i.e., are in opposition) ACh Sin 3:62, and passim in the stative in ACh and Thompson Rep., see Gössmann ŠL 4/2 p. 158 No. 352/7; ina ūmu adannišu it[ti šamši] uš-ta-ta-a Thompson Rep. 148 r. 4 and 147 r. 7, also [itt]i šamši uš-ta-tu-ma Bauer Asb. 2 42 No. 2:11.
- 2' other occs.: šumma GAB 150 2-ma ana panīšunu šu-ta-tu-ú ana arkatišunu pitrusu if there are two fissures on the left and (they) are parallel to each other toward their front, diverging toward their rear CT 20 43 i 31, also (in opposite context) ibid. 33, also 3-ma šu-ta-

atūdu atulīmānu

tu-ú ibid. 44 i 43 (SB ext.); šumma amēlu enūma itti sinništišú (šu)-ta-tu-ú if while a man is with a woman, looking at each other, (she keeps touching her vulva) CT 39 45:36, cf. šumma NA KI SAL ina šu-ta-ti-šú ibid. 20 (SB Alu).

The interpretation of the name UD-napištim remains obscure, the etymological connection with $(w)at\hat{u}$ is based only on \hat{U} -ta-na- $i[\check{s}$ -t]im (or \hat{U} -ta-na-p[i- $i\check{s}$ -t]im) He-Found-(Lasting)-Life Gilg. M. iv 13, while in the SB Gilg. it is always wr. UD-ZI, note UD-ZI-tim Gilg. X iv 12, UD-na-pu- $u[\check{s}$ -te] Lambert BWL 95:2 and 4, zi.sud.da = UD-na-p $u\check{s}$ -te CT 18 30 r. i 9 (group voc.).

For nentû (von Soden, Or. NS 24 136ff.) see netû "to heel, to follow closely."

Kienast, ZA 55 149. Ad mngs. 1 and 2: Meissner, OLZ 1916 144 and 308. Ad mng. 3: Zimmern, ZA 9 110; von Soden, ZA 41 158, Or. NS 16 437.

atūdu ($et\bar{u}du$, $d\bar{u}du$) s.; wild sheep (male); OA, SB; $et\bar{u}du$ in OA, $d\bar{u}du$ in lex.

si-iq-qa šeg₉ = a-tu-du S^b II 47; si-qa šeg₉ = a-tu-du Ea I 370, also A I/8:247; ^{še(1)}-qa šeg₉(var. šeg₈) = a-tu-du (var. du-u-du) (followed by šeg₉. bar = sap-pa-ri) Hh. XIV 143, cf. šeg₉ = a-tu-[du] = [...] Hg. A II 250, in MSL 8/2 44; [kuš]. šeg₉ = MIN (= mašku) a-tu-di Hh. XI 30.

šeg, šeg, bar.ra kur.ra kuš.munzub bí.in. dib.ba: a-tu-da šap-par šadî šappartašunu iṣṣabat he seized the wild ram, the mountain ram by their fleece 5R 50 ii 48f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1 ii 51f.); šeg, šeg, bar.ra im.ra amar.bi nu.mu.un. zur.zur.ri: a-tu-du šap-pa-ru imhaşma būršunu ul ukanni he hit the wild ram, the mountain ram, he did not spare their young CT 17 26:42f.

sa-ap-pa-rum, a-tu-du = šá-hu-ú Malku V 46 f.

- a) in OA: 2 e-tù-dí kabrūti šēbilam send me two sturdy rams OIP 27 5:7, cf. [e]-tù-dé-e damqūtim ibid. 6:9, also 2 e-tù-dí ibid. 11; 50 e-me-ri 10 e-tù-dé-e fifty sheep, ten rams CCT 2 18:21, cf. 49 e-me-ru šà.BA 9 e-tù-du 8 lakānū 49 sheep, among them nine rams (and) eight lakānu-animals (valued at 59¼ shekels of silver) BIN 4 162:6 and dupl. OIP 27 55:4.
- b) in SB lit.: $m\bar{a}m\bar{t}t$ a-tu-du x-du-u dal-la-[lu] the curse caused by wild ram, owl(?) (and) frog(?) Surpu III 68; [...] mi.ni.in. lu.ug: a-tu-du šap-pa-ri iz-za-az-zu(text-RU)-šu CT 13 37:30; if water spilled before

a man's door $k\bar{\imath}ma$ a-tu-di šuB-di looks like a ram drawn (there) CT 38 21:7 (SB Alu); $i\bar{s}kar$ ^{d}A -tu-du (title of a series) Bezold Cat. 4 1627 Rm. 618:10 (catalog); in broken context: [...] a-tu-di $u\bar{s}$ -[...] PBS 10/2 18:42; [n]a- $\bar{s}i$ a-t[u-di] (parallel: passillu) Gilg. XI 51, see von Soden, ZA 53 232.

In MAOG 1/1 50:15 read $tar-kas_4$, see Biggs Šaziga 55.

Landsberger Fauna 97f.

atūgu see adūgu.

atuḥlu (ituḥlu) s.; (a class of persons); Nuzi; Hurr. word.

- a) receiving barley rations: (in a list of 85 arad ekalli receiving monthly barley rations) PN PN₂ 2 LÚ.MEŠ id-du-uh-lu(!) (between atkuppu and ampannuhlu) HSS 14 593:56; barley ana LÚ.MEŠ a-tuh-lu ša Hanigalbat (among expenditures for seed, for horses, for women, etc.) HSS 16 163:5.
- b) receiving garments (from the storehouse of Nuzi): 2 šilannu-garments ana Lú.MEŠ a-tub-li-e ša narkabāti ša māt Hanigalzbat for the a-s of the chariots of GN (followed by "when the chariots gave battle in GN_2 ") HSS 14 523:17 (= pl. 103 No. 249).
- c) other occs.: (after a list of 25 persons, mostly women and children, receiving Níg.BA, described as 25 NAM.LÚ.LÚ.MEŠ nīš bīti ša āl-ilāni) PN a-tuḥ-lu ša Níg.BA.MEŠ HSS 14 625:31; Lú a-tuḥ-lu (in charge of a maṣṣartu) HSS 15 284:32; Lú a-du-uḥ-lu(!) (with seven other men called 8 amēlūti šībūti, under a bā'iru) HSS 13 58:7; obscure: tāmarti [Lú](?) ša māt Ḥanigalbat a-tuḥ-lu PN ina uru Abena ša ašbu HSS 15 32:27; a-tuḥ-la HSS 15 282:7, a-tuḥ-lu HSS 14 37:18.

The evidence is not sufficient to establish the meaning of the term.

Hildegard Lewy, Or. NS 28 17 n. 4.

atulīmānu (tulīmātu, talīmānu) s.; both hands; SB.*

šu.mìn = a-tu-li-ma-nu (in group with išdi qāti, kimkimmu and ibrētu) Antagal D 173.

**atumû a'u

ab-ru=rit-tum, $tu\text{-}li\text{-}ma\text{-}t\acute{u}=\text{MIN}$ ki-la-lu-u Malku IV 215 f.

ta-li-ma-ni ina tēmeqi ušaqqīma I raised both my hands in prayer Lyon Sar. p. 8:53; [...] a-tu-li-ma-ni-šú-nu šurinni tamhu (the lahmu-monsters) holding in both their arms a standard (description of a decoration) Streck Asb. 172:57, coll. Bauer Asb. 2 34 n. 1.

**atumû (AHw. 88b) read a-tum $NA_4.KI = A-tu-mu$ URU (as a geogr. name) Ea II 31.

atūnu (oven) see utūnu.

atuplu (a garment) see utuplu.

atutu s.; (a thorny plant); plant list.*

ý a-tu-tu : ý bal-tú CT 14 22 r. i 33 and 18 r. i 7'
(Uruanna I 193).

atûtu s.; prebend of the doorkeeper; OB, NB; wr. Lú.ì.DU₈ with phonetic complements (Lú.ì.DU₈.MEŠ VAS 5 100:1); cf. atû A s.

a) in OB - 1' in texts from Nippur: nam.ì.du, ká 3.a.bi šà E.kur.ra the doorkeeper's prebend at three gates of the Ekur PBS 8/2 133:6 and 15, (beside that of é Nusku) ibid. 1, 11, 20, (é.kišib.ba É.kur.igi.gál) ibid. 7, 16, (ká A.sal.a ibid. 10, 19; nam.ì.du_s É.kur igi.gál) kisal.la dNin.lil OECT 85:1 and 7:1, (of kisal.la šà É.kur.igi.gál ká A.sal.a ká.dLama.lama Ub.šu.ukkin.na E.kur.ra) ibid. 10:1ff., etc., for other designations see OECT 88:1ff., 16:4ff., 17:11, 20:7ff.; nam.gudu, nam.lú.siraš nam.pa.líl nam.ì.du, nam.kisal.luh u nam.bur. šu.ma BE 6/2 39:2, also ibid. 36:2, 66:2', PBS 13 66:2, Goetze, JCS 18 102:2, and passim in the texts copied and discussed there.

2' in other texts: nam.ì.du₈ ká. d Urmašum BIN 7 175:1, cf. nam.ì.du₈ é [d DN] ibid. 167:1.

b) in NB: dates given ina kiṣri Lú.ì.DU₈-ú-tú as compensation for the doorkeeper's office Camb. 264:2, also (with ša MU.16.KAM)
Nbn. 1035:6, cf. silver ina pappasu ša
Lú.ì.DU₈-ú-tu Nbn. 456:2; x silver ina
kurummatišu ša MU.6.KAM ša Lú.ì.DU₈-ú-tu
ša KÁ ... YOS 6 51:2; pledging (for a loan

of one mina of silver) daltu ša Lú.ì.DU8-ú-tu ša Bāb salīmu the "door" of the doorkeeper's prebend of the Salīmu Gate Nbk. 129:4, cf. (in similar context) GIŠ.ŠUB.BA-šu LÚ.Ì.DU8- \acute{u} -tu (pledged by a man of the family $L\acute{u}$. $\grave{1}$. DU_8) Dar. 77:5; maṣṣartu ša bīt akītu ana Lú.ì.DU₈ú-tu ipqid YOS 7 89:10 and 18, also kurum: mati ša Lú.ì. DU_8 -ú-tu PN ik[kal]ibid. 22; LÚ.Ì.DU₈-ú-tú ša bīt makkūri ša bīt ilāni ša Uruk u kurummatu u mimma gabbi ša ikkaššidu BRM 2 34:2, and passim in this text; epēš nikkassi ša qēme miķir u kiskirri Lú.ì. $\mathrm{DU_8}$ - \acute{u} -tu Nbn. 658:2; $k\bar{u}m$ isqi L $\acute{\mathrm{L}}$. $\grave{\mathrm{L}}$ U. $\grave{\mathrm{L}}$. $\mathrm{DU_8}$ - \acute{u} -tuPN qīšta ana PN, iqtīš PN gave (x silver) as a present to PN, for the prebend of the doorkeeper VAS 5 37:15; the royal commissary of Eanna PN ana Lú.ì.Du_s-ú-tu ina bāb bīt $alp\bar{\imath}\ ipqid$ installed PN in the doorkeeper's office at the stable gate TCL 12 80:4, cf. isqu lú.ì.du_s-ú-tu ša bāb nērebu Nabû ša Ezida bīt Nabû adi irbi ṣīti VAS 5 37:2; GIŠ.ŠUB.BA LÚ.Ì.DU₈- \acute{u} -tu TuM 2-3 4:7, and passim; note the writing NA4.KIŠIB ša isqi LÚ.Ì.DU₈.MEŠ *ša nēreb Nabû* VAS 5 100:1; note isiqšunu Lú.SUKKAL.Ì.DU8-ú-tu ša bābi ša Anu u bāb nērebi u mimma agurru ša ana LÚ.SUKKAL.Ì.DU_s-ú-tu ikkaššidu (see agur: BRM 2 3:3 and 16, isqu LÚ. ru mng. 3) SUKKAL.Ì.DU8 ibid. 20; tuppi isqi Lú.Ì.DU8- \acute{u} -tu ša ká a-kur-nu (in Uruk) UET 4 24:1, cf. (in broken context) ibid. 26:6.

*atu'u s.; (a person of low status); Nuzi.

Rations given ana 2 Lú.MEŠ a-tu-'-e (beside rations to taluḫlu men) HSS 16 22:18, cf. (in similar contexts, beside taluḫlu) HSS 16 23:5 and 15.

Not to be connected with atû "doorkeeper" which is wr. ì.du₈ in Nuzi.

atu'u see atû A.

atwû see atmû A.

ațāru see adāru s.

ațmanu see atmanu.

a'u (AHw. 89a) see ajû pron. mng. la-l'.

a'û

a'û s.; ferryman; OB; wr. A.U.

a-ú-ú A.PA.BI+IZ.PAD.DIR = ŠU-u, a-x-[x], rak-ka-bu, $š\bar{a}$ 'itu Diri III 168 ff.; a.u₅, addir = a-u-xLu IV 230 f.

a-gi-lum, a-u = ma-[la-hu] Malku IV 22 f.

DAM PN $A.U_5$ CT 4 8b:31; PN $A.U_5$ (in a list of harvest workers) CT 6 23b:7; PN $A.U_5$ (in a list about distribution of small amounts of silver) CT 45 114:16.

See discussion sub āgilu.

a'uššu see amuššu.

awarrānu see amirānu.

awatamulušķe s.; (a household utensil); EA*; Hurr. word.

1 a-ú-a-ta-a-mu-lu-u-uš-he ša KA.GUL one a. made of ivory(?) (among household utensils) EA 22 iii 20 (list of gifts of Tušratta).

awatu see amatu A.

awēltu see amīltu.

awēlu see $am\bar{\imath}lu$.

awiḥaru (ameḥaru, amiḥaru) s.; (an area measure); Nuzi; wr. syll. and GIŠ.APIN; Hurr. word.

- a) writing: 7 ina a-wi-ha-ri eqlu a field of seven a.-s JEN 90:3, cf. 5 a-wi-ha-ri eqlu JEN 84:4, 6 a-wi-ha-ri A.ŠA.MEŠ HSS 5 64:4; 1 a-wi-ha-ri u 1 ku-ma-ni eqlu VAS 1 109:7; 1 mala a-wi-ha-ri eqlu JEN 215:6, and passim; 4 a-mi-ha-ri eqlu JEN 99:5, also HSS 9 116:5, JEN 15:6, and passim; [x] a-me-ha-ri A.ŠA.MEŠ JEN 273:11; 2 GIŠ.APIN A.ŠA a field of two a.-s RA 23 150 No. 37:4.
- **b)** usage: 4 a-wi-ḥa-ri eqlu ina tajāri rabīte a field of four a.-s by the large measure JEN 201:4.
- c) subdivisions: see *hararnu* and *kumānu*; $\frac{2}{3}$ GIŠ.APIN RA 23 151 No. 38:5.

In HSS 13 49:10 and 20, GIŠ.APIN seems to denote standardized field plots measuring one awiharu. Since the highest number before the measure is nine, the a. is one tenth of the imēru (see imēru mng. 2d).

awitu

Dorothy Cross Movable Property in the Nuzi Documents p. 12f.

awīl gimilli see gimillu in awīl gimilli.

awīl şibûti see şibûtu A in awīl şibûti.

awīlānu s.; (a bird); SB*; ef. amīlu.

DIŠ a-wi-la-nu Mušen Mu.NI MA.GAL imtīzduma if the bird whose name is "man-like" becomes very numerous CT 41 5 K.3701+ r. 26, cf. [DIŠ] [a]-wi-la-nu Mušen (enters a man's house) CT 41 7:65 (both SB Alu).

von Soden, AfO 18 394.

awīliš see amīliš.

awiltu see amiltu.

awilu see amilu.

awīluttu see amīlūtu.

awīlūtu see amīlūtu.

awirānu see amirānu.

awiru s.; field; Nuzi; Hurr. word.

ús.sa a.šà.ga = MIN a-wi-ri-we = [i-ta] eq-li Syria 12 243:25 (Hh. with Hurr. middle column).

minummē eqlāti a-wi-i-ru minummē qaqqaru paiķu u qaqqaru ša bītāti epšu ina libbi URU GN all the a.-fields and all the empty(?) plots and plots built with houses inside the town of GN JEN 101:3; napķar 62 ANŠE eqlāti a-wi-ru [dimti] kirķi (a transfer of fields and houses under the supervision of sasukku-officials) HSS 13 363:63.

While in the Hurr. column of Hh. $aw\bar{\imath}ri$ translates eqlu, the two references from Nuzi show that the word was used there by the scribes to qualify eqlu.

awitu s.; shipment of merchandise evaluated in tin; OA.

a) in gen.: a-wi-tum ša tamkārim TCL 4
70:7; a-wi-it PN the shipment of PN BIN 6
153:2 and 5, ICK 2 339:1 and 4, a-wi-it tamkā:
rim ibid. 4, cf. also TCL 14 57:2, a-wi-it abini
CCT 1 36a:2, and cf. ibid. 34b:13; ina a-wi-tini 6 kutānī ušēbalšumma I will send him six
kutānu-garments from our shipment KTS
12:7, cf. ina a-wi-ti-ku-nu BIN 4 224:11,
ana a-wi-ti-ka KTS 14a:25, ammala a-wi-tii-a BIN 6 41:10 and 18; x annukum a-wi-it

awû azallû

ellat PN x tin, a shipment (included) in the caravan of PN VAT 9210:41, cited J. Lewy, JAOS 78 92 n. 17; a-wi-i-tám (in broken context) CCT 5 13a:6, see also CCT 1 24a:22, cited babtu mng. 2b-2'; difficult: 4 Gú a-wi-i-tí a-wi-i-a ICK 2 321:18.

b) referring to the value of the shipment: ana 2 gú 18 ma.na annikim a-wi-ti-kà 135 MA.NA annukum tātum ikšudka the expenses for your shipment valued at 138 minas of tin amounted for you to 135 minas of tin TCL 19 24:22; ana 7 gú 10 ma.na a-wi-tí-kunu 1 ma.na 3\frac{2}{3} G\text{in } k[aspam] t\tatam ina GN ēmudu they established in Kaniš as expenses $63\frac{2}{3}$ shekels of silver on the value of your (pl.) shipment amounting to 430 minas CCT 2 6:28, cf. ana 2 gú a-wi-tim līmudukama KTS 50d:8; all this (tin, garments, and donkeys) PN brings to you ina a-wi-ti-ni mimma tātam ukultam u ša sāridim ula ulammadanni he will not charge me concerning the fees paid, the fodder or what (has been paid to) the donkey packer in relation to the value of our shipment BIN 4 13:11; all this I entrusted to PN naphar 13½ gứ a-wi-ti ṭātam luṣaḥḥeruma let them deduct the expenses from the value of my shipment (amounting to) a total of 13½ talents KT Hahn 18:23; 9 GÚ a-wi-it-ka $3\frac{2}{3}$ MA.NA 2 GÍN TA $33\frac{1}{3}$ MA.NA $t\bar{a}tum\ adi\ GN\ ikšudam\ as$ to the nine talents, the value of your shipment (inclusive of tin, garments, donkeys), the expenses for me amounted to $33\frac{1}{3}$ minas (figured) at the rate of $3\frac{2}{3}$ minas and two shekels per (talent) as far as Timilkia BIN 6 cf. 5 GÚ 20 MA.NA a-wi-it- $k\grave{a}$ $5\frac{2}{3}$ MA.NA 5 GÍN TA ṭātum ša adi Kaniš 303 MA. NA tātum ikšudam BIN 4 29:3.

awû see amû A v.

awurriqānu see amurriqānu.

awutu see amatu.

aza'illu see azamillu.

azal s.(?); (mng. uncert.); lex.* $du-ur_A = la-ba-ku$, $za-al_{NI} = a-za-al$, $di-ig_{NI} = na-ra-bu$ Antagal G 43ff.

Possibly a loanword from Sum. a.zal "flowing water," or an error for nazālu "to drip," q.v.

azalli see izalli.

azallû s.; (a medicinal plant); OB, SB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and ú A.ZAL.LÁ (Ú A.ZAL. LA Labat, Sem. 3 10 ii 16, AMT 102:39).

 $\dot{\mathbf{u}}.\mathbf{a}.\mathbf{z}\mathbf{a}l.\dot{\mathbf{l}}\dot{\mathbf{a}},\ \dot{\mathbf{u}}.\mathbf{a}.[\mathbf{z}\mathbf{a}.\mathbf{a}]l.\dot{\mathbf{l}}\dot{\mathbf{a}} = \textit{hatti re-}^{-}.i,\ \dot{\mathbf{u}}.\mathbf{a}.[\mathbf{z}\mathbf{a}l.\dot{\mathbf{l}}\dot{\mathbf{a}}] = [\textit{a-zal-lu-u}] \ \ \mathbf{Hh}.\ \ \mathbf{XVII}\ \ \mathbf{106f.};\ \ [\dot{\mathbf{u}}.\mathbf{a}].\ \mathbf{z}\mathbf{a}l.\dot{\mathbf{l}}\dot{\mathbf{a}} = [\ldots] = [\ldots] \ \ \mathbf{Hg}.\ \mathbf{B}\ \mathbf{IV}\ \mathbf{192}.$

 \circ A.ZAL.LÁ | ki-ma \circ ka-na-šu- \circ u sA₅ | \circ A.ZAL. LÁ | \circ ni-is-sat ma-še-e the a.-plant looks like the kanaš \circ plant but it is red, the a.-plant is a plant for forgetting worries BRM 4 32:19, see JRAS 1924 456

- b) in med. 1' in potions: Ú A.ZAL.LÁ išattīma AMT 97,2:4, also AMT 41,2:7, and passim; Ú A.ZAL.LÁ ... ina šikari NAG.MEŠma ina'eš he drinks in beer a. (among 12 herbs for the "hand of a ghost") and gets well AMT 76,1:21; Ú A.ZAL.LÁ (among 15 plants to dispel witchcraft) lu ina karāni lu ina šikari išatti RS 2 140 K.249+:45, and passim; note, wr. Ú A.ZAL.BÁ Köcher BAM 161 iii 17', Ú a-za-la ibid. 155 i 5'.
- 2' in salves: Ú A.ZAL.LÁ [ina ì].NUN tapaššaš you put on a salve of a.-plant mixed into ghee Köcher BAM 124 ii 19, also AMT 32,2:6, cf. Ú A.ZAL.LÁ . . . taptanaššassu AMT 94,2 ii 12; (list of plants) Ú A.ZAL.LÁ 7 Ú.HI.A sindi ša qāt etemmi a. (in all) seven plants for a bandage against (the disease) "hand of a ghost" AMT 1,4:4 + 99,2 r. iii 3, also AMT 102:39.
- 3' other uses: Ú A.ZAL.LÁ ina pēnti tu= qattar[šu] you fumigate him with a. (along

azālu azamrūtu

with other dried plants) AMT 91,1:10; Ú A.ZAL.LÁ (and other plants) ina KUŠ Köcher BAM 311:16, and passim, note ina itqi \(\talanmmi\) dam erēni tasallah ina KUŠ you wrap in a wad of wool, sprinkle it with "cedar blood" (to be worn) in a phylactery ibid. 13, also, wr. Ú a-za-la STT 95:21, Ú a-zal-lu Köcher BAM 312:7, Ú A.ZAL-Ú Biggs Šaziga 61:18f.

4' parts of the plant: NUMUN a-zal-li-⟨e⟩ seeds of the a.-plant Biggs Šaziga 55 ii 7 (Bogh.), cf. NUMUN Ú a-zal-li-e Köcher BAM 1 i 60, 237 iv 1, 253:11, AMT 7,6:5, 90,1 iii 20, LKA 102 r. 1, and passim; PA Ú A.ZAL.LÁ leaves of the a.-plant Oefele Keilschriftmedicin pl. 2 Rm. 265:16, SU[ḤUŠ Ú] A.ZAL-e Biggs Šaziga 62 r. 1.

Apart from the commentary passage BRM 4 32:19 (see lex. section), and Köcher BAM 1, there is no indication that the plant a. had any narcotic qualities.

The copy A.ZAL.LÁ SAR KAR 192 i 34 is corrected to A.SILA₄.SAR (= $kas\hat{u}$) in the new copy Köcher BAM 124.

(Thompson DAB 220ff.)

azālu (or azānu) s.; (a type of wood); OAkk.*

1 giš.ná giš.a.za.lum(or .núm) BIN 8 260:3.

azalwannu s.; (a precious stone); Qatna*; foreign word.

1 NUNUZ a-za-al-wa-an-nu RA 43 158:205 (copy on p. 186 and 205); 1 KIŠIB a-za-al-wa-[an-nu] ibid. p. 172:373 (copy on p. 208).

Bottéro, RA 43 19 and note 4.

azamillu (aza'illu) s.; sack, with netlike reinforcement; OA, OB, Bogh., MA, SB; pl. azamillātu.

giš.sa.al.kad $_5$ ka-ad $_7$ (var. .kád $_7$) = a-za-mil-lu (preceded by alluhappu) Hh. VI 162; giš.sa.al.kad $_5$ = a-za-mil-lum = zur-zu šá ú-nu-tú Hg. A I 94, and Hg. B II 39, in MSL 6 76 and 78, cf. giš.sa.al.kàd (var. giš.sa.al.kàd.da) MSL 6 66:14 (Forerunner to Hh.); sa.al.kad $_5$ = a-za-[mil-lu] (preceded by alluhappu) Izi N 7.

a) in OA: 7 a-za-mì-lá-tim tibnim seven sacks filled with straw BIN 4 146:26, cf. 2 a-za-mì-lá-an OIP 27 58:32, 1 Gín ana a-za-mì-lim VAT 9218:17 (unpub.).

- b) in OB: 2 a-za-mi-il-la-tim damqātim šāmamma buy me two fine sacks Kraus AbB 1 60:17, cf. (concerning the buying of) 2 a-za-mi-il-la-tim (at the market gate) ibid. 14; a-za-mi-la-tum SUM.SIKIL.LUM SAR mali[a] sacks filled with onions YOS 2 109:18; ù $\frac{2}{3}$ GÍN ŠÁM a-za-mi-lum and two thirds of a shekel (of silver) the price of a sack CT 6 21a edge.
- c) in MB: ana pan a-za-mi-i[l-la-ti] PBS 1/2 55:8.
- d) in Bogh.: ištēn a-za-mil-la [...] tumalla you fill a sack with [flour] (and place it on the donkey) ZA 45 200:16, cf. [...] a-za-mil-la ša qēma malāt a sack filled with flour ibid. 18 (rit.).
- e) in MA: $2\frac{1}{2}$ a-za-i-lu ša IN.NU two and one-half sacks filled with straw JCS 7 156 No. 23:3, cf. 40 a-za-i-lu ša IN.NU KAJ 118:1, 34 a- $\langle za \rangle$ -i-lu ša IN.NU KAJ 122:3.
- f) in SB: šumma a-za-mil-la šumma TÚG. MI tukattam šumma subāta ina bāb bītišu tatarras you cover (him?) with either an a-sack or a black cloth or you spread a cloth in front of his doorway AMT 88,2:4; a-za-mil-sú apšû the abyss is his bag (in difficult context) En. el. V 102.

The a. seems to be a bag used to hold barley (see Kramer, Enmerkar and the lord of Aratta 282), straw and flour, reinforced probably by an external net. For *izml* in Ugaritic, see Aistleitner Wörterbuch 129.

For JCS 7 132 No. 46:3, see asallu.

G. Meier, ZA 45 212; Falkenstein, ZA 48 84.

azammu see assammû.

azamru (VAT 10550:17, NA) var. to *zamru* s., q. v.

azamrû (fem. azamrītu) adj.; (mng. uncert.); MB; cf. azamrūtu.

[x] GIŠ.PA a-za-am-ri-[tu] [one?] shaft with a lance point(?) (in an enumeration of weapons) BE 14 163:37.

Possibly to be connected with azmarû, q.v. azamrūtu s.; lance; SB*; cf. *azamrû.

2 NU.MEŠ ša 1 ubān teppuš(text NU) bunnāni šarrūte tašakkan ina qāt imittišunu a-za-am-ru-ta tušaššāšunūti ina qāt šumēlišunu

azamû azannu C

šibirra tušaššāšunūti ... patra ina qablišunu tarakkassunūti a-za-am-ru-ta ina ahišunu tallal you make two (clay) figurines of one finger (length), you give them the looks of a king, you have them hold in their right hand a lance(?), in their left hand a staff, you gird them with a dagger, you hang a lance(?) on their side STT 251:9 and 12, dupl. STT 72:43 and 47.

The context indicates a royal symbol, probably the lance, compare $zamr\bar{u}tu$, cited $azmar\hat{u}$ discussion section. Not to be connected with (a)zamru.

(von Soden, OLZ 1966 563.)

azamû (zamû) s.; (an architectural term); SB; cf. zamû.

a-za(text -šá)-mu-ú ša up-šu-ukkin-na WVDOG 59 p. 52:3, cf. za-mu-ú šá up-šu-ukkin-[na] BM 40813:14 (topography of Babylon, courtesy W. G. Lambert); parakkašu ša ina a-za-me-e [ša E]hursagtila ana IM.3 nadû his (Marduk's?) cella which is placed in the a. of Ehursagtila oriented to the east Unger Babylon 234 F 3, cf. a-za(text -šá)-mu-ú ina libbi ibid. 252 i 8 (= CT 22 49, map of Babylon).

The passage KÅ a-sa- $mu = MIN (= b\bar{a}b)$ $^{d}[...]$ AfO 13 127 iv 4 (list of the gates of Babylon) does not belong here. For other SB refs., see $zam\hat{u}$.

This word seems to be another example of the variants of the type $atul\bar{\imath}m\bar{a}nu - tul\bar{\imath}z$ $m\bar{a}nu$.

(von Soden, GGA 1938 519 n. 2; Jacobsen, JNES 12 166 n. 2.)

azangunu s.; (a bird); SB*; Sum. lw.

a.zag.gùn.nu mušen = [...] = [...] Hg. B IV 246, in MSL 8/2 167.

šumma Mušen a-za-an-gu-[nu ...] CT 40 49 footnote referring to K.12511 (SB Alu).

azannu A (hazannu) s.; bitter garlic; OB, SB; wr. syll. and (in OB) HA.ZA. NU(.UM) SAR.

sum.sig.sar, a.za.an.nu.sar = a-za-an-nu Hh. XVII 271f.; sum.šeš.sar = a-za-nu = ha-s[u-tu] Hg. D 233; ha.za.an.nu sar Wiseman Alalakh 447 vii 69 (Forerunner to Hh.).

a) in OB: 3 sìla ḤA.ZA.NU [SAR] TCL 10 71 iii 24, cf. ḤA.ZA.NU SAR Riftin 125:1-3, HA.ZA.NU.UM eršu (followed by ezizzu- and

sikillu-onions) ibid. 4, HA(copy ZA).ZA.NU. UM SAR Gordon Smith College 74:13; HA. ZA.NU.UM TLB 1 65:10; let them prepare a field of two iku a-na HA.ZA.NU.UM SAR A 3528:10, cf. 9 ŠU.ŠI 47 birihhu ša HA.ZA.NU.UM SAR ibid. 13, cf. also HA.ZA.NU. UM ibid. 11, HA.ZA.NU.UM SAR ibid. 17 and 19; HA.ZA.NU.UM SAR mala zērim šūlīma let the bitter garlic go to seed ibid. 16; NUMUN HA. ZA.NU.UM SAR seed for bitter garlic Kraus AbB 1 No. 37:11'.

- b) in Mari: 20 (SìLA) ha-za-[nu] (beside same amount of $kam\bar{u}nu$) ARM 9 177:1, cf. also (before $zib\hat{u}$, $nin\hat{u}$, $kam\bar{u}nu$ and $azup\bar{v}ru$, etc.) ARM 9 238:1, and (in similar context), wr. $ha-z[a-n]u-\hat{u}$ ibid. 239:2, (beside $am\bar{u}nu$) ARMT 11 216:2.
- c) in Bogh.: 1 BÁN az-za-an-nu SAR (among foodstuffs for offerings) KBo 14 142 r. iii 25.
- d) in SB: you eat kabūt sirrimi ina a-za-an-ni wild donkey's dung with bitter garlic 2R 60 i 52, restored from K.6392:5 in Bab. 7 pl. 16, see Ebeling, TuL p. 18:11.

azannu B (azānu, zannu) s.; quiver; MB, NA; pl. azannātu; wr. syll. (A.ZA.AN BE 14 163:35).

10 qašāte ... 10 a-za-na-[te] ten bows, ten quivers (equipment of ten soldiers) Tell Halaf 48:8; 700 sikkāte 5 qašāte damqāte a-za-a-nu seven hundred arrowheads, five good bows, (and) a quiver ibid. 49:6; note Kuš a-za-[na-te] ibid. 50:2; qašāte erî a-za-na-te erî u šiltaķē erî bows, quivers, and arrows of bronze (in list of booty) TCL 3 394 (Sar.); uncert.: (after an enumeration of objects) napķarma 24 za-na-te giš.Meš ADD 1059:12 (all NA); note [x] Kuš A.ZA.AN.GAL (among weapons) BE 14 163:35 (MB).

Weidner, Tell Halaf p. 34 note to line 8.

azannu C (zannu) s.; (mng. uncert.); MB, NA.

73 dardarah hurāṣi ta[b ...] ina libbi ša 1 a-za-ni 73 gold dardarah-ornaments [...] in one a. Sumer 9 p. 34ff. No. 25 iv 25, cf. ibid. v 12, cf. also [x dardarah] ... 5 KÅ a-za-[ni], KÅ a-za-ni ibid. v 11 and vi 7, 5 [a]-za-ni mu-

azānu azmarû

ru-du- $[\acute{u}]$ ibid. v 6, a-za-ni ibid. ii 29, $[\dots]$ 1 a-za-ni ibid ii 19 (MB inv.); 5 a-za-na-at kaspi (among vessels, censers, etc.) TCL 3 361 (Sar.).

azānu see azālu and azannu B.

azappu see zappu.

azappuru see azupīru.

azarkiru s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.* KI.EN.DI.EN = a-za-ar-ki-ru Proto-Diri 329.

azaru (azzaru) s.; lynx; from OB on; wr. syll, and SA.A.RI.RI.

sa.a.ri, sa.a.gal = mu-ra- δu -u wildcat, sa.a.ri, sa.a.gal, sa.a.si, sa.a.sig, $sig_7 = zi$ -ir-qa-ti caracal, sa.a.ri.ri = a-za-ri lynx Hh. XIV 109ff., cf. kuš.sa.a.ri.ri = ma- δak a-[za-ru] Hh. XI 50; sa.a.ri.ri = [a-za-r]i Practical Vocabulary Assur 378

- a) in gen.: a fear of doing battle with me fell upon him, and kīma az-za-ri ēdiš ipparz šidma ul innamir ašaršu he fled alone like a lynx, and his (hiding) place was not discovered OIP 2 34 iii 56 (Senn.); šumma SA.A.RI. RI ina bīt amēli issīma if a lynx utters a cry in a man's house CT 40 41 K.4083 r. 15' (SB Alu), cf. SA.A.RI.RI KAR 257:9 (namburbi), see Ebeling, RA 48 76.
- b) as personal name: A-za-ru-um CT 8 49b:30, cf. ina ugar A-za-ri-im (Flurname?) CT 4 45a:1 (both OB).

In OIP 2 34 iii 56 above, reference is to Šūzubu, a ruler of the marshes. Possibly therefore azaru denotes specifically a lynx of the marshes.

Landsberger Fauna 87.

azāru (or aṣāru) v.; to help, forgive; SB.*

šu.ak.a, šu.bar.zi = a-za-ru (followed by tahanatum help) Nabnitu J 168f.; [šu].bar.zi = a-[za-ru] Erimhuš I 21, šu.bar.zí = az-za-ru Erimhuš Bogh. A 21.

a-za-ru = re-e-mu, $ka\text{-}a\text{-}\delta u$ Malku V 86f.; uncert.: TA(?) = a-za-rum 5R 39 No. 4 (80-11-12,2):1 (unidentified comm.).

[...] ka-a- $s\acute{a}$ a-za-ra AfO 19 54:226, cf. [...] $s\acute{u}$ -pa-a a-za-r[u] ibid. 60:201 and 203.

To be connected with haziru, q.v.

Lambert, AfO 19 54 note to line 226.

azazhu s.; (mng. uncert.); OB Alalakh*; Hurr.(?) word.

ina ni-iq-qí a-za-az-hi-[im] for the a.offering Wiseman Alalakh 126:17; šumma
a-za-az-ha-am teppuš if you perform the a.offering ibid. 24, cf. šumma a-za-az-ha ul
teppuš ibid. 28.

azāzu see azû v.

azibatu s.; help; lex.*; cf. ezēbu.

 $[\ldots]=$ ú-sa-tú, ta-li-ma-tú, ta-ha-na-tú, a-zi-ba-tú Antagal K ii 7ff.

[a]-zi(text -ri)-ba- $tum = [\acute{u}]$ -[sa-tum] Malku IV 198.

azida s.; (a vessel); EA*; Egyptian(?) word.

One stone vase filled with perfumed oil a-zi-da (see huttu s.) EA 14 iii 34 (list of gifts from Egypt).

For a possible Egyptian equivalent, see Lambdin, Or. NS 22 364.

azīru s.; (mng. uncert.); SB.*

ina a-zi-ri-šú marta ihahhu he coughs gall in his sputum(?) Labat TDP 140 iii 56'.

Either sputum or, less likely, a new and rare designation of a part of the human body. No connection with NA *iziru*, q.v., can be assumed.

azīru see asīru B.

azlu see aslu A.

azmarû (armarû, izmarû, azzamû) s.; lance; MB, SB, NB, LB; armarû Cyr. 93:2, azzamû Nbk. 332:4, pl. azmarû and azmarānû.

[giš.šà.u_x(URU).ša₄] = az-ma-ru-u Hg. VI 237, restored from urudu.šà.u_x.ša₄ = az-m[a-ru-u] Hh. XI 381; ša.u_xu.ša.zabar (unpub. var. šu.uš.zabar) Forerunner to Hh. XII 7, in MSL 7 p. 231.

- [...]-bu = az-ma-ru-[u] CT 18 9 K.4233 + ii 5.
- a) in gen. 1' in hist. and lit.: narkabāti kabābē az-ma-re-e siriam namṣar šibbi tilpānī u uṣṣī chariots, slings, lances, armor, swords for the belt, tilpānu-arrows and arrows OIP 2 60:57; ina GIŠ az-mar-e ša qātēja ashul zuzmuršu I pierced its body with my own lance (under a representation showing the king

azmarû azû

holding a lion by the ear and killing him with a lance) Streck Asb. 306 B 3; ašallu kīma šiltahi az-ma-ra-né-e nurrutūti I can throw unwieldy lances as if they were darts Streck Asb. 256 i 22; [a/iz]-ma-ri-e u išpat.MEŠ BHT pl. 14 iii 27 (Nbn.); $s \bar{i} s \hat{e} \ [\dots] \check{s} a$ giš azma-ru-ú Herzfeld API fig. 5:27 (Dar.); amēlu Parsaja giš az-ma-ru-šu rūgu illik the Persian's lance has gone into far countries VAB 3 p. 91:28 (Dar. Na); lu nīru lu mašaddu lu giš az-ma-ru-ú (var. az-mar-ú) lu mimma huṣāb narkabti iššebirma (if a prince rides in a chariot and) either the yoke, or the pole, or the "lance," or any wooden part of the chariot breaks RA 21 130:2, cf. PBS 1/1 12:18, see Salonen Landfahrzeuge 127f.; māmīt GIŠ azma-re-e u tilpānu the "oath" by lance or arrow Šurpu III 29; [...] da-'-i-me az-mare-[e] [...] (among weapons) K.9726:9'; sihlu kīma az-ma-r[i-i ...] CT 46 49 v 15; obscure: ussirra iz-ma-a-ri tu-uh-ri (for tuhhu?) they smeared the lances with bran(?) Tn.-Epic "ii" 40.

in NB (let. and econ.): iz-ma-ru-nu parzilli ša ina bīt makkūru iron lances which are in the armory YOS 3 170:12, cf. 6 qašāte ina libbi 2-ta Akkadēti 6 giš az-ma-ru-ú 6 patra AN.BAR six bows of which two are Akkadian, six lances, six iron daggers TCL 12 114:2; 4 qašāti 2 az-mar-re-e four bows, two lances Camb. 93:18, cf. also ibid. 20; note 32 GIŠ.BAN 32 AN.BAR ar-mar-ru-u ibid. 2; regular soldiers with tillū iz-ma-ru-ú u cf. az-ma-ru- \acute{u} namşaru YOS 3 139:21, YOS 3 126:13, one Cimmerian bow 1 az-maru-ú YOS 6 237:16, 2 GIŠ az-ma-ru-ú parzilli two iron lances UCP 9 275:10 (Dar. II), see Ebeling, ZA 50 206; $[\ldots]$ GIŠ az-ma(!)-ra-a-ni-eABL 965 r. 25 (NB); one bow, one dagger 4 AN.BAR az-za-mu-ú 30 gi šiltahu four iron lances, thirty arrows Nbk. 332:4.

b) nāš (or ṣāb) azmarê lancers: [na]ši kabābi az-ma-re-e sling- and lancebearers Rost Tigl. III p. 34:199; 1 lim nāš kabābī nāš (wr. UL) iz-ma-ri-e ina libbišunu akṣur I formed a troop of one thousand slingbearers and lancebearers from among them Winckler Sar. pl. 34 No. 72:117; his warriors, the

mainstay of his army and $n\bar{a}\check{s}$ qašti az-ma-re-e $p\bar{a}n$ š $\bar{e}p\bar{e}\check{s}u$ also his personal bowmen and spearmen TCL 3 136, cf. $n\bar{a}\check{s}$ kab $\bar{a}b\bar{i}$ az-ma-ri-i ibid. 289; $\bar{s}\bar{a}b$ qašti kab $\bar{a}b\bar{i}$ az-ma-ri-i soldiers equipped with bows, slings (and) lances ibid. 320; $n\bar{a}\check{s}i$ tuk $\check{s}i$ u az-ma-ri-e shield- and lancecarriers OIP 2 61 iv 69 (Senn.); PN ... $n\bar{a}\check{s}\bar{u}$ GIŠ az-ma-ru- \hat{u} ša RN Kubarra, the lancecarrier of Darius VAB 3 p. 97:2 (Dar. Nc); $[n\bar{a}\check{s}]$ az-ma(!)-ri-i-ka lu qardu may your lancers be brave JRAS 1920 566:15, see Landsberger, MAOG 4 312 n. 1.

The reading with z is suggested by giš. za.am.ru.tum (var. giš.ta.am.ri.tum) MSL 6 152:124 (Forerunner to Hh. VI), which possibly represents azmarû of Hh. VI 237, and by azamrû and azamrūtu, q.v., both of which seem to refer to lances. Note also the spelling az-za-mu-û Nbk. 332:4, probably an error for azmarû.

For Sum. giš.šà. $u_x(URU)$.ša₄ and var., see MSL 6 p. 135 note to Hh. VII B 304.

aznu (ear) see uznu.

azû s.; (a craftsman?); Nuzi; foreign word(?).

Barley rations for PN LÚ a-zu-ú (listed among bowmakers, leatherworkers, etc., summed up as rations ša lú.meš a-la-a-te-e ša ina eqlāti ekalli for the village residents who (do work) in the fields of the palace) HSS 13 230:11, cf. HSS 15 52:9, also PN LÚ azu- \acute{u} (concerned with bows) HSS 15 21:12, cf. PN a-zu-ú (among soldiers) ibid. 12:31, Lú a-zu-ſúl (assigned fields) 231:24; 9 LÚ.MEŠ a-zu-u (after a list of ten persons, one of whom is an $\bar{e}d\bar{e}nu$) ibid. 71:9; PN $a-zu-\hat{u}$ (among people receiving rations) HSS 16 191:16, cf. ibid. 407:15, 331:23; [um]ma PN-ma u umma PN₂-ma Lú.meš a-zu-ú eqlāti annûtu Lú.meš annûtu ú-qa-al-lu PN and PN₂, the a.-s, state, "These men (mentioned above) do hold these (mentioned) fields" SMN 2354:13 (unpub.); PN mārat ahātišu ša PN LÚ *a-zu-e* HSS 15 150:5.

azû (asû) v.; to produce unnatural sounds; OB, SB; I iḥazzu (and i'azzu/i'assu).

i-ha-az-zu // i-šá-as-su CT 41 27:9 (Alu Comm.).

azugallatu azumu

- b) produced by animals: ia-as-su (the dog) yelps CT 39 2:92, 93, and 94 (SB Alu); ia-as-su (the slaughtered sheep) gurgles CT 41 10 K.4106:5 (SB behavior of sacrificial lamb); if a lizard (in a bedroom) i-ha-az-zu hisses CT 38 39:23 (SB Alu), for comm., see lex. section.
- c) other occs.: if a ghost (etemmu) ina elēn majāli i-ḥa-az-zu moans above the bed (parallel: šasū lines 25f.) CT 38 26:28; šumma igār bīti i-'-az-zu if the wall of a house groans ibid. 15:48 (both SB Alu); uncert.: šumma uznāšu i-az-za-za if his (the patient's) ears ring (instead of šasū typically said of ear ringing) Labat TDP 70:17.

For li-ih-zu/su (obscure) VAS 10 214 v 11, see $hes\hat{u}\to v$.

azugallatu (azungallatu, azugallutu) s.; chief woman physician (epithet of Gula); MB, SB, NA, NB; Sum. lw.; NA azugallutu; cf. asû A, azugallu, azugallūtu.

a.zu.[gal mah]: (dNin-Isinna) a-zu-un-gal-lat sirtu ArOr 21 387:30 and 32.

a) as epithet of Gula: ^aGu-la a-zu-gal-latum MDP 6 pl. 11 iv 5 (Marduk-apal-idinna kudurru), cf. ^a[Gu-la] a-zu-ga[l]-l[a-tú](var. -[l]a-tú) RA 27 14:7 (= Thureau-Dangin Til-Barsib p. 143); ^aGu-la a-zu-gal-lu-tu Wiseman Treaties 461; ^aGu-la a-zu-gal-la-t[ú] Borger Esarh. 109 iv 3; ina muḥḥi askuppati ašbat ^aGu-la a-zu-gal-la-tum rabītu at the threshold sits Gula, the chief physician AfO 14 146:114 (SB bīt mēsiri); ^aGu-la a-zu-gal-la-tu bēltu rabītu BBSt. No. 7 ii 29; ^a[Gula a]-zu-gal-la-tu rabītu Maqlu II 218, KAR 111 r. 8, Sm.312:7, UET 6 393:14, [a-z]u-gal-la-tú ṣīrtu KAR 73:15; Gula (wr.

dME.ME) a-zu-un-gal-lat GAL-tum Thompson Cat. of Late Bab. Texts pl. 1 ii 28, a-zu-gal-la-tú šāninki ja'nu LKA 17:7, note a-zu-un-[gal-la-tu] AMT 42,6:3.

b) as epithet of Ninkarrak (another name of Gula): ^dNin-kar-ra-ak a-zu-gal-la-tu rabītu Surpu IV 107.

For Sum. refs. (naming Bau, Ninisinna, etc.), see Römer Königshymnen 244.

azugallu s.; chief-physician; OB, SB; Sum. lw.; ef. asû A, azugallatu, azugallūtu.

Damu a.zu.gal [...]: A.zu.gal DINGIR. [MEŠ] ArOr 21 387:35 and 37, cf. dDa.mu.a.zu.gal (personal name) PBS 8/2 141 seal.

PN A.ZU.GAL VAS 9 149 seal; note PN DUMU A.ZU.GAL Jean Tell Sifr 77 i 2 and 77c; 2f. and 5, DUMU.SAL A.ZU.GAL CT 8 18c: 2 (all OB).

azugallutu see azugallatu.

azugallūtu s.; higher medical art; SB; Sum. lw.; cf. asû A, azugallatu, azugallu.

I wrote on tablets a-zu-gal-lu-tú(var. -ti) Ninurta (var. adds u) Gula mala bašmu whatever pertains to the higher medical art (which is under the protection) of Ninurta and Gula Streck Asb. 370 q (colophon).

azukarānu see azupirānu.

azukaraštum s.; (an administrative term referring to horses); Nuzi*; foreign word.

(at the end of a record of distribution of barley for the horses of the palace to two persons for a specified number of days) sundu sarri ina GN anse.kur.ra.meš a-zu-qa-ra-as-tu-um allūtu ana PN u allūtu ana PN2 sum-in u annūtu še.meš-s[u(?)-nu] at the time when the king in Nuzi gave some of the a.-horses to PN and some to PN2, and these are the pertinent amounts of barley for them HSS 14 41:15.

azukirānu see azupirānu.

azumu s.; (a plant); plant list.*

ύ a-zu-mu : ύ ir-ru-u Uruanna I 263; ύ bu-la-li. ύ a-zu-mu, ύ šά-mu šeš : ύ.gír ina Šú-ba-ri CT 37 32 iv 32. azungallatu azupīru

azungallatu see azugallatu.

azupirānu (azukirānu, azukarānu) s.; (a specific azupīru-like spice and medicinal plant); from OB on; cf. azupīru.

- a) azupirānu: Ú a-zu-pi-ra-na (for an ointment) AMT 96,4:10; Ú a-zu-pi-ra-nu Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 iii 2; Ú a-zu-pi-ra-n[u] Köcher BAM 52:30; in broken context: a-zu-pi-ra-nu BIN 1 34:30 (NB let.); Ú a-zu-pi-ra-nu: Ú MIN (= KUŠ.GEŠTIN) Uruanna I 605, cf. Ú a-zu-pi-ra-nu: tam-LIŠ Ú ḤUR. [SAG] ibid. 607; note the geogr. name URU A-zu-pi-ra-a-ni CT 13 42:3 (legend of Sar.).
- b) azukirānu: GIŠ a-zu-ki-ra-ni (beside Ú a-zu-pi-ra) AfO 16 46:18 (= KUB 37 1); a-zu-ki-ra-na (in context similar to AMT 96,4:10) AMT 33,3:7; Ú a-zu-ki-ra-ni (for a suppository) Köcher BAM 240:54; NUMUN Ú a-zu-ki-ra-ni Küchler Beitr. pl. 8 ii 9.
- c) azukarānu: a-su-ka-ra-nu sar (beside azupīru) Gordon Smith College 74:5 (OB); ú a-zu-ka-ra-nu (for a potion to produce abortion) Köcher BAM 246;3.

The separation of the two words azupirānu and azupīru is supported by the fact that the contexts in which the two plants appear are distinctively different. That the variations between p and k are attested only for azupirānu might be accidental since the Sumerian reading of the "Mountain Plant" (Ú.HUR.SAG SAR) is azukna (see azupīru lex. section), which seems to be connected, as a "Kulturwort," with azupīru.

For discussion see azupīru.

azupirānû (fem. azupirānītu) adj.; looking like azupīru; lex.*; cf. azupīru.

ύ še.lú.ṭur.sag sar, ú ṭur.sag sar = (kisibirru) a-zu-pi-ra-ni-tú Hh. XVII 308f.; ú.ebur.ṭur.sag sar : (šambaliltu) a-zu-pi-ra-ni-tú Uruanna I 170.

The designation is used to qualify the plants called *šambaliltu* (Ú.EBUR.SAR) and *kisibirru* (Ú.ŠE.LÚ.SAR).

azupiru (azappuru) s.; (a garden plant used as a spice and for medicinal purposes); from OB on; wr. syll. (azappuru in Nuzi and

Köcher Pflanzenkunde 28 ii 35) and Ú.HUR.SAG (SAR); cf. azupirānu, azupirānû.

- ú hur.sag sar zag.hi.l[i ...] : a-zu-pi-ri sah-li-e BA 10/1 105 No. 24:11ff.
- $[\circ \ldots]: [\circ]$ a-zu-pí-r[u] Köcher Pflanzenkunde 6 iii 27'; \circ . \circ UR. \circ UR: al-lu-'-tum (see alûtu A), a-za-pu-ru, sa-me-du ibid. 28 ii 34ff.
- a) as a spice: a-zu-pi-ru-[um SAR] (after samīdum sar and beside azukarānu) Gordon Smith College 74:6 (OB); 10 (sìla) a-zu-pirum (after kamūnu, zibû and kusibirru, all ana šipir abarakkātim) ARMT 11 275:4, ef. ARM 9 238:5; NUMUN a-zu-pi-ri(among kamūnu, kusibirru, other spices such as $sam\bar{\imath}du$) ARMT 12 728:7, 10 (SìLA) a-zupí-ru (in similar context) ARMT 12 730:4, also 734:5; 20 (Sìla) a-za-ap-pu-ri (with kusibirru, kamānu, niniu, etc., as riggū ša asî) HSS 14 213:3 (translit. HSS 14 539:3); šegušu : ninû : Ú HUR.SAG (column headings in a list totaling deliveries from several gardens) PBS 2/2 108:1 (MB); a-zu-pi-ri SAR (between asmīdu and kusibirru) CT 14 50:32 (NB list of plants in a royal garden).
- b) as a medicinal plant -1' uses: \dot{v} HUR.SAG (after Ú.KUR.RA for an enema) AMT 94,2 ii 4, also AMT 56,1 r. 2, Köcher BAM 104:18, 168:3, AMT 22,2 r. 23, (in other sequences) AMT 94,2:10, Köcher BAM 3 r. iv 43, 168:11 and 22; Ú.HUR.SAG $urq\bar{\imath}ssuma~tas\hat{a}k$. . . taptanaššassuma iballuţ you bray (several medicinal plants and) only the green parts of the a.-plant, rub it on him and he will get well Labat TDP 222:43, also (likewise beside ú.kur.ra) AMT 88,2 obv. 7, cf. also KAR 184 r.(!) 20, Köcher BAM 147:18 (= LKA 162), 151:52'; Ú.KUR.RA Ú.HUR.SAG tasâk ina šikari [išatti] Köcher BAM 237 r. i 1, cf. (also for a potion), wr. ú.Hur.sag sar (preceded by ú.kur.ra) ibid. 159 ii 38; ú.hur.sag (in a poultice) AMT 70,7 i 5, also, wr. $\circ a-zu$ AfO 16 48:7 and 18 (= KUB 37 1); pí-ru

azzūzâ

Ú.KUR.RA Ú.HUR.SAG (for a fumigation) AMT 99,3:14, cf. TCL 6 34 r. ii 15.

- 2' parts of the plant utilized: for seeds, Wiseman Alalakh, in lex. section; NUMUN Ú.HUR.SAG CT 23 39 i 2, Küchler Beitr. pl. 8 ii 9; SUḤUŠ Ú.ḤUR.SAG SAR — a.-root AMT 41,1 r. ii 27; ú HUR.SAG SIG, the green parts of a. (for an ointment and in a phylactery) Köcher BAM 221 iii 15, dupl. AMT 95,2 ii 9; Ú a-zu-pi-rum sig_7 : šammi hiniq ellabuhi : sâku ina Kaš.sag šatû green (of the) a.-plant: a medication for stricture of the bladder: to bray and drink in fine CT 14 35 K.4180A:27, dupls. ibid. 27 K.4430:5 and Köcher BAM 1 i 26, also Ú a-zupi-ru sig, : Ú [...]-ba-ti : sâku ina šamni $paš\bar{a}šu$ ibid. 47.
- c) for magic purposes 1' to dispel evil magic: $k\bar{\imath}ma$ Ú.HUR.SAG li; appiruši kis $p\bar{u}$ ša (see se $p\bar{e}ru$ mng. 2a) Maqlu V 31, cf. AMT 87,5 obv.(!) 10, dupl. Ebeling KMI 50:17, cf. RS 2 139:37.
- 2' in hemer.: Ú.Kur.Kur Ú.Har.Har u supur a-zu-pi-ri ina kirbān ṭabti balu patān ikkalma on an empty stomach he eats ata'išu, ḥašû, and a clove of a.-plant in a lump of salt KAR 178 v 50.

The traditional etymology (saffron) is not supported by the use made of either the azupīru-plant or the azupīru-like plants (see azupirānû) especially since in both instances the seeds are mentioned. The unique use of the word supru to denote a part of the plant could refer to a crescent-shaped pod which held the seeds of the plant.

Landsberger, WO 3 260 n. 56.

azzamû see azmarû.

azzaru see azaru.

azzatu (*hazzatu*) s.; she-goat; OB (Chagar Bazar), Nuzi, Akk. lw. in Hurr.

a) in Chagar Bazar: 2 ha-za-du níg.šu LÚ.SIPA.MEŠ Iraq 7 p. 65 (= pl. 4) 13, cf. 1 ha-za-du ibid. 28.

b) in Nuzi: 15 enzu sal.meš ša $[\ldots]$ 1 a-za-tum 7 enzu [...] 15 she-goats which [...], one a.-she-goat, seven she-goats (which have been plucked once) HSS 16 324:17, cf. 6+x a-za-tum 12 en-[zu ...] ibid. 325:9, also 3 a-za-tum ibid. 15; 1 máš 2 a-za-a-tum x en-zu SAL.AMA one he-goat, two a-she-goats, [x]mother goats HSS 13 311:8, and note 13 MÁŠ.MEŠ GAL [X] en-zu a-za-[tum X] en-zu SAL ibid. 368:7; 1 a-za-te (between Máš and MÁŠ.TUR) HSS 16 258:5, 1 a-za-tu (between MÁŠ.GAL and enzu SAL.MEŠ Ù.[TU]) ibid. 291:2; 3 a-za-tum (between MAŠ.GAL and kalūmu) ibid. 243:4; note as a loan in Hurr.: 2 MÁŠ a-za-te-na.MEŠ (followed by sheep and enzu SAL) HSS 14 556:1.

The contexts suggest a word for an age category of she-goats, possibly old ones (older than those plucked once or twice). In view of West Semitic hanzu (q.v.) "goat," the form azzatu presents itself as derived from (h)anzatu.

azzubūtu s.; status of a divorced woman; Elam; cf. $ez\bar{e}bu$.

PN ana az-zu-bu-tim tērubma PN₂ PN₃ iqīssi inanna PN ana PN₄ rā'imiša u pāliķiša PN₃ taqīš when the woman PN entered the state of a divorced woman, PN₂ (her former husband?) presented her with (the slave girl) PN₃, now the woman PN presented (the slave girl) PN₃ to (her son) PN₄, who loves and obeys her MDP 28 400:2, note (in the oath) ina pī PN ana PN₄ tallak she (the slave girl) is going to PN₄ upon the order of PN ibid. 23 ff.

The proposed translation assumes that azzubūtu is a variant of uzzubūtu. If this be correct, PN₂ is the former husband of PN and PN₄ is her son, though none of these relations is expressed in the text. The slave girl may have been part of the dowry of the divorced wife which thus is returned to her or, rather, to her child.

azzūzâ see zūzâ in ana zūzâ.

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